George Simpson
the gift of his esteemed
friend John Young

Southampton Street
Bloomsbury
27 July 1837

My dear Sir

I beg to send you the three volumes referred to in your note with thanks for the loan thereof — I am not yet finished with the second volume of my Lecture but I shall soon be able to send you a copy — I have escaped the epidemic but then my family have not been quite so fortunate. With great respect I am

Most truly Yours

J. R. M'Culloch

R. D. Woodfield Esq

R. D. Woodfield Esqr
Dukeshurst
Grosvenor Square

27

A

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

THE PROPERTY

OF A

POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

Culloch

John Ramsay McCulloch

A

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

THE PROPERTY

OF A

POLITICAL ECONOMIST;

WITH

CRITICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Alii quidem fœminas amant, alii equos, alii aves, alii feras; mihi vero a puerulo mirum acquirendi et possidendi libros insedit desiderium.

JUL. IMP.

The reading of books, what is it, but conversing with the wisest men of all ages and all countries, who thereby communicate to us their most deliberate thoughts, choicest notions, and best inventions, couched in good expression, and digested in exact method?

BARROW.

LONDON.

MDCCCLXII.

M2

*** Practically there is but little difference between borrowing and stealing books. The thief looks upon those which he has purloined as his property, and never once thinks of restoring them to their rightful owner; and the borrower, though he may sometimes, perhaps, have that intention, very rarely carries it into effect. The latter, however, is by far the more dangerous of the two; it being infinitely less difficult to defend oneself against petty larceny, than against the solicitations of a friend begging for the loan of a book.—Anon.

GENERAL

PREFACE.

This Library is the result of a pursuit which I have followed with uninterrupted ardour for more than half a century. My maternal grandfather, with whom I passed a considerable portion of my youth, was very fond of books, of which he had a considerable number.* I presume that his example inspired me with a taste for them. But whether that be so or not, I very early acquired, and have continued faithful to that taste. For a lengthened period the means which I could with propriety devote to the purchase of books were very limited. I have seldom, however, confined myself strictly within these means, but have usually appropriated a larger share of my income to their purchase than should, perhaps, due regard being had to other claims, have been devoted to that object. Their acquisition has been a business in which I have always taken the greatest interest; it has not palled upon me for a single moment; and their possession, besides the gratification it has afforded, has been so far useful that it has enabled me to finish works of much research and labour without either resorting to public libraries, or borrowing books.

When young I was a great reader of history and geography, and my earliest efforts in book-buying were principally directed to the acquisition of the ordinary and cheapest books on these subjects. But as the sphere of my knowledge began to expand, so did my taste for different varieties of literature. I had early the advantage, or disadvantage, I do not venture to say which, of being left to follow those studies, and read those books which I preferred, and to chalk out pursuits for myself. After I had the good fortune to

* They were sold by auction in the country, and brought a mere trifle. I have not one of them.

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become possessed of greater, though still limited means, I began to please myself with the idea of forming a select yet comprehensive library. And though the prospect of this idea being realized to any considerable extent, when it first began to be entertained, was extremely faint, the present Catalogue shows that perseverance has pretty well overcome some of the more formidable difficulties in its way.

Though in many respects very deficient, I believe that this Library will be found to contain a valuable assortment of the best and most useful books in literature and general science in the English and French languages, with a fair selection of Classics, and a sprinkling of Italian and Spanish authors. The collection of books on Political Economy, the study of which has been the principal business of my life, comprises most part of the works of any value in that science. But neither in that nor in any other department have I bought books because they happened to be scarce. Unless they had something else than rarity to recommend them, they have not been inquired for by me.

Neither have I sought to acquire early editions, or what are called black-letter books. But I acknowledge myself to be an ardent admirer of well-printed handsome volumes. I have cared little for large paper editions. But books from the presses of the Elzevirs, Barbou, Foulis, and other great artists, have always been objects of my solicitude, and I have not hesitated to enrich my shelves with sundry copies of the same works, when they could boast of such illustrious parentage.

I also confess to the folly, if such it be, of being no less an admirer of well-bound than of well-printed books. In this respect, indeed, as in the love of books in general, I am only a humble follower of my great economical chief. Adam Smith had an extensive and choice collection of books, which he held in the highest estimation, and which, for the most part, were extremely well bound. He was accustomed to say that, if in nothing else, he was "a beau in his books."

It is, no doubt, very easy to ridicule the taste for fine books, and their accumulation in extensive libraries. But it is not more easy than to ridicule the taste for whatever is most desirable, as superior clothes, houses, furniture, and accommodations of every sort. A taste for improved or fine books is one of the least equivocal

marks of the progress of civilization ; and is as much to be preferred to a taste for those that are coarse and ill got up, as a taste for the pictures of Reynolds or Turner is to be preferred to a taste for the daubs that satisfy the vulgar. A man acts foolishly if he spend more money on books or anything else than he can afford ; but the folly will be increased, not diminished, by his spending it on mean and common, rather than on fine and uncommon works. The latter when sold invariably bring a good price, more perhaps than was paid for them, whereas the former either bring nothing, or next to nothing.

I have seldom neglected any opportunities, of which I could avail myself, to substitute superior for the inferior copies of books in my possession. This, indeed, is the only way in which it seems to be practicable to acquire a collection of books in good or fine condition. It may not, perhaps, be difficult to find the books, provided you are content to take them in the state in which they are usually found. But it is quite a different matter, if you wish to have select or choice copies. These are always scarce, and sometimes of very great rarity. And though there be no books in this Collection, or, if any, very few, that have cost extravagant prices, yet they are, speaking generally, in remarkably good order ; and will, in that respect, I believe, be surpassed by few collections of about the same extent.

It will be to no purpose to look in this Catalogue for expensive works of county and natural history. I cared little for either the one or the other. And though it had been otherwise, the deficiency of ways and means would have been an effectual obstacle to my indulging a taste for them. To this cause may also be ascribed the fewness of the works on the fine arts here to be met with.

The passion for books, like that for most other things, may be said, when carried beyond certain limits, to become a vice. And despite the compulsory abstinence now referred to, most people to whom I have been known may probably be inclined to think that in my case it has not unfrequently passed these limits. But I am unwilling to admit that such has been the case ; that a pursuit which has yielded me so much gratification has been injurious. I allow that it has absorbed too large a portion of my moderate means ; but, perhaps, had it not existed, or been less powerful, I might have been seduced into other and not more profitable pursuits, and which

might have been less pleasant in the retrospect. On the whole, I am disposed to conclude that my hobby has been advantageous rather than otherwise.

Gibbon says that in forming his library he soon adopted the tolerating maxim of the elder Pliny, *nullum esse librum tam malum ut non ex aliquâ parte prodesset.* But in this respect I have not followed the example set by the historian. I have endeavoured to find out the books that bore the highest character in the different departments of literature and science; and of these, when I bought any, I endeavoured to select the best or most useful editions. It appears to me to be bad husbandry to purchase whole sacks of chaff for the sake of the few grains of wheat they may chance to contain. The extraction of the latter costs more than they are worth. I have not aimed at the collection of a large, but rather of a choice library.

In compiling this Catalogue I have not, in so far as I am aware, followed in the wake of any former collector. The books are arranged partly and principally in alphabetical order and partly in classes. But the principal feature is the notices of the books. These are most commonly of a critical, but sometimes, also, of a bibliographical character. The former usually consist of short notices setting forth the merits or demerits of the works to which they are applicable. I have anxiously endeavoured to render them just and true; but farther than this I have had no fixed rule or plan. I have not given them when, perhaps, they were most necessary; but only when I fancied they might be useful, or that I had something pertinent to quote or to say. What I have said has been expressed shortly, but without being parsimonious of praise or censure, when it appeared that either was deserved.

I have compiled this Catalogue partly for my own satisfaction, but principally that it might form some memorial of this Collection after it has been, as it most probably will be, broken up and dispersed. I hope it may have the good fortune to be approved by those who may look into it, and I leave it to their indulgent appreciation.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CATALOGUE.

A.

ABBOTT's Treatise of the Law relative to Shipping, &c. *See* Maritime Law, Works on.

ABEILLARD: La Vie de Pierre Abeillard, Abbé de S. Gildas, et celle d'Héloïse son Epouse. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1728. *See* Berington.

ABERCROMBIE: Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth, by John Abercrombie, M.D., F.R.S.E. 8vo. 4th ed. Edinburgh, 1833. Calf, ex.

ABRÉGÉS CHRONOLOGIQUES, Collection of, viz.:—

——— Ab. Chron. de l'Histoire de la France, par M. Henault, 6me édition. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1761.

——— La même corrigée et augmentée par Walcknaer, avec une continuation. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1821.

"Ces dernières années n'ont-elles pas produit le seul livre de chronologie dans lequel on ait jamais peint les mœurs des hommes, le caractère des cours et des siècles? ouvrage qui, s'il était sèchement instructif, comme tant d'autres, serait le meilleur de tous, et dans lequel l'auteur a trouvé encore le secret de plaire; partage réservé au très-petit nombre d'hommes qui sont supérieurs à leurs ouvrages."—(Voltaire, Mélanges Littéraires.)

——— Histoire du Droit Publique d'Allemagne, par M. Pfeffel. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1777.

——— Histoire des Grands Fiefs de la Couronne de France (par Brunet). 12mo. Paris, 1759.

——— Histoire Ecclésiastique (par Macquer). 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1768.

——— Histoire du Nord, par M. Lacombe. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1762.

——— Histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal, par MM. Macquer et Lacombe. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1765.

——— Histoire Ancienne des Empires et des Républiques, par Lacombe. 12mo. Paris. 1767.

——— Histoire Ottomane, par M. De La Croix. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1768.

——— Histoire Romaine (République), par Macquer. 12mo. Paris, 1756.

——— Histoire des Empereurs (Romains), par Ad. Richer. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1754.

——— Histoire Universelle. 12mo. Paris, 1757.

——— Histoire de l'Italie, par De St. Marc. 12mo. 6 vols. Paris, 1761. Gilt leaves.

——— Histoire des Juifs, (par Charbuy.) 12mo. (scarce). Paris, 1759.

——— Histoire de Flandre, par M. A. Panckoucke. 12mo. (very scarce). Dunkerque, 1762.

——— Histoire des Papes, depuis St. Pierre jusqu'à Clément XIV. (par Alletz.) 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1776.

Abrégés Chronologiques, Collection of—*cont.*

——— Histoire de Lorraine, (par M. Henriquez.) 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1775.

——— Tablettes Chronologiques de l'Histoire Universelle, par Dufresnoy, revue par M. De La Bruyère. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1778.

This is a more complete collection than is usually to be met with of this class of books. They present the leading facts of the histories of the countries to which they refer, arranged in chronological order. Hence they are easy of consultation; and while they suffice for the wants of the general, superficial, or impatient reader, they refresh the memory of the student, and furnish him with references to the more important subjects of inquiry. Millot's *Abrégé* of the history of England, and De Sacy's *Abrégé* of the history of Hungary, may be added to the collection.

The *Abrégé* of the history of France by Henault, the first of the series, originally appeared in 1744. It was highly and deservedly praised by Voltaire and other popular writers, and paved the way for the works of the same class by which it was followed. They are, of course, very unequally executed; but, on the whole, they are highly creditable to their authors, and are exceedingly useful publications.

The history of Germany by Pfeffel is a work of very great merit. It is frequently referred to by Robertson; and Gibbon has pronounced it to be "the best legal and constitutional history that he knew of." Pfeffel's "learning and judgment have," said he, "discovered the most interesting facts; his simple brevity compresses them in a narrow space; his chronological order distributes them under the proper dates; and an elaborate index collects them under their respective heads."—(Decline and Fall, v. 165, 4to. ed.) The Italy of St. Marc is, however, the most elaborate. But its plan embraces too many particulars, combined with too much minuteness of detail. Had it been continued on the same plan down to a comparatively recent period, it would have been invaluable; but it would have filled some 20 or 30 volumes. The histories of the North, of Spain and Portugal, the Ottoman empire, &c., afford a sufficient outline of the history of these countries. The Chronological Tables of Lenglet Dufresnoy, which are required to complete the set, embrace a great many particulars, and are as correct as they are useful.

Henault contributed, in 1756, a paper to the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions (tome xxviii. p. 611), on the history and composition of *Abrégés Chronologiques*. He briefly states the difficulty of succeeding in a species of writing *où l'espace est si court, où la moindre négligence est un crime, où rien d'essentiel ne doit échapper, où ce qui n'est pas nécessaire est un vice, et, où il faut encore essayer de plaire au milieu de la sévérité du laconisme et des entraves de la précision.* But when these difficulties are overcome, the result is all that can be wished for. Henault regards the *Historia Romana* of Velleius Paterculus as one of the best models of an abridged history. But Paterculus, though admirable in many respects, is deficient in the precision and accuracy that are indispensable in a first-class *abrégé*. And Henault's own work, or that of Pfeffel, is the best model hitherto given to the public for this variety of publications.

Absenteeism. *See* Ireland, Works, on.

Académie (Mémoires de l') des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, depuis 1701 jusqu'à sa Clôture en 1793. 4to. 50 vols. Avec le Tableau général. Paris, 1717–1805. Red mor., fine.

Gibbon says, with reference to the purchase of a portion of this great work, "I cannot forget the joy with which I exchanged a bank-note of twenty pounds for the twenty volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. Nor would it have been easy by any other expenditure of the same sum to have procured so large and lasting a fund of rational amusement."—(Misc. Works, i. 119.)

Adair: A History of the American Indians, by James Adair, Esq. 4to. London, 1775. Calf, ex., H. & B.*

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* Messrs. Henderson and Bisset, Bookbinders, Edinburgh.

ADAMS on Weights and Measures, which *see*.

ADDISON: The Miscellaneous Works, in Verse and Prose, of the Right Hon. Joseph Addison. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1765. Calf, gilt.

The prose style of Addison has been happily characterized by Johnson, in terms which afford, at the same time, a very admirable specimen of his own distinguishing peculiarities :—

"His prose is the model of the middle style, on grave subjects not formal, on light occasions not grovelling, pure without scrupulosity, and exact without apparent elaboration ; always equable, and always easy, without glowing words or pointed sentences. Addison never deviates from his tract to snatch a grace ; he seeks no ambitious ornaments, and tries no hazardous innovations. His page is always luminous, but never blazes in unexpected splendour.

"It was apparently his principal endeavour to avoid all harshness and severity of diction : he is, therefore, sometimes verbose in his transitions and connexions, and sometimes descends too much to the language of conversation ; yet if his language had been less idiomatical, it might have lost somewhat of its genuine Anglicism. What he attempted, he performed ; he is never feeble, and he did not wish to be energetic. His sentences have neither studied amplitude nor affected brevity ; his periods, though not diligently rounded, are voluble and easy. Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."

ADOLPHUS : The History of England, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of 1783, by John Adolphus, Esq., F.A.S. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1810.

AGRICULTURE : Works on, viz. :—

——— Daubeny : Lectures on Roman Husbandry, delivered before the University of Oxford, comprehending an Account of the System of Agriculture, the Treatment of Domestic Animals, the Horticulture, &c. of the Romans, by Charles Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S., &c. 8vo. Oxford, 1857.

This is but a poor book. It evinces little acquaintance either with agricultural or economical science, and is in no respect worthy of the important subject of which it treats.

——— A Treatise on Agriculture and Rural Affairs, by Robert Brown. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1811.

——— Elements of Practical Agriculture, by David Low, Esq., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 4th edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1843.

——— On Landed Property and the Economy of Estates, by the same. 8vo. London, 1844.

——— Tenancy of Land in Great Britain, by Messrs. Kennedy and Grainger. 8vo. London, 1828.

——— Report on the Agriculture of E. and W. Flanders, by the Rev. Thomas Radcliffe. London, 1819. Calf, ex.

——— The Husbandry of the Ancients, by Adam Dickson, A.M. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1785. Calf, ex.

——— The Agriculture and Rural Economy of France, Belgium, Holland, &c., by Henry Coleman. 8vo. London, 1841.

——— Rural Recollections, or the Progress of Improvement in Agriculture and Rural Affairs (in Scotland), by George Robertson. 8vo. Irvine, 1829. Calf, ex., H. & B.

A work which gives a more interesting and authentic account of the progress of agriculture and rural economy in Scotland since the accession of George III. in 1760, than is to be found anywhere else.

AGRICULTURE : Works on—*cont.*

——— Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur l'Administration des Terres chez les Romains, (par M. Butel Dumont.) 8vo. Paris, 1779.

A learned and valuable work.

——— Young's Agricultural Works. *See* Young.

——— English Agriculture in 1851 and 1852, by James Caird, Esq., M.P. 8vo. London, 1852.

The gift of my intelligent friend the Author.

Those who compare the statements in this work with those in the tours of Arthur Young will learn the progress made in agriculture in England in the interval. But this, though very great, has not been nearly so great as that made by agriculture in Scotland during the same period. This may be in part accounted for by the fact that in 1770 agriculture was far less advanced in Scotland than in England, and that consequently it had a greater field in which to advance in the former. But this, though considerable, is by no means sufficient to account for the extraordinary progress of improved husbandry in Scotland during the last half century. We incline to think that the practice of granting leases in the latter has had in this respect a powerful influence ; and the more general diffusion of knowledge in Scotland, by weakening local prejudices, has also contributed, in no ordinary degree, to facilitate the introduction of improved processes.

——— A General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales, by Walter Davies, A.M. 8vo. London, 1813.

——— A General View of the Agriculture, &c., of South Wales, by the same. 8vo. 2 vols. London.

——— A Memoir on the Advancement of Agriculture, and on Agrarian Laws, from the Spanish of Don G. M. de Jovellanos. 8vo. London, 1810.

N.B.—This valuable work is extracted from Laborde's View of Spain, with a new title. *See* Jovellanos.

AGRICULTURE, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Holkham, its Agriculture, &c., by Edw. Rigby, Esq., M.D., 1818.
2. Remarks on Live Stock, &c., 1806 (by Dr. Andrew Coventry, 1st Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh).
3. Scotch Farming in the Lothians, by R. H. Greg, Esq., 1842.
4. Observations on Mr. H. Greg's Pamphlet, by H. Davis, Esq., 1842.
5. On Guano as a Fertilizer, by C. W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., 1843.
6. Remarks on the present State of Agriculture, by Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. (now, 1855, Speaker of the House of Commons), 1836.
7. Manures most advantageous for different Soils, by Richard Kirwan, Esq., F.R.S., 1796.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Letter on the State and Prospects of Agriculture, by W. W. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., 1822.
2. On the depressed State of Agriculture, by James Cleghorn, 1822.
3. Address to the Landlords of the United Empire, by C. C. Western, Esq., M.P., 1822.
4. Address to the Owners and Occupiers of Land, by the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., 1822.
5. Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on Agricultural Distress, by James Richards, 1822.
6. Letter to the Duke of Hamilton on the Present Situation of Agriculture, 1822.
7. Letter to the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land on the Declension of Agricultural Prosperity, by Lord Erskine, 1823.
8. Rentals of Great Britain and Ireland, by a Scotch Landholder, 1822.
9. Observations on the Present State of Landed Property, by David Low, Esq., 1823.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

AGRICULTURE, Tracts on—*cont.*

1. High Farming under Liberal Covenants the best Substitute for Protection, by James Caird, 1849.
2. High Farming Vindicated, by James Caird, 1850.
3. The Present Prices, by the Rev. A. Huxstable, 1850.
4. Rent no Robbery, by George Makgill, Esq., 1851.
5. Review of the Agricultural Statistics of France, by the Earl of Lovelace, 1848. With MS. Note of Author.
6. Remarks on thorough Draining and deep Ploughing, by James Smith, Esq., of Deanston, 1844.
7. The Rough Notes of a Farmer during an Agricultural Tour through Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, in August 1842, by T. F. Salter, 1846.
8. A General Priced Catalogue of Implements, Seeds, Plants, &c., 1844.
9. Appeal to the Common Sense of the Country, by David Low, Esq. (Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh), 1850.
10. Letters to John Bull, Esq., by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., 1851.

8vo. 1 vol.

AHRENS: Cours du Droit Naturel, ou de Philosophie du Droit, par H. Ahrens. 2d edition. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1844.

AIKIN: Life of Joseph Addison, by Lucy Aikin. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1843.

——— Journal of a Tour through North Wales and Part of Shropshire, by Arthur Aikin. 8vo. London, 1797.

——— An Essay on the Application of Natural History to Poetry, by J. Aikin. 12mo. Warrington, 1777.

——— Annals of the Reign of George III., by John Aikin, M.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1816. Calf, ex.

AKENSIDE: Poems of Mark Akenside, M.D. 8vo. 1772. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

ALBEMARLE: Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries, by the Earl of Albemarle. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1852.

ALBIGEOIS, Histoire des, et des Vaudois ou Barbets (par M. Benoist). Post 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1705.

Written in a slavish and intolerant spirit, but useful for its facts.

ALISON: Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste, by the Rev. Archibald Alison, LL.B. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1825.

An abridged view of Alison's theory is given by Lord Jeffrey in his admirable Essay on Beauty in the Ency. Britannica.

——— Military Life of the Duke of Marlborough, by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1855.

——— Tracts on Money, Poor, &c. *See* those Subjects.

ALL THE TALENTS. *See* Talents, All the.

ALLEN: Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, by John Allen, Esq. A new edition. 8vo. London, 1849.

Prefixed to this edition are some interesting biographical notices of the author, and annexed to it is a tract of his on the Life and Character of Eadwig. I have another edition of the Inquiry, to which is added a tract by Allen, in "Vindication of the Ancient Independence of Scotland."

ALLEN—*cont.*

The Essay on the Prerogative discovers a great amount of constitutional learning. It is the principal memorial of a man who might, and most probably would, have rendered important services to the public, had not his time and energies been dissipated amid the luxurious frivolities of Holland House. Lord Holland once said to me that he had advised Allen to publish an edition of Hume's England with Notes ; and it is much to be regretted that he did not act upon his noble friend's advice. There was probably no one else so well fitted for the proposed duty. An edition of the History of England by him would have been invaluable. There is a very favourable notice of Allen in Cockburn's Memorials, p. 127.

ALLIBONE : A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the middle of the Nineteenth Century, by S. Austin Allibone. Royal 8vo. (to be completed in 2 vols.) Double columns, and closely printed. 1 vol. published. Philadelphia, 1859.

This is a work of vast labour. It will, it is said, contain (when completed) about 30,000 biographical and literary notices. Many of these are very elaborate bringing together the principal criticisms on the works of the different authors somewhat in the manner of Baillet, in his *Jugemens des Savans* (*see* Baillet). The value of such a book depends, of course, mainly on the accuracy of the statements it contains; and though we have not subjected the present work to any very extensive or searching examination, we have been well satisfied with the articles we have had occasion to look into.

AMERICA : America and the Americans, by a Citizen of the World. 8vo. London, 1833.

AMOS : Gems of Latin Poetry, with Translations, by various Authors, to which are added Notes and Illustrations by Andrew Amos, Esq. 8vo. Cambridge, 1851. *See* Martial, in Classics and Translations.

ANCILLON : Tableau des Révolutions du Système Politique de l'Europe depuis la fin du 15me Siècle, par Frédéric Ancillon. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1823. Calf, ex.

This is a valuable work. It gives a rapid and interesting sketch of the different revolutions that have taken place [illegible] religion, literature, and government, as well as in the territorial limits of th[illegible]ons from the Middle Ages downwards; and is written in a [illegible] spirit.

Prefixed to the first volume is an essay ex[illegible] and defending the policy of the "Balance of Power," which appears to be alike satisfactory and conclusive. This balance is, in truth, a result of the common sense, or instinct of nations, teaching them to provide for their own security and independence, by combining together to prevent the undue exaltation of any single state. Experience has shown that power is not merely liable to abuse, but that it is certain that, sooner or later, it will be abused. And hence the policy of acting on the maxim of *obsta principiis*, of preventing any state from acquiring an ascendancy, which may, or rather will be used to the injury of the others. A policy of this sort is essentially provident and conservative; and such wars as may be necessary for its maintenance have nothing in them of an aggressive character, but are prosecuted from an enlightened regard to the common interest of nations. The more this object is kept in view by the European powers, and the more they are resolved to defend the principle of the established equilibrium, the more secure will be their independence. It has long been customary to affirm that France and England are natural enemies of each other ; and much virtuous indignation has been thrown away in denouncing what is said to be a most unchristian sentiment. But, nevertheless, the affirmation is perfectly well founded. France and England are near neighbours, and have, or are supposed to have, many conflicting interests. Either is by its position and power able to inflict great injury on the other ; and hence they are justly said to be natural enemies. It is not meant by this statement to allege that they must always be at war, but merely that each is naturally,

ANCILLON—*cont.*

or in virtue of its position, able to act with effect against the other; that there can be no doubt that in the long run some real or imaginary circumstance will occur, to make them engage in hostilities; and that where the parties are such near neighbours, and each so capable of striking a deadly blow at the other, any war in which they may engage will be prosecuted with a degree of bitterness unknown to parties that wage distant contests. It is not with them a question of honour, or of extent of dominion, but of national independence. Hence it is that the one must be an object of perpetual jealousy or fear to the other. And if any proof of what is so evident could be wished for, is it not seen among conterminous states, that when one embodies a few additional regiments, or sends a few more ships of war to sea, the others are thrown into a state of the greatest excitement? They apprehend an attack; and each hastens, by increasing its force, to provide for its security. And hence it is that every state looks upon a powerful neighbour as a necessary or natural, though not always an active or avowed enemy.

It results from these statements and the nature of the thing, that though an alliance with a powerful neighbour, such as has happily subsisted for a good many years between this country and France, be of the greatest importance to the well-being of each, it never can be quite sincere, or without an *arrière-pensée*, both on the one side and the other. The strongest expressions of cordiality and friendship uniformly rest, in such cases, upon a basis of jealousy and suspicion which may, at any time, be fanned into a flame. Each party knows that notwithstanding a sense of the advantages resulting from their alliance has made the other suppress or conceal his apprehensions, these can never be eradicated; and each is, therefore, on his guard.

So long as Scotland was independent, she was the natural enemy of England; and, for the same reason, she was the natural ally of France. Should the Southern States of America establish their independence, Canada will be their natural ally, and the Northern States their natural enemy. Position, independent of anything else, suffices to make nations enemies or friends.

Austria, for example, is a natural and most valuable ally of England; for they have no opposing interests, and can seldom come into collision with each other. But supposing either to be at war with France, the other may render her essential service, as she has repeatedly done, by espousing her cause, or making a demonstration in her favour. And hence it is above all things necessary to guard against the aggrandizement of a powerful frontier state, or natural enemy, and to cultivate the friendship of those with which it may be in contact.

It may be said, perhaps, that owing to her insular situation, Great Britain is less interested in the balance of power than any other European state, and may afford to overlook changes that cannot be overlooked by others. But an insular situation is nothing without the command of the sea. And the application of steam to the business of navigation has gone far to make, or rather has made, descents and invasions practicable despite a great naval superiority. To allow in such a state of things a preponderating power to grow up on the Continent, and then trust to fleets for protection, would be a hazardous policy on our part. A thousand circumstances may enable an enemy to elude or defeat the most formidable squadrons. And supposing a descent to be effected, we should be left, with the certainty of vast injury, to contend single-handed with, perhaps, a gigantic power, whose growth we might and ought to have checked at the outset.

I extract a paragraph from Ancillon, which is as correct in principle as it is well expressed:—

"Quiconque peut nous faire du mal, veut ou voudra nous en faire. Tel est le principe qui a guidé l'homme dans la formation des sociétés politiques; il a créé une puissance qui contint dans tous les individus la volonté et le pouvoir de faire le mal. Tel est encore le principe qui, dans plusieurs pays, a fait imaginer la division et le partage des pouvoirs, parceque la puissance absolue du gouvernement a paru quelquefois un danger de plus qui pouvait menacer la sûreté publique et le but de l'association. Telle est enfin la maxime fondamentale et la base de toute la politique. On ne peut pas se reposer sur la vertu: elle est ou douteuse et équivoque, ou secrète et inconnue. Toutes les forces tiennent de la nature des corps expansibles qui cherchent à se dilater, on ne peut donc partir, dans la grande société des états, où le droit n'a point de garantie extérieure, que de l'abus possible, et même probable, de la puissance."—(Discours Préliminaire, p. 20.)

ANDERSON : Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus Jac. Andersoni, auxit et locupletavit Thomas Ruddimannus. Folio. Edinburgi, 1739. Morocco, ex.

This very valuable work consists of *fac-simile* engravings of charters, seals, coins, and other national muniments. It was patronised by the Scotch Parliament, by whom it was justly regarded as of national importance. Its publication did not take place till more than 10 years after Anderson's death. The elaborate introduction or preface, written in Latin by the celebrated Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, was translated into English, and published separately in 1773. *See* Ruddiman.

——— History of Commerce. *See* Works on.

——— Crœsus, [The History of,] King of Lydia, in 4 Parts. (By Walter Anderson, D.D.) Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1755.

This singular book is said to have originated in a joke of David Hume. Whatever it has of history is borrowed from Herodotus, but it is eked out with dissertations on destiny, dreams, &c. Anderson also published several volumes on the History of France, which fell still-born from the press. The Philosophy of Greece (*see* next Article) is by much the best of his publications, and will redeem his name from entire oblivion. He died in 1800, after having been for more than 50 years minister of Chirnside in Berwickshire.

——— The Philosophy of Ancient Greece investigated in its Origin and Progress, &c., by Walter Anderson, D.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1791. Uncut, calf, ex.

——— The Popular Scottish Biography, being Lives of Eminent Natives of Scotland, brought down to the present Time, from the most authentic Sources, by William Anderson, Esq. Thick post. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1842.

A trustworthy and extremely useful little work.

ANDREOSSY : Constantinople et le Bosphore de Thrace, par M. le Comte Andreossy. 8vo. Paris, 1828.

ANDRES : Dell' Origine, Progressi, e Stato Attuale di Ogni Letteratura, di Giovanni Andres. 4to. 8 vols. Roma, 1808. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Hallam says of this work, that "it is an extraordinary performance, embracing both ancient and modern literature in its full extent, and in many parts with little assistance from any former publication of the kind. It is far better known on the Continent than in England, where I have not frequently seen it quoted, nor do I believe it is common in our private libraries."—(Literature of Europe.)

ANDREWS : History of Great Britain, from the Death of Henry VIII. (in continuation of Dr. Henry), by J. P. Andrews, F.S.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1806. *See* Henry.

ANET : A Collection of the Tracts of a certain Free Inquirer (P. Anet), noted by his Sufferings for his Opinions. 8vo. London, V.Y.

ANNUITIES and Reversionary Payments. *See* Milne, Morgan, Price, Smart, &c.

ANGLING : Songs of the Edinburgh Angling Club, with Illustrations. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858. Privately printed.

An extremely well got up book. It was given to me by Mr. Alexander Russell, who is at once a first-rate editor (of the *Scotsman*), angler, and companion.

ANQUETIL : L'Intrigue du Cabinet sous Henry IV. et Louis XIII. terminée par La Fronde, par M. Anquetil. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1780.

——— L'Esprit de la Ligue, ou Histoire Politique des Troubles de France pendant le 16me et 17me Siècles. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1771.

ANSON: A Voyage round the World, in the Years 1740–44, by George Anson, Esq., afterwards Lord Anson, compiled from his Papers and Materials by Richard Walter, M.A. 9th edition. 4to. London, 1756.

ANSTEY: The Poetical Works of Christopher Anstey, Esq., including the New Bath Guide, with a Life of the Author. 4to. London, 1808. Half Russia.

ANTI-JACOBIN, Poetry of. 6th edition. 12mo. London, 1813. Pale calf.

The Right Hon. George Canning was the principal contributor to this publication. Nothing can exceed the terseness, pungency, and effect of the satire. The Loves of the Triangles, a parody of Darwin's Loves of the Plants, is perfect alike in its wit and versification.

ANTILLON: Elementos de la Geografia Astronomica, Natural y Politica, de España y Portugal, por Don Isidoro de Antillon. 12mo. Valencia, 1815.

ANTIQUITIES: Grecian Antiquities, by Archbishop Potter, edited by Dunbar. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1831.
——— ——————————— by Wachsmuth. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1837.
——— ——————————— by Herman. 8vo. Oxford, 1836.
——— Roman Antiquities, by Kennet. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1820.
——— ——————————— by Adams. 8vo. London, 1835.
——— ——————————— by Fuss. 8vo. Oxford, 1840.
——— Biblical, by Jahn. 8vo. Oxford, 1836.
All in light-coloured calf, uniform, H. & B.

ANTIQUITIES, Tracts on, viz :—

1. Recherches sur la Nature et l'Etendue d'un ancien Ouvrage des Romains, appelé communément Briquetage de Marsal, etc., par M. D. Artezé de la Sauvagere, 1740.
2. Mémoire sur la Ville Souterraine, découverte au pied du Mont Vésuve, 1748.
3. Dissertation sur un Monument singulier des Utriculaires de Cavaillon, où l'on éclaircit un point intéressant de la Navigation des Anciens, par M. Calvet, etc., 1766.
4. Essai Historique et Critique sur les Atlantiques, dans lequel on fais voir la conformité de l'Histoire de ce peuple avec celle des Hébreux, par F. C. Baer, Aumonier, etc., 1762.
5. Essai sur le Feu sacré et sur les Vestales, 1768.
6. Histoire Philosophique et Politique de Lacédémone, et des Loix de Lycurgue, par M. l'A. D. G., 1768.
7. Théâtre de plus beaux Monumens de Paris, 1770.
8. Traités de la Paix Générale de l'Europe, en 1763.

8vo. 1 vol.

These Tracts are all very scarce and difficult to be got. That on the Vestals is the most complete dissertation on the subject.

1. Essay on the Study of Antiquities. 2nd edition, 1782.
2. Essay on Certain Points of Resemblance between Ancient and Modern Greeks, by the Hon. Fred. J. N. Douglas. 3d edition, 1813.

8vo. 1 vol.

ARAGO: Historical Eloge of James Watt, by M. Arago, translated by J. P. Muirhead, Esq., M.A. 4to. London, 1839. *See* Watt.

In addition to the *Eloge* of Arago, which furnishes pretty full details in regard to the scientific life and discoveries of Watt, this volume contains his character, by Lord Jeffrey, published in the *Scotsman*, soon after his death, with an account of the proceedings of a public meeting held in London for erecting a monument in his honour. Jeffrey's contribution is by far the most discriminating, able, and eloquent tribute that has been paid to the memory of this great discoverer. Many interesting details respecting the early life and progress of Watt are given by Williamson in his Memorials of his youthful career, to which the reader is referred. (*See* Williamson.)

ARBUTHNOT's Ancient Coins, Weights, &c. *See* Weights and Measures.

——— Miscellaneous Works of John. 12mo. 2 vols. Glasgow, 1751.

"Arbuthnot," says Johnson, "was a man of great comprehension, skilful in his profession, versed in the sciences, acquainted with ancient literature, and able to animate his mass of knowledge by a bright and active imagination; a scholar with great brilliancy of wit; a wit, who in the crowd of life retained and discovered a noble ardour of religious zeal."—(Life of Pope.)

——— Tract by George. *See* Money, Coins, &c.

ARIOSTO: Orlando Furioso di Lodovico Ariosto. 8vo. 24 vols. Baskerville, Birmingham, 1773. Red mor., the printing and binding being both excellent.

ARIOSTO—HOOLE: The Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, from the Italian, by John Hoole. 2d edition. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1785.

ARISTÆNETUS. *See* Classics and Translations.

ARISTOPHANES—MITCHELL. *See* Classics, Translations, &c.

ARISTOTLE's Treatises on Politics, Rhetoric, Poetry, &c. *See* Classics, Translations, &c.

ARMANDI: Histoire Militaire des Eléphants, depuis les temps les plus reculés, jusqu'à l'introduction des armes à feu. Par le Chev. Armandi. 8vo. Paris, 1843.

ARMSTRONG: The Art of Preserving Health, by John Armstrong, M.D. Post 8vo. London, 1774.

——— Miscellanies by. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1770.

——— The History of the Island of Minorca, by John Armstrong, Esq. 8vo. London, 1752. Calf, ex.

ARNAULD: Œuvres Philosophiques d'Arnauld, avec des Notes et une Introduction par C. Jourdain. 12mo. Paris, 1843.

ARNISÆI, Doctrina Politica. 12mo. Elz. Amst. 1643. Mor. Simier.

ARNOLD: The History of Rome to the End of the Second Punic War, by Thomas Arnold, D.D. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1838–50.

——— Introductory Lectures on Modern History. 8vo. London, 1842.

ARNOT: The History of Edinburgh, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time, by Hugo Arnot, Esq. 4to. Edinburgh, 1788.

A well-written, interesting work. There is no late account of Edinburgh worth looking into; and it were much to be wished that some competent party would undertake a new edition of Arnot continued to the present time, or a new work of the same kind.

ARNOTT: Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, by Neil Arnott, M.D. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1828 and 1829.

All published and extremely good.

——— A Survey of Human Progress, from the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attained. 8vo. London, 1861.

ARNOULD. *See* Insurance, Works on.

ARROWSMITH: The London Atlas of John Arrowsmith, with additional Maps. Folio. London, 1842, &c. Half Russia.

Preferable to any other English publication of its class.

ARUNDELL : A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia, with an Excursion into Judea, &c., by the Rev. V. J. Arundell. 8vo. London, 1828. Calf, ex.

ASCHAM : The English Works of Roger Ascham, Preceptor to Queen Elizabeth. 4to. London, 1761. Russia, ex.

The life of the author, prefixed to this book, though anonymous, is no doubt the work of Johnson. The book principally consists of two treatises, one entitled *Toxophilus*, in defence of Archery, and the other the Schoolmaster. Archery was a favourite amusement of Ascham's ; and being one in which he spent, or, as it was sometimes said, wasted a great deal of time, he wrote a treatise partly in its vindication and recommending its practice ; and partly, also, with the different but not less important object of its serving as a specimen of improved English composition. After stating that he had succeeded in both these objects, Johnson goes on to say, "He has sufficiently vindicated archery as an innocent, salutary, useful, and liberal diversion ; and if his precepts are of no great use, he has only shown by one example among many, how little the hand can derive from the mind, how little intelligence can conduce to dexterity. In every art, practice is much ; in arts, manual practice is almost the whole. Precept can at most but warn against error, it can never bestow excellence."

"The Schoolmaster," a posthumous publication, was written to recommend dispensing as much as practicable with grammatical details in the learning of languages ; and it has the merit of denouncing the severe punishments that were then so frequent in schools, of recommending to masters to study the dispositions of their scholars, and to treat them with gentleness and kindness. Johnson says of this treatise, that "it perhaps contains the best advice that ever was given for the study of languages."

Ascham died in 1558, at the age of 53. He was much regretted by Queen Elizabeth, to whom he had been originally tutor, and afterwards Latin Secretary.

ASH : The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language, by John Ash, LL.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1775. Old calf.

ASHMOLE : The Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the most noble Order of the Garter, by Elias Ashmole, Esq., Windsor Herald. Folio. London, 1672. Russia.

ASTLE : The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary, illustrated by engravings, &c. By Thomas Astle, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1803. Blue mor., ex.

ASTLEY: A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels, &c. &c. 4to. 4 vols. Published by Thomas Astley, London, 1745. Half Russia, uncut.

This is not so much a collection of voyages and travels as an account of various countries, compiled from the notices of them given by the principal voyagers and travellers. The Editor justly observes in the Preface to the work, that the adventures of travellers are often trifling and tedious, and there must necessarily be a good deal of repetition in those to the same countries. Hence they may for the most part be very greatly abridged ; and as it would be of no use to repeat the same facts and circumstances over and over again from different authors, the plan has been adopted in this publication of incorporating those that seemed best entitled to credit into a consistent narrative, referring at the same time to the works whence they are taken. This plan seems, speaking generally, to be carefully executed. Pinkerton, who is not given to eulogy, says of this work, that it is "rare and valuable. The Editor, called Green in some catalogues, is certainly a man of great learning and industry."—(Catalogue of Maps and Books annexed to Geography.)

ATHENS, Antiquities of. *See* Stuart.

ATLAS Antiquus, delineavit C. De Spruner, Phil. Doct. Folio. Gothæ, 1850.

ATTERBURY: The Miscellaneous Works of Bishop Atterbury, with Historical Notes by J. Nichols. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1789–98.

Atterbury was a good scholar, a graceful speaker, and wrote correctly and neatly. Owing to his being eulogised by Pope, and associated with him and Swift, and the principal wits of his time, he has been much more celebrated than he deserved. He was long engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the exiled Royal family; and his practices being in the end discovered, he was banished, by a statute passed for the purpose. In France he openly entered into the Pretender's service. On the whole it may be said of Atterbury, that though amiable in private life, he was factious, intriguing, and treacherous. After his death his body was brought to England, and buried, where it had no just claim to be, in Westminster Abbey.

AUGUSTIN (St.): Les Confessions de St. Augustin, traduites en François avec des Notes par M. Du Bois. Nouvelle éd. 8vo. Paris, 1737. Old mor.

AUSTIN: The Province of Jurisprudence determined, by John Austin, Esq. 8vo. London, 1832. Calf, ex.

An important and valuable work. The Author has cleared away much of the ambiguity in which the science of Jurisprudence had previously been involved; has pointed out the different varieties of laws; and has given an able and lengthened exposition of the great principle of general utility with which all laws, however imposed, ought to correspond. It is to be regretted that owing to its harsh and forbidding style the work is much less popular than it deserves to be.

AUSTRIA, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. De l'Autriche et de son Avenir, 1843.
2. De l'Instruction Publique en Autriche, 1841. (Tegoborski.)
3. Essai Statistique sur les Bibliothèques de Vienne, par M. Balbi, 1835.

} 1 vol. 8vo. Half Russia.

AUTRICHE: Ressources de l'Autriche et de la France, d'après les documents officiels, par Alfred Legoyt. 8vo. Paris, 1859.

A well compiled, instructive publication.

AYLIFFE: The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford, by John Ayliffe, LL.D. Many plates inserted. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1714.

AZUNI: Recherches sur l'Origine de la Boussole, par M. A. Azuni. 8vo. Paris, 1809. Calf, ex.

For other works of Azuni, *see* Maritime Law.

B.

BABBAGE: On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures, by Chas. Babbage, A.M. 2d edition. 12mo. London, 1832. Calf, ex., H. & B.

BACCII (And.) de Naturali Vinorum Historia, de Vinis Italiæ, et de Conviviis antiquorum, libri VII. Folio. Romæ, 1596. Calf, gilt.

This is a learned and valuable work. Besides that portion of it which is derived from Pliny, Columella, and other ancient writers, it contains a great deal of information with respect to the wines of Bacci's time, particularly those of Italy. It has long been very scarce, and brings a high price.

BACON : The Works of Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, and Lord Chancellor of England. 4to. 5 vols. London, 1765. Calf, ex.

It would be useless in a book of this sort to say anything in regard to the philosophy of Bacon, or the influence that his works are supposed to have had in introducing and diffusing a taste for experimental investigation. Latterly some of his over zealous admirers have been exerting themselves to show that the imputations on his moral character rest on no good foundation; and that, though he was "the wisest and brightest," he was not, also, the "meanest of mankind."* But we regret to have to add that these efforts have been signally unsuccessful; and that they have served only to set his vices in a darker light, and to show that they were wholly inexcusable.

——— Essays of, with Annotations by Archbishop Whately. 8vo. London, 1856.

An extremely well edited book. The Archbishop has quoted himself pretty often, but the extracts are so good that we should not like to want any of them.

"Dipped into Bacon's Essays, so pregnant with just, original, and striking observations on every topic which is touched, that I cannot select what pleases me most. For reach of thought, variety, and extent of view, sheer, solid, and powerful sense, and admirable sagacity, what works of man can be placed in competition with these wonderful effusions?"—(Green's Diary of a Lover of Literature, p. 98.)

——— Analyse de la Philosophie du Chancelier Bacon (par M. Deleyre, Biog. Universelle). 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1755. Green mor., gilt.

——— An Historical and Political Discourse on the Laws and Government of England, by Nathaniel Bacon, Esq. 5th edition. 4to. London, 1760. Old Russia, gilt.

——— Life and Times of Francis I., by James Bacon, Esq. 2d edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830. Calf, ex.

BAILEY—SCOTT : A New Universal Etymological English Dictionary, originally compiled by N. Bailey, and revised and greatly improved by J. N. Scott, M.D. Folio. London, 1755. Old calf, gilt.

BAILEY : The following Works of Samuel Bailey, Esq., viz. :—

——— Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions. 8vo. 3d edition. London.

——— Essays on the Pursuit of Truth and on the Progress of Knowledge, &c. 8vo. London, 1829.

——— Discourses on various Subjects. 8vo. London, 1852.

——— Theory of Reasoning. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1852.

——— Money and its Vicissitudes in Value, 1837.
——— A Defence of Joint Stock Banks, 1840.
——— The Right of Primogeniture examined, 1837
} 1 vol. 8vo.

See, also, Political Economy, Works on.

BAILLET : Jugemens des Savans sur les Principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs. par Adrien Baillet. Nouvelle édition, augmenté de l'Anti-Baillet de Ménage, les Observations de La Monnoye, &c. 4to. 8 vols. Amsterdam, 1725.

Though of great extent, and the result of an immense amount of reading and study, this work realizes only a small portion of the plan on which it is constructed. Among the works which the "learned" have to decide upon, Baillet

* Pope, Essay on Man, iv. line 282.

BAILLET—*cont.*

includes many that have but small pretensions to that distinction. He arranges them in classes, such as those of critics, grammarians, poets, historians, &c. &c., and brings together the conflicting judgments which different learned men had passed upon them. The judgments are not always given in the words of their authors, but when this is not the case, their spirit is given with, in general, exemplary fairness. Baillet seldom pretends to form an opinion of his own, but generally leaves it to the reader to draw his conclusions after comparing and weighing the evidence laid before him. But it has been alleged that he has in various instances encroached upon this theoretical impartiality by selecting and marshalling the evidence so as to lead to the conclusion which he wished should be drawn. We think, however, that the work would have been more satisfactory had the author, ceasing to affect an indifference which, perhaps, he did not often feel, assumed the responsibilities and functions of a judge by deciding, in the last resort, upon the merits and demerits of the books brought before him. This would have saved the reader a great deal of trouble, and have done that for him which, in most cases, he may, perhaps, be but little able to do for himself. Baillet, who was a most laborious student, died in 1706, at the age of 56.

BAILLY: Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne, par M. Bailly. 2de éd. 4to. Paris, 1781.
——— ——— de l'Astronomie Moderne. Nouvelle édition. 4to. 3 vols. Paris, 1785.
——— Traité de l'Astronomie Indienne. 4to. Paris, 1787.
Old mor., uniform.

Bailly's History of Astronomy is a very interesting work; and though not so scientific is far more eloquent and readable than that of Delambre.

——— Lettres sur l'Origine des Sciences, et sur celle des Peuples de l'Asie, par M. Bailly. 8vo. Londres, (Paris,) 1777.

——— Lettres sur l'Atlantide de Platon et sur l'Ancienne Histoire de l'Asie. 8vo. Londres, (Paris,) 1779.

BAILY: An Account of the Rev. John Flamsteed, the First Astronomer Royal, &c., by Francis Baily, Esq. Printed by Order of the Lords of the Admiralty. 4to. London, 1835. Blue mor., ex.

The gift of Mr. J. G. Craig. Portrait inserted.

——— The Doctrine of Interest and Annuities analytically Investigated. 4to. London, 1808.

——— The Doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances analytically investigated and explained, with Tables. 8vo. London, 1810.

The genuine edition; very scarce.

BAIN: An Essay on the Variation of the Compass, by (my old friend) Sir William Bain, Knight. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1817. Calf, ex.

BAINES: A History of the Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, by Edward Baines, jun., Esq. (now M.P.) 8vo. London, 1835.

This is an interesting work, for which I am indebted to the author.

——— The History of the Commerce and of the Town of Liverpool, and of the Rise of Manufacturing Industry in the adjoining Counties, by Thomas Baines. Royal 8vo. Liverpool, 1852.

Presentation copy from the Author.

BALBI: Elémens de Géographie Générale ou Description Abrégée de la Terre, par Adrien Balbi. 8vo. Paris, 1843.

BANCROFT: An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, with an Account of the Religion, Manners, and Customs of its Indian Inhabitants, by Edward Bancroft, M.D. 8vo. London, 1769.

BANCROFT: Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours, and the best Means of producing them. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1813. Calf, ex.

A work of great research and of first-rate authority.

BANIER: La Mythologie et les Fables Expliquées par l'Histoire, par M. l'Abbé Banier. 4to. 3 vols. Paris, 1738. Old mor., gilt, ex.

This is a judicious, learned, and able work. It was originally published in 1711 in two 12mo vols., and reappeared, with sundry improvements, in 1715. In 1738 it was given to the public in its present and most perfect state. Its plan is hardly, however, sufficiently comprehensive. According to Banier and others, the greater number of the gods of the ancients had been mere human personages, who had attained, in the earliest ages, by their great actions, their success, and in some instances by the benefits they had conferred upon mankind, to a high degree of celebrity; and the history of their exploits and powers being greatly magnified in the traditional accounts by which their memory was transmitted to later ages, and encumbered with fables, they eventually came to be regarded as of superhuman or divine origin. And there can be no doubt that this theory is in part, at least, well founded; and that it accounts satisfactorily for the existence of the most prominent of the occupants of Olympus. Exclusive, too, of men themselves, their passions and affections, being personified, contributed to fill the Greek and Roman Pantheon.

But the gods are not wholly of human origin. The "host of heaven," the elements and powers of nature, and even the lower animals have contributed, directly or indirectly, to swell the number of divinities. And in addition to the recognised and ordinary sources of what the ancients regarded as divine beings, it is believed by some great authorities that much of the mythology of antiquity was allegorical or symbolical, and that what appeared to be mere fabulous statements, concealed from public view important or divine truths that were unveiled to the initiated. It is probable, however, that these allegorical explanations are principally glosses devised at a later period to save appearances, and that the greater number of them have little or nothing to do with the origin of the gods.

Hence it is easy to perceive that this is a matter which involves not a few complicated and difficult questions. Banier's book has done much to clear up and illustrate certain parts of the subject. But there are others not less deserving of attention, upon which he has hardly touched. In regard to these, and the subject generally, the reader will find much information in Hume's Natural History of Religion; in the *Religions de l'Antiquité de M. Creuzer, traduit par Guigniaut*, 8vo, 4 tomes; and in the *Histoire des Religions de la Grèce antique* de M. Maury, 8vo, 3 tomes. These works are in this collection.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Address to the Proprietors of Bank Stock, the London and Country Bankers, &c., on the Affairs of the Bank of England, 1828.
2. Historical Sketch of the Bank of England, &c. (by J. R. M'Culloch), 1831.
3. Plain Statement of the Power of the Bank of England, with a Reply to the Historical Sketch, &c., by Sir H. Parnell, Bart., M.P. (afterwards Lord Congleton), 1832.
4. Examination of the Evidence taken before the Committee on the Bank of England Charter, by Alex. Mundell, Esq., 1832.
5. Legal Statement of the Real Position of the Government with relation to the Bank of England, by Samuel Wells, Esq., 1832.
6. The Bank Charter, &c., from Westminster Review (?).
7. The Advantages of Branch Banks, a Letter to the Duke of Wellington, 1828.
8. The Bank of England defended, &c., 1826.
9. Reasons why the Bank of England ought not to reduce the Rate of Discount to 4 per cent., 1822.
10. Plan for the Establishment of a National Bank, by David Ricardo, Esq., M.P., 1824.

} 1 vol. 8vo.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, Tracts on, viz. :—

An Historical Account of the Establishment, Progress, and State of the Bank of Scotland, &c. 4to. Edinburgh, 1728. To this Tract are added the Act of the Scotch Parliament, 17th July 1695, establishing the Bank of Scotland; Proposals for Making the Bank more Useful and Profitable, Edinburgh, 1722, &c.

BANKS, BANKING, COINS, FUNDS, &c., Tracts on, viz. :—

1. England's Looking In and Out, by R. M. Knight, 1640.
2. The Humble Petition and Remonstrance of some Hundreds of Retaylers, 1644.
3. A Diamond or Rich Jewel preserved to the Commonwealth of England, by Capt. Samuel Chappel, 1605.
4. An Expedient for taking away all Impositions, by Francis Cradocke, 1660.
5. Brief Observations concerning Trade and Interest of Money, by J. C., 1668. The original Edition of the Treatise of Sir Josiah Child, with portrait.
6. A Tract against Usurie, 1621. Reprinted, 1668.
7. The Uses and Abuses of Money, 1671.
8. The Case of the Bankers and their Creditors stated and examined, 1674.
9. England's Interest, or the Great Benefit to Trade by Banks or Offices of Credit, 1682.
10. Corporation Credit, or Bank of Credit made current by Common Consent in London, 1682.
11. A Plain and Easie Way for the Speedy Raising of Money, 1691.
12. A Short Account of the (intended) Bank of England, by Michael Godfrey, Esq., (Deputy-Governor of the Bank, killed at the Siege of Namur, Macaulay's England, iv. 589). 2d edition.
13. Some Useful Reflections on a Pamphlet called a Brief Account of the intended Bank of England. 2d edition. 1694.
14. Some Considerations offered against the Continuance of the Bank of England.
15. Some Observations on the Bank of England, 1695.
16. A Proposal for a National Bank, consisting of Land, &c., by Robert Murray, Gent., 1695.
17. A Letter from an English Merchant at Amsterdam to his Friend in London, concerning the Trade and Coin of England, 1695.
18. A Discourse of the General Notions of Money, Trade, and Exchange, 1695.
19. The Mistaken Advantage by Raising of Money, discovered in a Letter to a Friend, by Viscount Tarbet, 1696.
20. A Discourse upon Coins, from the Italian of Signor Bernardo Davanzati, by John Toland, 1695.
21. The Proposal for the Raising of the Silver Coin of England considered, &c., 1696.
22. An Essay for Lowering the Gold and Raising the Silver Coin, 1696.
23. A Fund for Supplying and Preserving our Coin.
24. An Essay for Regulating of the Coyn, by A. V. Merchant. 2d edition. 1696.
25. Account of the Proceedings in the House of Commons as to Recoining the Clipp'd Money, &c., 1696.
26. Observations concerning Money and Coin, 1699.
27. The Villany of Stock Jobbers detected, 1701.
28. The Directors of the Bank of England Enemies to the Great Interests of the Kingdom, by John Holland, 1715.
29. An Abstract of the Public Funds, by Mr. Asgill, 1715.
30. Some Considerations relating to the Payment of the Publick Debts, by a Member of the House of Commons, 1717.
31. A Letter to a Member of Parliament, relating to the Coin, 1718.
32. Proposals for restoring Credit, &c., 1721.

The above Tracts, many of which are both rare and valuable, are bound together in 1 vol. 4to. Half Russia.

——— *See* Money, Coins, &c.

BARANTE : De la Littérature Française pendant le Dix-huitième Siècle, par M. De Barante. 4me édition. 8vo. Paris, 1824.

This is a work of a very superior order. Though, on the whole, opposed to the principles and objects of the great writers of the age that preceded the Revolution, the author does not seek to undervalue their talents or to impeach their motives. His criticisms are distinguished by their compass, ability, and eloquence; and despite his bias, they are in general remarkable for their fairness and candour. It might have been supposed that Voltaire would have met with but stinted justice at the hands of M. De Barante, but such is not the case. His faults, it is true, are not concealed or glossed over; but neither are his merits. On the contrary, the latter are set in a striking light, and full justice is done to his wonderful talent, and to the unrivalled clearness and perfection of his style. And the same may be said of his notices of Montesquieu and Rousseau.

BARBEYRAC : Traité de la Morale des Pères de l'Eglise, par M. Jean Barbeyrac. 4to. Amsterdam, 1728. *See, also,* Grotius, Puffendorf, &c.

——— Traité du Jeu où l'on examine les Principales Questions de Droit Naturel et de Morale qui ont rapport à cette Matière. 12mo. 2 tomes en 1. Amsterdam, 1709.

——— Anciens Traitez de Paix. *See* Dumont—Rousset.

Barbeyrac's works and translations, especially the latter, are all excellent. Voltaire says that "Barbeyrac est le seul commentateur dont on fasse plus de cas que de son auteur. Il traduisit et commenta le fatras de Puffendorf; mais il l'enrichit d'une préface qui fit seule débiter le livre. Il remonte, dans cette préface, aux sources de la morale; et il a la candeur hardie de faire voir que les pères de l'église n'ont pas toujours connu cette morale pure, et qu'ils l'ont défigurée par d'étranges allégories."—(Mélanges Littéraires.)

BARBIER : Dictionnaire des Anonymes, etc. *See* Bibliography.

BARCLAY : Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is preached by the People called Quakers, by Robert Barclay. 4to. Baskerville, Birmingham, 1765. Calf, ex.

BARETTI : A Journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and France, by Joseph Baretti. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1770.

——— The Italian Library, containing an Account of the Lives and Works of the most valuable Authors of Italy, with a Preface by Giuseppe Baretti. 8vo. London, 1757. Half Russia, uncut.

BARNABY : Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England. 12mo. London, 1805. Calf, ex.

BARRINGTON : Observations upon the Statutes, by the Hon. Daines Barrington. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1766.

BARRON : Lectures on Belles Lettres and Logic, by William Barron, F.R.S. Ed. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1806.

A respectable work, but very inferior to that of Blair. For Barron's Work on Colonization, *see* Colonies.

BARROW : Travels in China, by Sir John Barrow, Bart. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1806.

——— Voyage to Cochinchina, &c. 4to. London, 1806.

——— The Life, Voyages, and Exploits of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, Knt., with numerous Original Letters, &c., by John Barrow, Esq. 8vo. London, 1843.

——— The English Works of Isaac Barrow, D.D., by Archbishop Tillotson. Folio. 3 vols in 2. London, 1722.

BARROW : Sermons selected from the Works of. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1812.

The sermons of Barrow are said by Hallam to "display a strength of mind, a comprehensiveness, and fertility which have rarely been equalled" (iv. 175). His four sermons on Industry are well-reasoned, eloquent, and admirable. They show that industry in their respective callings is indispensable to the well-being of all classes of men, not to the lowest merely, but even to the highest. The verbosity and tautology, with which they are in some degree chargeable, are concealed by the number, richness, and beauty of the illustrations, and the splendour of the style. While, on the one hand, the injurious consequences of sloth, and of a want of perseverance, are displayed in the most vivid manner, on the other nothing is left unsaid that can recommend and dignify labour, economy, and enterprise. It is said that such a style of preaching, if tried at present, would be unpopular. But it could hardly, if supported with ability and zeal, fail to have a salutary influence over the conduct and habits of those to whom it might be addressed. And if so, sermons of this class would, in a practical point of view, be incomparably superior to those doctrinal and spiritual harangues on grace, faith, and so forth, with which evangelical preachers are in the habit of regaling and mystifying their hearers.

We subjoin an extract remarkable as well for its truth as for its magnificent eloquence. It affords what may nevertheless be deemed a fair specimen of the style of Barrow :—

"It is industry, whereto the public state of the world, and of each commonweal therein, is indebted for its being, in all conveniences and embellishments belonging to life, advanced above rude and sordid barbarism ; yea, whereto mankind doth owe all that good learning, that morality, those improvements of soul, which elevate us beyond brutes.

"To industrious study is to be ascribed the invention and perfection of all those arts whereby human life is civilized, and the world cultivated with numberless accommodations, ornaments, and beauties.

"All the comely, the stately, the pleasant, and useful works which we do view with delight, or enjoy with comfort, industry did contrive them, industry did frame them.

"Industry reared those magnificent fabrics, and those commodious houses ; it formed those goodly pictures and statues ; it raised those convenient causeys, those bridges, those aqueducts ; it planted those fine gardens with various flowers and fruits ; it clothed those pleasant fields with corn and grass ; it built those ships, whereby we plough the seas, reaping the commodities of foreign regions. It hath subjected all creatures to our command and service, enabling us to subdue the fiercest, to catch the wildest, to render the gentler sort most tractable and useful to us. It taught us from the wool of the sheep, from the hair of the goat, from the labours of the silk-worm, to weave us clothes to keep us warm, to make us fine and gay. It helpeth us from the inmost bowels of the earth to fetch divers needful tools and utensils.

"It collected mankind into cities, and compacted them into orderly societies, and devised wholesome laws, under shelter whereof we enjoy safety and peace, wealth and plenty, mutual succour and defence, sweet conversation and beneficial commerce.

"It by meditation* did invent all those sciences whereby our minds are enriched and enabled, our manners are refined and polished, our curiosity is satisfied, our life is benefited.

"What is there which we admire, or wherein we delight, that pleaseth our mind, or gratifieth our sense, for the which we are not beholden to industry ?

"Doth any country flourish in wealth, in grandeur, in prosperity ? It must be imputed to industry ; to the industry of its governors setting good order ; to the industry of its people following profitable occupations : so did Cato, in that notable oration of his in Sallust, tell the Roman senate, that it was not by the force of their arms, but by the industry of their ancestors, that commonwealth did arise to such a pitch of greatness. When sloth creepeth in, then all things corrupt and decay ; then the public State doth sink into disorder, penury, and a disgraceful condition."

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* Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes
Paulatim, &c.—Virgil, Georg. 1.

BARROW : Mathematical Lectures of Dr. Barrow, from the Latin, by the Rev. John Kirkby. 8vo. London, 1734.

BARRY, OPIE, &c. : Lectures on Painting, by Barry, Opie, and Fuseli. Edited by R. N. Wornum. London, 1848.

BARRY : Observations Historical, Critical, and Medical, on the Wines of the Ancients, by Sir Edward Barry, Bart. 4to. London, 1775. Calf, ex.

——— The History of the Orkney Islands, showing the Advantages they possess for several Branches of Industry, and the Means by which they may be Improved, by the Rev. George Barry, D.D. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1808.

BARTHÉLÉMY : Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce, par M. l'Abbé Barthélémy. 4to. 4 vols. Paris, 1788. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

BARTON, JOHN : Tracts by :—

1. Observations on the Condition of the Labouring Classes, 1817.
2. Causes of the Depreciation of Agricultural Labour in Modern Times, 1820.
3. Consequences of the Growing Excess of Population if not remedied by Colonization, 1830.
4. Expediency of the Existing Restrictions on the Importation of Foreign Corn, 1833.

} 1 vol. 8vo.

BASNAGE : Dissertation sur les Duels et les Ordres de Chevalerie, par M. Basnage. 12mo. Basle, 1740. (*See* République (La) des Hébreux.)

BASTON : Observations on Trade and Publick Spirit, by Thomas Baston, Esq. 8vo. London, 1732.

BATTEUX : Histoire des Causes Premières, ou Exposition Sommaire des Pensées des Philosophes sur les Principes des Etres, par M. l'Abbé Batteux. 8vo. Paris, 1769.

——— La Morale d'Epicure, tirée de ses propres Ecrits. 12mo. Paris, 1758. Mor. Bozerian. Rare.

——— Principes de la Littérature. 12mo. 6 vols. Paris, 1774.

——— Les Quatre Poétiques d'Aristote, d'Horace, de Vida, de Boileau, avec les Traductions et des Remarques, par M. l'Abbé Batteux. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1771. Veau fauve.

The works of the Abbé Batteux are well written, learned, liberal, and rational. Grimm, by whom they are unjustly depreciated, admits that the *Cours de Belles Lettres*, "*malgré ses défauts, est le meilleur catéchisme de littérature que nous connaissions ;*" and that "*il a le merite d'être un excellent Abrégé de littérature Française.*" —(Correspondance, x. 337.)

BAUDII (Dom.) : Amores, edente Petro Scriverio, inscripti Th. Graswinckelio, Equiti. 12mo. Amstelodami, 1638. Mor., gilt.

BAXTER : An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, wherein its Immateriality is evinced from the Principles of Reason and Philosophy (by Andrew Baxter). 8vo. 3 vols. 2d edition of vols I. and II. London, 1737–1750. Calf, gilt.

——— Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, auctore Willielmo Baxter. ed. 2nda. 8vo. Londini, 1733. Calf, uncut.

——— Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, sive Willielmi Baxteri Opera posthuma. 8vo. Londini, 1726. Calf, uncut.

BAXTER : Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being Notes of Successive Journies in Germany, Austria, Italy, &c., by W. E. Baxter, Esq. (M.P.) 8vo. London, 1850.

BAYLE : Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, par M. P. Bayle. Folio. 4 vols. Rotterdam, 1720. French calf, gilt leaves.

The Dictionary of Bayle has afforded a basis for much criticism, and has been very differently characterized. It was avowedly intended to serve as a supplement to the Dictionary of Moréri originally published in one volume in 1673 (*see* Moréri). A scheme of this sort was so very indefinite, that it left Bayle at full liberty to say nothing or whatever he pleased ; a licence which was still further extended by his plan of making a very meagre narrative, which he illustrates by means of elaborate notes that have often little or no connexion with the text ; so that the title of an article gives no idea of the sort of information or discussion it may contain. For the most part, however, the notes are acute and able. They are deeply imbued with the spirit of scepticism, and set in a strong light the unfounded pretensions, the shallow dogmatism, the false reasoning, and the contradictions of divines and philosophers. Unluckily Bayle's taste was not equal to his talent. He indulges in cavilling and hair-splitting, in tedious details about mere trifles,* and in the most offensive impurities. Although, however, there is much to object to in his work, it will ever be considered as an extraordinary monument of learning, and of dialectical subtlety and ingenuity.

Gibbon gives the following account of Bayle :—"Bayle was the son of a Calvinist minister in a remote province in France, at the foot of the Pyrenees.† For the benefit of education, the Protestants were tempted to risk their children in the Catholic universities ; and in the twenty-second year of his age young Bayle was seduced by the arts and arguments of the Jesuits of Thoulouse. He remained about seventeen months (19th March 1669-19th August 1670) in their hands, a voluntary captive ; and a letter to his parents, which the new convert composed or subscribed (15th April 1670), is darkly tinged with the spirit of Popery. But nature had designed him to think as he pleased, and to speak as he thought : his piety was offended by the excessive worship of creatures, and the study of physics convinced him of the impossibility of transubstantiation, which is abundantly refuted by the testimony of our senses. His return to the communion of a falling sect was a bold and disinterested step, that exposed him to the rigour of the laws ; and a speedy flight to Geneva protected him from the resentment of his spiritual tyrants, unconscious as they were of the full value of the prize which they had lost. Had Bayle adhered to the Catholic church, had he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, the genius and fervour of such a proselyte might have aspired to wealth and honours in his native country ; but the hypocrite would have found less happiness in the comforts of a benefice, or the dignity of a mitre, than he enjoyed at Rotterdam in a private state of exile, indigence, and freedom. Without a country, or a patron, or a prejudice, he claimed the liberty and subsisted by the labours of his pen. The inequality of his voluminous works is explained and excused by his alternately writing for himself, for the booksellers, and for posterity ; and if a severe critic would reduce him to a single folio, that relic, like the books of the Sibyl, would become still more valuable. A calm and lofty spectator of the religious tempest, the philosopher of Rotterdam condemned with equal fairness the persecution of Lewis the Fourteenth and the republican maxims of the Calvinists, their vain prophecies, and the intolerant bigotry which sometimes vexed his solitary retreat. In reviewing the controversies of the times he turned against each other the arguments of the disputants ; successively wielding the arms of the Catholics and Protestants, he proves that neither the way of authority nor the way of examination can afford the multitude any test of religious truth, and dexterously concludes that custom and education must be the sole grounds of popular belief. The ancient paradox of Plutarch, that atheism is less pernicious than superstition, acquires a tenfold vigour when it is adorned with the

* To trifles I might have added absurdities. Thus, he subjoins to the article "Achilles" a note that would fill several ordinary octavo pages, on the question whether Chiron fed his pupil with the marrow of lions !

† Born at Carlat, in the county of Foix, in 1647.

BAYLE—*cont.*

colours of his wit and pointed with the acuteness of his logic. His critical dictionary is a vast repository of facts and opinions; and he balances the false religions in his sceptical scales till the opposite quantities (if I may use the language of Algebra) annihilate each other. The wonderful power which he so boldly exercised, of assembling doubts and objections, had tempted him jocosely to assume the title of the νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς, the cloud-compelling Jove; and in a conversation with the ingenious Abbé (afterwards Cardinal) de Polignac, he freely disclosed his universal Pyrrhonism. 'I am most truly (said Bayle) a Protestant, for I protest indifferently against all systems and all sects.'"—(Misc. Works, i. 68.)

BAYLY: An Introduction to Languages, Literary and Philosophical, by Anselm Bayly, LL.B. 8vo. London, 1758. Calf, ex., Hayday.

BEARCROFT—SUTTON: An Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esq., and of his Foundation, the Charter House, by Philip Bearcroft, D.D. 8vo. London, 1737. Calf, ex., H. & B.

BEATTIE: The Works of James Beattie, LL.D., viz.:—

——— An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1774.
——— The Theory of Language. 8vo. London, 1788.
——— Essay on Poetry, Music, &c. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1779.
——— Elements of Moral Science. 2d edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1807.

} Calf gilt, uniform.

——— Scotticisms arranged in Alphabetical Order. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1788. Mor., ex.
——— Poems, with Life. Post 8vo. Pickering, London, 1852.

Beattie's Poems and Essays, especially the former, continue to be held in high estimation. But his treatise on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, which enjoyed for a while a very undeserved degree of popularity, is now all but entirely forgotten. His Elements of Moral Science is not, as it has been called, a "miserable" publication. It is respectable though superficial.

BEAUFORT: Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des Cinq Premiers Siècles de l'Histoire Romaine, par Louis De Beaufort. Nouvelle édition, augmentée, avec un Réponse à un Allemande. 12mo. A La Haie, 1750.

——— De la République Romaine, ou Plan Général de l'Ancien Gouvernement de Rome. 2 tomes. 4to. La Haye, 1766. Calf, ex.

In the Dissertation M. De Beaufort endeavours to show that the history of the first five centuries of Rome, as detailed by Livy, Dionysius, and other classical writers, is, in most respects, entitled to but little credit. And everybody knows that many of the statements put forward in it are highly improbable and that others are obviously false. Livy, indeed, expressly states in the preface to his great work, that he gives the details in regard to the early history of the city as he found them, without expressing any opinion upon their authenticity, which he does not appear to have reckoned of much consequence! And this want of trustworthy evidence, which is elsewhere mentioned by Livy (lib. vi. c. i. &c.), continued, with little change, down to the invasion of Italy by Pyrrhus in the year 473 from the building of the city.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the histories in question are wholly fallacious. No doubt they embody a great deal of truth, though, owing to the way in which it is mixed up with questionable matter, it is always difficult, and sometimes, perhaps, impossible, to discriminate between what is wholly or only in part true, and what is wholly or only in part false. But this uncertainty must apply more to the external history of the state, or to the history of wars, battles, and so

BEAUFORT—*cont.*

forth, which are of an accidental and transitory description, than to its internal history, which is mostly conversant with subjects of a lasting character, and that are always before the public. And it is to be observed that during the period between the building of the city and the invasion of Pyrrhus, Rome had grown to be a powerful state, and its government, its military and other institutions, whether of a civil or religious character, were formed and developed. These are described with more or less accuracy by the historians referred to. And De Beaufort supposes that it is possible by a judicious criticism, or by admitting only those statements which are founded on undoubted data, such as the fragments of the twelve tables, the treaties with Carthage, &c., or those that square with the authentic details of subsequent times, to construct a satisfactory account of the nature and progress of the Roman constitution, laws, &c. And, however difficult, it would be too much to say that this is impossible. At all events this is what he has attempted in his elaborate work, *Sur la République Romaine*, which is the result of much research, care, and caution. Whatever, indeed, may be its defects, it is still the best extant treatise on this important subject.

——— Karamania ; a Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, &c., by Francis Beaufort, F.R.S. 2d ed. 8vo. London, 1818.

BEAUMONT : Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Générale des Finances, par M. Beaumont. 12mo. 2 vols. in one. Amsterdam, 1760.

BEAUSOBRE : Histoire critique de Manichée et du Manichéisme. 4to. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1784. Mor., gilt.

"The *Histoire critique du Manichéisme* of M. Beausobre is a treasure of ancient philosophy and theology. The learned historian spins with incomparable art the systematic thread of opinion, and transforms himself by turns into the person of a saint, a sage, or a heretic. Yet his refinement is sometimes excessive ; he betrays an amiable partiality in favour of the weaker side ; and while he guards against calumny, he does not allow sufficient scope for superstition and fanaticism." —(Gibbon, Decline and Fall, iv. 533, 4to ed.)

BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, with many Plates. 8vo. 18 vols. London, 1801, &c. Russia, marbled leaves ; a very perfect copy.

BEAUZÉE : Grammaire Générale, par M. Nic. Beauzée. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1767.

——— L'Imitation de Jésus Christ, traduite par M. de. 12mo. Barbou, Paris, 1788.

BECCARIA : Opere di Cesare Beccaria. 2 vols. 8vo. Milano, 1821. Calf, ex.

The first volume contains the famous treatise *Dei Delitti e delle Pene*, which originally appeared in 1764, a treatise which contributed in a most extraordinary degree to improve the administration of justice, and to bring about a suppression of the grosser abuses by which it had been previously characterized. Without entering into details, it may suffice to observe that Beccaria's grand object was to disembarrass the course of justice of all uncertainty ; to hinder it from being diverted either to one side or the other by the operation of feelings hostile or favourable to the accused ; to make it public, prompt, impartial, and effective ; and so to adjust the punishments of crimes that they should be as moderate as the exigencies of society would possibly permit.* His conclusive and indignant remonstrances first awakened the people of the continent to a sense of the enormous injustice as well as cruelty of attempting, by the torture of accused persons, to compel them to confess the crimes laid to their charge. This judicial atrocity, which had disgraced every country of Christendom, is no longer perpetrated. And though it must have disappeared with the advance of knowledge and civilization, there can be no doubt that the treatise of Beccaria did a vast deal to hasten its abolition.

* He carries his opinions on this and some other points to an impracticable or dangerous extreme.

BECCARIA—*cont.*

The lectures on Political Economy included in Beccaria's works are incomplete. They contain many judicious remarks and observations, but are not, on the whole, of much value. The author adopts the theory of the economists.

Beccaria, who was born in 1735, died in 1793.

BECKMANN : A History of Inventions and Discoveries, from the German of John Beckmann, Professor in the University of Gottingen, by Will. Johnston. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1797–1814.

Contains a number of very learned and ingenious inquiries.

BEECHEY : Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa from Tripoli eastward in 1821 and 1822, by Captain Beechey, R.N., and W. H. Beechey, Esq., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1828. Calf, ex., H. & B.

BELL : A Treatise on Leases, by Robert Bell, Esq., Advocate. 3d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1820.

——— Travels from St. Petersburg, in Russia, to divers Parts of Asia, by John Bell. 4to. 2 vols. Foulis, Glasgow, 1763. Half mor., uncut.

One of the best works of its class ; beautifully printed.

——— A Dictionary and Digest of the Law of Scotland, by William Bell, Esq., Advocate. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1838. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Bell's British Theatre. *See* Drama.

——— A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea, by Thomas Bell, F.R.S., &c. 8vo., with nearly 200 beautiful wood engravings. London (John Van Voorst), 1837.

——— A History of British Reptiles, by Thomas Bell, F.R.S., &c. 2d edition. 8vo. London (John Van Voorst), 1849.

BELLES LETTRES : Considérations sur l'Origine et le Progrès des Belles Lettres chez les Romains, par M. l'Abbé le Moine. 12mo. Amst., 1750. Calf, ex.

——— *See, also,* Barron, Blair, Rollin, &c.

BELSHAM : Elements of the Philosophy of Mind, and of Moral Philosophy, by Thomas Belsham. 8vo. London, 1801.

BENECKE : *See* Insurance, Works on.

BENTHAM—DUMONT : De l'Organisation Judiciaire et de la Codification ; Extraits de divers Ouvrages de Jérémie Bentham, par Et. Dumont. 8vo. Paris, 1828.

——— Traités de Législation Civile et Pénale, etc. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1802.

——— Des Preuves Judiciaires. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1823

——— Tactique des Assemblées Législatives. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris.

——— Peines et Récompenses. 2 vols. Londres, 1811.

BENTHAM : Defence of Usury, by Jeremy Bentham, Esq. 12mo. London, 1816.

A conclusive essay against limiting the rate of interest.

——— On Judicial Establishments. 8vo. London.

——— Pauper Management Improved. 8vo. London, 1812.

——— An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1823.

BENTHAM : The Book of Fallacies. 8vo. London, 1824. These works uniform, calf, ex., A. Thomson.

Those who contrast Bentham's publications, edited by Dumont, with those which he sent direct to press, will be aware of the immense services rendered to him by the editor. Bentham carried his taste for classification, division, and subdivision to an extreme. And his style, especially in his later works, became so very bad as to be all but unintelligible. But in Dumont's publications these offensive peculiarities entirely disappear. Whatever might have been unnecessary has been removed from them; what remains is presented in its natural order; and the style is at once concise and lucid. Dumont is certainly the first of editors.

BENTIVOGLIO : Histoire des Guerres de Flandre par le Cardinal Bentivoglio, traduite de l'Italien par M. Loiseau l'aîné. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1769. Old mor.

This is one of the most celebrated of the historical works that Italy has produced. Its author, who was descended from an illustrious family, and who was well versed in ecclesiastical, political, and historical learning, was in the end advanced to the dignity of Cardinal. He resided for nine years in Flanders and five in France, as Nuncio from his Holiness. And having resolved to write a history of the great, and (we may add) glorious revolt which had recently been crowned with success, he set himself about finding the means of doing justice to such a theme. In the view of acquiring authentic information, he visited the different battle-fields and the cities that had been distinguished in the contest, conversed with many who had taken a prominent part in it, and got possession of various private and important papers; and this information he afterwards embodied in an interesting narrative, of which the Italians praise the purity and beauty of the style. But speaking generally, his reflections are deficient in depth; and notwithstanding the moderation of his character, and his admiration of ability on whatever side it might be found, his work labours under the defect, of being written by an ecclesiastic, and a chief of the Catholic party. To suppose that the Pope's Nuncio should be truly impartial in treating such a subject would be absurd. But it redounds to his credit that he is more so than could have been anticipated, and that his work is, on the whole, reasonably fair, and highly interesting.

The following remarks of Salfi are as true as they are succinctly expressed :— "Quand au fond de son histoire, il expose tous les évènements de cette révolution et leurs circonstances les plus remarquables, mais toujours de manière à ne nuire ni aux principes, ni aux intérêts de la cour de Rome. Il est véridique autant que peut l'être un historien, à qui il n'est pas permis de professer les maximes des peuples dont il écrit l'histoire. Il avoue toutefois que la religion servait de prétexte et de moyens aux intérêts privés de tous les partis, soit catholiques, soit réformés. Mais au milieu des vérités qui lui échappent de temps en temps, il ne cesse jamais d'exalter le zèle et les pieuses intentions de Philippe II., qui préférait, dit-il, être dépouillé de tous ses royaumes plutôt que de les posséder infectés d'hérésie. Il justifie partout les moyens de rigueur employés contre les hérétiques et les républicains ; et, tout en décriant les faits, il les juge comme il jugeait la doctrine de Galilée, c'est-à-dire en inquisiteur Romain." *—(Ginguené et Salfi, Hist. Litt. d'Italie, xi. 350.)

M. Loiseau has added to his translation a good many valuable notes extracted from the works of Grotius, De Thou, Strada, l'Histoire Métallique des Pays-Bas, &c.

BENTLEY—MONK : The Life of Richard Bentley, D.D., by J. H. Monk, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1833. Calf, ex.

——— Remarks upon a Late Discourse of Free-thinking, in a Letter to N.N. by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis (R. Bentley, D.D.) 6th edit. 8vo. Cambridge, 1725. *See* Collins.

BERGIER : L'Origine des Dieux du Paganisme, par Bergier. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1774.

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* But Salfi should have mentioned that Bentivoglio was really opposed to the sentence passed on Galileo. *See* Life of Bentivoglio prefixed to M. Loiseau's translation.

BERGIER : Les Elémens Primitifs des Langues découverts. 12mo. Paris, 1764.

——— Histoire des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain, contenant l'Origine, Progrès, et Etendue quasi incroyable de Chemins Militaires pavez depuis la Ville de Rome jusques aux Extrémitez de son Empire, par Nicolas Bergier. 4to. 2 vols. Bruxelles, 1728. Large paper. Old red mor.

The first edition of this work was published in one large 4to. volume at Paris in 1622; but this edition having become very rare, the work was reprinted at Brussels in 1728 and 1736, 4to., 2 vols., with Peutinger's Itinerary Chart added. Of these editions that of 1728 is the handsomest and best printed.

The high roads of the Romans were among the most extraordinary works of that extraordinary people. Formed of the best materials and in the best manner, they were carried over mountains and rivers, and through morasses and woods; and served to connect and bind together in one great whole the various provinces of that vast empire.

"Fecisti patriam diversis gentibus unam:
Profuit injustis te dominante capi.
Dumque offert victis proprii consortia juris
Urbem fecisti, quod prius orbis erat."
Rutilii Itin. lib. i.

In this work Bergier has collected with unwearied industry almost everything that can be learned with respect to the construction, repair, uses, and police of these roads. He undertook the task at the suggestion of Peiresc, the Mæcenas of his day, who supplied him with some portion of the materials for the work (*Biographie Universelle*). It might, perhaps, have been advantageously condensed, though the minuteness and amplitude of its details make it in some respects more valuable.

BERINGTON : The History of the Lives of Abeillard and Heloise, with their genuine Letters, by the Rev. Joseph Berington. 4to. Birmingham, 1787. Calf, ex.

A respectable work. Bayle's articles on the same lives afford pretty good specimens of some of the best and worst qualities of his Dictionary.

——— Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani, with an Account of his Agency in England in 1634–36, with a Supplement exhibiting the State of the English Catholic Church from that Period to the Present Times, by the Rev. J. Berington. 8vo. Birmingham, 1793. Calf, ex., uncut.

A curious and, in some respects, an important historical work.

BERKELEY : Tracts by Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. 8vo. London, 1752.

——— The Works of George Berkeley, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, including his Letters to Thomas Prior, Esq., &c., with an Account of his Life, by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1843. *See* Gaudentio di Lucca.

BERNARD : Edwardi Bernardi de Mensuris et Ponderibus Antiquis, libri III. 12mo. Oxoniæ, 1688. Calf, ex.

——— De l'Origine et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe, par M. Aug. Bernard. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1853.

BERRY : A Comparative View of the Social Life of England and France, by the Editor of Mad. Du Deffand's Letters (Miss Berry). 8vo. London, 1828. Calf, ex.

Berwick : Mémoires du Maréchal Duc de Berwick écrits par lui-même. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1778.

Had the legitimate members of the Stuart family been as intelligent and able as the illegitimate, the chances are it would have been much less unfortunate. The Lord James Stuart, the brother of Mary, was one of the most liberal and sagacious statesmen of his time ; and the Duke of Berwick, son of the exiled James II., ranked as a general with Marlborough, Eugene, and Villars.

Bever : The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State, and of the Rise, Progress, and Extent of the Roman Laws. 4to. London, 1781.

Beverlandi : Opuscula varia, viz. :—

1. De Stolatæ Virginitatis Jure. Lug. Bat., 1680.
2. De Peccato Originali, 1679.
3. De Fornicatione Cavenda, Admonitio, 1698.
4. Vox clamantis in Deserto, sub ficto Nomine Alardi Uchtmanni, 1671.

} 1 vol. post 8vo. Vellum, scarce.

The reader will find a sufficiently ample account of these curious, but not very valuable, publications in the *Bibliographie Instructive* of Debure, tom. i. No. 852, &c.

Bewick : A History of British Birds, with Supplements and Notes. The figures engraved on wood by T. Bewick. 8vo. 2 vols. Newcastle, 1821. Calf, gilt leaves.

This and the other works illustrated by Bewick derive their principal value from his woodcuts. These, though on a small scale, are in the highest degree true to nature, and often evince, especially in the vignettes, genuine pathos and keen satirical humour. But, though deserving of every commendation, the passion for Bewick's publications seems to be carried beyond all reasonable bounds. It should be mentioned to his credit that he raised himself entirely by his own merits and exertions ; and that he was an excellent man as well as an excellent artist. Born 1753, died 1828.

Beza : Novum Testamentum Domini nostri Jesu Christi, interprete Theodoro Beza. 12mo. Londini, 1574. Mor., ex. Rare.

Bianchini : La Istoria Universale provata con Monumenti, opera di Francesco Bianchini. 4to. Roma, 1747.

Bibles : Biblia Hebraica, a Joanne Leusden ; recensuit et variis notis illustravit E. Vander Hooght. 8vo. Amst. et Ultrajecti, 1705. Old calf, gilt.

——— The Holy Bible, with the Book of Common Prayer. Folio. (Beckett), London, 1751. Old blue mor., gilt leaves.

——— ——— Folio. (Baskerville,) Cambridge, 1763. Old red mor., gilt leaves ; a magnificent book.

——— Biblia Hebraica, sine punctis, ad Leusdenianam editionem adornata. 12mo. Amst., 1701. Uncut, old mor.

——— Biblia Sacra, Vulgatæ Editionis. Editio nova, notis Chronologicis et Historicis illustrata. 4to. 2 vols. Parisiis, excudebat Ant. Vitré, 1666. Old mor., gilt.

Bibliography, Works relating to, viz. :—

——— Banks : Catalogus Bibliothecæ Historico-Naturalis Josephi Banks, Regi a Consiliis intimis, Baroneti, Balnei Equitis, &c.; auctore Jona Dryander, A.M. 8vo. 5 vols. Londini, 1797–1800.

This Catalogue comprises the largest and most valuable collection of books on Natural History that has ever belonged to a private individual. It has been compiled with a degree of intelligence and care that leaves nothing to be desired.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, Works relating to—*cont.*

——— Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica; a Descriptive Catalogue of a Rare and Rich Collection of early English Poetry, by A. F. Griffiths, Esq. 8vo. London, 1815. Mor., ex.

——— Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde, ou Histoire des Trois Manuce, par A. A. Renouard. 3me éd. 8vo. Paris, 1834. .

——— Annales de l'Imprimerie des Estienne, ou Histoire de la Famille des Estienne et de ses Editions, par A. A. Renouard. 2de éd. 8vo. Paris, 1843.

——— Edwards: Memoirs of Libraries, including a Hand-Book of Library Economy, by Edward Edwards. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1859. Large paper.

The gift of the publishers.

In this laborious work the history of books and libraries is traced from the earliest ages down to the present times. It is very voluminous; a defect which might have been considerably diminished by leaving out sundry statements that had better have been omitted. The author has the affectation, not uncommon to writers on statistics, of pretending to extreme accuracy in matters respecting which there is room only for hypothesis and conjecture. But despite these and other drawbacks it is a valuable work, and is the most complete of its kind in the language. Though published in London, it was printed in Germany.

——— Bibliographical Guide to American Literature, : a Classed List of Books published in the United States of America during the last 40 years, with Bibliographical Introduction, Notes, and Alphabetical Index, by Nicolas Trübner. 8vo. London, 1859.

This is a valuable publication. The *Prolegomena* furnish much interesting information; and the books, which are distributed into about 30 principal classes, are carefully described. There can, indeed, be no doubt that the work is most creditable to the learned and industrious bookseller, by whom it has been compiled; it gives an imposing idea of the literature of the United States.

——— Hoym: Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecæ illustrissimi viri C. H. Comitis de Hoym, digestus et descriptus a Gabriele Martin, Bibliopola Parisiensi, cum indice auctorum. 8vo. Parisiis, 1738. Calf, gilt.

This Catalogue comprises, taking its date and magnitude into account, an admirable collection of books. They were also in very choice condition, being mostly bound in morocco or *veau fauve*, with the arms of the Count on each side. But it is said by M. Renouard, that, though otherwise perfect, they were too much cut (Cat. d'un Amateur, iv. 246). When copies occur in the market they bring very high prices.

——— Pieters: Annales de l'Imprimerie des Elzevier, ou Histoire de leur Famille et de leurs Editions, par M. Charles Pieters. 2de éd. 8vo. à Gand. 1858.

A very complete and valuable work.

——— Bibliotheca Maphæi Pinellii Veneti, magno jam studio collecta; a Jacobo Morellio descripta et annotationibus illustrata. 8vo. 6 vols. Venetiis, 1787. Half mor.

This is an excellent Catalogue of one of the most extensive and valuable libraries ever disposed of by public sale. It was bought by a London bookseller for 9,000*l.*; and being brought hither, it was sold by public auction. The speculation is not said to have proved very advantageous.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, Works relating to—*cont.*

——— Bibliotheca Strangeiana, or Catalogue of the Extensive and Valuable Library of John Strange, Esq., LL.D., Britannic Resident at Venice, arranged by Samuel Paterson. 8vo. London, 1801.

The Catalogues of Paterson are peculiarly valuable, the books being distributed into classes, forming what the French call a *Bibliothèque Raisonnée*. Paterson did not introduce this system; but he carried out the principle to a greater extent, and with more judgment and discrimination than are exhibited in any previous English catalogues that we have seen. Some of the French Catalogues, such as those of Martin and Debure, are compiled in the same way, and are most desirable publications.

In modern catalogues, the books being arranged in alphabetical order, to find out those on any particular subject we must read over the entire catalogue, which, when the collection is extensive, is a labour that but few care to undertake. It is, also, a serious defect in the present system of cataloguing that it does not show in what respect collections are superior or deficient, that is, in what branches of literature or science they are rich or poor.

——— Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde, par A. A. Renouard. 2de éd. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1825. Blue mor., gilt leaves.

——— Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur, (by A. A. Renouard,) avec Notes Bibliographiques, Critiques, et Littéraires. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1819. Large and thick paper.

This is a Catalogue of the extensive, choice, and valuable collection of books belonging to M. A. A. Renouard. It contains a great many bibliographical notices, some of which are exceedingly curious. These are sometimes of general interest, but most frequently, perhaps, they are exclusively applicable to the copies of the books in M. Renouard's library.

——— Bibliothèque des Voyages. *See* Richarderie.

——— Essai Bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévirs. 8vo. Paris, 1822. Half bound, uncut.

——— Bibliotheca Biblica; a Select List of Books on Sacred Literature, with Notices Biographical, Critical, and Bibliographical, by William Orme. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1824. Calf, ex., H. & B.

This is an able, though partial and one-sided work. The author, a zealous Calvinist, estimates the merit and demerit of the works he refers to principally by their agreeing or disagreeing with Calvinistic doctrines.

——— An Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, with an Account of Polyglot Bibles, &c., by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. 4th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1827.

——— The Library Companion; or the Young Man's Guide, and the Old Man's Companion in the Choice of a Library, by Dr. Dibdin. 8vo. London, 1824.

This is a work of little or no value; but its extravagance makes it amusing.

——— Bibliomania, or Book Madness, by Dibdin. 1st edition. London, 1809.

——— An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Public Libraries of the Ancients, by T. H. Horne. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1814. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, by W. T. Lowndes. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1834.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, Works relating to—*cont.*

——— Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index of British and Foreign Literature, in Two Parts, Authors and Subjects, by Robert Watt, M.D. 4to. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1824. Russia, extra.

This is a work of extraordinary labour and also of great utility. It consists of two parts. The *first*, consisting of an alphabetical catalogue of about 40,000 authors, was intended to comprise all those belonging to Great Britain and Ireland with the classical authors, and the more celebrated of those belonging to France, Italy, and other countries. Short biographical notices are given of the most distinguished persons, specifying, when practicable, the dates of their birth and death, their profession, &c.; and lists, which it was intended should be as complete as possible, are subjoined of the works of each author, including their different editions, and other particulars. The *second* portion of the book is a sort of counterpart or index to the first. It comprises an alphabetical list of the various subjects that have been treated of by the authors enumerated in the first part, with references to their works.

This short statement is enough to show that the plan of the work is of the most comprehensive description; and considering the enormous amount of labour and research which it necessarily involves, the wonder is, not that inaccuracies have been detected in it, and that it is in various respects incomplete and defective, but that it is so perfect as we find it to be. Literature has few such monuments of industry and perseverance.

The author of this work was a remarkable instance of talent and tenacity of purpose making their way amid the greatest difficulties. Though originally in the humblest situation, he contrived, during his leisure hours, to acquire some knowledge of Latin and Greek, and afterwards maintained himself when at Glasgow College by private teaching. Having been licensed to practise physic, he succeeded extremely well in his profession; but being obliged to relinquish it on account of bad health, he devoted his remaining energies to the accomplishment of this work, on which he had been long engaged. He died in 1819, at the early age of 45, when it was about finished. It was carried through the press by his sons, by whom he was soon followed to the grave. The work was sold to Messrs. Constable and Co. for 2,000*l.*; and it is painful to have to add, that owing to their failure, it is doubtful whether Watt's family derived any benefit from its publication.

——— The Literature of Political Economy; a Classified Catalogue of Select Publications in the different Departments of that Science, with Historical, Critical, and Biographical Notices, by J. R. M'Culloch. 8vo. London, 1845.

——— Arithmetical Books, from the Invention of Printing to the Present Time, by Aug. de Morgan. Post 8vo. London, 1847.

——— Biographia Classica; the Lives and Characters of the Greek and Roman Classics, with a List of the best Editions of each Author, by Edward Harwood, D.D. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1778.

——— A View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, with Remarks by Edward Harwood, D.D. 4th (and best) ed. 8vo. London, 1790. Calf, ex.

——— I. Alb. Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina, auxit et recensuit, J. Aug. Ernesti. 8vo. 3 vols. Lipsiæ, 1773.

——— A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, including a Complete List of all the Greek Writers (by Dr. Burney), by William Harris. Royal 8vo. London, 1821. Calf, ex.

——— Bibliotheca Parriana; a Catalogue of the Library of the Rev. Samuel Parr, D.D. Royal 8vo. London, 1827. Half mor.

It is enriched with a few but sometimes very pithy notes, by the learned Doctor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, Works relating to—*cont.*

——— Bibliotheca Snellingiana ; a Catalogue of the Library of the late ingenious Mr. Thomas Snelling, (Author of the Works on the Coins and Coinage of England, Scotland, &c.) Sold by Auction in London, March 1774, with prices. 8vo. London, 1774. Portrait inserted.

As might have been anticipated from the learning and research displayed in the works of Snelling, this Catalogue contains a very extensive and valuable collection of works on coins, medals, commerce, finance, and political economy. It also contains, what one would hardly have expected to find in it, a great number of books in different languages on tactics, the art of war, and military subjects generally! The library brought only 298*l.* ; but were such a collection now to be disposed of, it would bring several thousand pounds.

——— Catalogue of the Extensive and Valuable Library of Thomas Maitland, Esq. (Lord Dundrennan), with sundry Additions. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1851.

Lord Dundrennan was an intimate friend of mine, and an estimable person. He had a fine taste for books, and was most particular as to their condition.

——— Catalogue of the English portion of the Library of the Venerable Francis Wrangham, M.A. (Only 70 copies printed.) 8vo. Malton, 1826.

An immense collection of all sorts of books, good, indifferent, and bad, the latter greatly predominating, with some curious, and many trifling notices.

——— Notices and Documents illustrative of the Literary History of Glasgow during the greater Part of last Century. 4to. Glasgow, 1831.

This work is, in truth, little more than a history of Robert and Andrew Foulis, the celebrated printers to the University of Glasgow, and the best, certainly of Scottish, if not of British Typographers. It contains a catalogue arranged in chronological order, of the different works that issued from their press during its continuance, that is, from 1740 to 1777.

——— Catalogus Librorum A.C.D.A. (Archibald Campbell Duke of Argyle.) 4to. Foulis, Glasgow, 1758. Beautifully printed. Calf, gilt.

Archibald, Earl of Islay, 3rd Duke of Argyle, the collector and owner of this noble library, died without legitimate issue in 1761. His Scotch estates and honours devolved on his cousin, John, the 4th Duke, his personal and other property being disposed of by will. The library was purchased by John, Earl of Bute, and conveyed to his seat, Luton-Hoo, Bedfordshire. There it remained till 1785, when a considerable portion of it, with other books belonging to his Lordship, was brought to London, and sold by auction. The residue is still in the possession of the Marquis of Bute, and forms an important portion of his extensive and valuable library.

——— Catalogues of the extensive and choice Libraries of Alexander Henderson, Esq., and Lord Rutherfurd. 8vo. 1 vol.

The library of Lord Rutherfurd, a highly distinguished Scotch lawyer, contained a great many very expensive works on natural history, the fine arts, Italian literature, classical learning, antiquities, &c., all in the finest condition. Having been sold, with some considerable reservations, by public auction in Edinburgh, it produced above 7,000*l.*, being the largest sum ever realized by the sale of a library in Scotland.

The books of Henderson, an old friend of mine, were sold, in London, under very unfavourable circumstances, and were indeed little better than thrown away.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, Works relating to—*cont.*

——— Ruddimann: Bibliotheca Romana, sive Catalogus Auctorum, tam eorum qui verè Romani, aliàs Classici appellantur, quam plerorumque illorum qui literas Romanas restituerunt, vel quoquo modo iis excolendis promovendisque operam impenderunt: quorum fere omnium optimas editiones collegit, et in ordinem digessit Thomas Ruddimannus, A.M. 8vo. Edinburgi, 1757.

This Catalogue of a portion of the library of the famous grammarian Ruddiman is alike scarce and valuable.

——— Bibliographie des Principaux Ouvrages relatifs à l'Amour, aux Femmes, et au Mariage, par M. Le C. D'I. 8vo. Paris, 1861. Uncut, half mor.

——— Bibliotheca Westiana: A Catalogue of the curious and valuable Library of James West, Esq., F.R.S., digested by Samuel Paterson, and sold by Auction in 1773, with the prices.

——— Quaritch: A Catalogue of Books in all Classes of Literature, many being rare, valuable, and curious, offered for sale by Bernard Quaritch. 8vo. London, 1860.

This Catalogue reflects great credit on the intelligent tradesman by whom it has been produced. It comprises a very extensive, and, indeed, extraordinary collection, consisting principally of foreign and classical books, mostly in the departments of philosophy, the fine arts, natural science, Oriental literature, geography and history, genealogy and heraldry, politics and political economy, and so on. The books are divided into classes; and are frequently characterized in brief notices, being principally quotations from the best authorities, but evincing, in all cases, knowledge, research, and industry. Altogether it is a valuable work; and is one of the best specimens of a bookseller's catalogue that has been published in England for many years past.

——— Bibliographie Instructive, ou Traité de la Connaissance des Livres rares et singuliers, par M. G. F. Debure. 4to. 7 vols. Paris, 1763.
——— Supplément à la Bibliographie Instructive, ou Catalogue des Livres de M. Gaignat. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1769.
} Veau fauve, gilt leaves, uniform.

——— Catalogue of Law Books in the Library of the Writers to the Signet in Scotland, by William Ivory, Esq., W.S. Royal 8vo. Uncut. Edinburgh, 1856.

This forms Vol. I. of a proposed general catalogue of the library of the W.S. The books are classified chronologically according to their subjects, and there are occasional valuable explanatory notices. It is extremely well executed. The gift of my learned and esteemed friend the Author.

——— Bibliotheca Græca et Latina, complectens Auctores quas usui meo paravi Periergus Deltophilus (Count Rewiczki). 8vo. Berolini, 1780. With *all* the Supplements. Fine paper. Red mor.

From the library of M. Naigeon, "l'homme le plus difficile du monde pour la condition de ses exemplaires."

——— Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta, collected and arranged by Mr. Samuel Paterson. 8vo. London, 1786. Calf, ex., H. & B.

This Catalogue of an excellent collection of books affords a favourable specimen of Paterson's skill in their classification.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, Works relating to—*cont.*

——— Mead: Bibliotheca Meadiana, sive Catalogus Librorum Richardi Mead, M.D., cum Pretiis. There is added to it a Catalogue of the Museum Meadianum.

Dr. Mead, one of the most illustrious of English physicians, amassed a noble collection of books, pictures, prints, medals, and articles of *virtu*. They were sold by auction, in 1754 and 1755; and the books brought, what must then have been reckoned, very high prices. The different items produced as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Books	5,518	10	11
Medals	1,977	17	0
Antiques	3,246	15	6
Pictures	3,417	11	0
Prints	1,908	14	6
Total	£16,069	8	11

Dr. Mead sold his Greek MSS. to Dr. Askew for 500*l.* He also sold his miniatures to the Prince of Wales; and his series of Greek kings to Messrs. Cames and Kennedy. His fine bronze head of Homer, now in the British Museum, was bought by Lord Exeter for 136*l.* 10*s.*, and placed by him where it has remained.

——— Catalogue des Livres de feu M. l'Abbé D'Orléans de Rothelin, par G. Martin. 8vo. Paris, 1746. With a fine portrait. Vellum.

This well-arranged Catalogue of a very extensive library is become uncommonly scarce. The Abbé de Rothelin, by whom it was collected, a descendant of one of the best families of France, was distinguished by his learning, urbanity, and generosity. He is warmly eulogised by Voltaire in the *Temple du Goût.*

"Cher Rothelin, vous fûtes du voyage,
Vous, que le goût ne cesse d'inspirer,
Vous, dont l'esprit si délicat, si sage,
Vous, dont l'exemple a daigné me montrer
Par quels chemins on peut, sans s'égarer,
Chercher ce goût, ce Dieu que dans cet âge
Maints beaux-esprits font gloire d'ignorer."

M. de Rothelin was entrusted by the Cardinal de Polignac with the incomplete manuscript of the Anti-Lucretius, which he prepared for publication. But he had to leave to one of his friends, M. Le Beau, the duty of seeing it through the press. He died in 1744, at the age of 53.—(Biographie Universelle.)

——— Repertoire Bibliographique Universel, par M. Peignot. 8vo. Paris, 1802.

——— Bibliothèque de M. Le Baron Silvestre de Sacy. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1842. Half mor., uncut.

Sacy was a first-rate Oriental scholar, and his library contained a very extensive and valuable collection of Hebrew, Arabic, Sanscrit, Persian, and other Eastern languages. It was, also, rich in classical literature, and in the literature of Modern Europe.

——— Nouveau Dictionnaire Portatif de Bibliographie, par M. F. J. Fournier. 2de édition. 8vo. Paris, 1809. Mor. ex.

——— Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres, par M. J. C. Brunet. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1842. Half mor., top edges gilt, Hayday.

——— Conseils pour former une Bibliothèque peu Nombreuse mais Choisie, par M. Formey. 5me édition. 12mo. Amst., 1764. Mor.

——— Bibliothèque de Jurisprudence Commerciale, par M. Pardessus. 8vo. Paris.

Bibliography, Works relating to, viz. :—

——— Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes, par M. Barbier. 2de éd. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1823. Thick paper.

One of the most valuable bibliographical works hitherto published.

——— Techener: Description Bibliographique des Livres choisis en tous Genres composant la Librairie de M. Techener. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1855–58.

This is a *Catalogue Raisonnée* of one of the best collections of books that has been offered for sale for some years past.

——— Upcott. *See* the word.

Bicheno's Ireland and its Economy. *See* Ireland, Works on. *See, also,* Poor, &c.

Bielfeld: Institutions Politiques, par M. Le Baron de Bielfeld. 4to. 2 vols. in one. La Haye, 1760.

Billings: The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, by R. W. Billings. 4to. 4 vols. Half blue mor., uncut.

Bingham: The Works of the learned Joseph Bingham, A.M., containing Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church, &c. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1726. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

The *Origines Ecclesiasticæ* is a very important work, being distinguished alike by its learning, research, and impartiality. Having been translated with the author's other works into Latin, it was published at Halle in 1724, and again in 1751. The German critics speak of it in the highest terms:—"*Opus ipsum Binghami tam egregium est, ut merito inter libros, quibus Antiquitates Ecclesiasticæ universæ enarratæ sunt principatum teneat; sive ad rerum copiam atque apparatum; sive ad earum explanationem animum advertere velimus. Commendat illud se accuratiori ordine argumentis solidis; sive testimoniis, quæ ex ipsis fontibus hausta ac diligenter adducta sunt, perspicuitate atque aliis virtutibus.*"—(Walchii, Bibliotheca Theologica, iii. 671.)

We regret to have to add that in preparing his great work Bingham had to struggle with the *res angusta domi*, (his income being only about 100*l.* a year,) with bad health, and with a deficient supply of books. He died in 1723, at the age of 55.

Bingley: Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, by the Rev. W. Bingley, A.M. London, 1809.

——— Animal Biography; or Authentic Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1804. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Biography: A General (Biographical) Dictionary, in which a Translation of that of Bayle is included, with many additions. Folio. 10 vols. London, 1734–41. Old calf, gilt.

A very large portion of this work was compiled by the learned and laborious Dr. Thomas Birch. He had for his principal assistants Messrs. Bernard, Lockman, and Sale, the translator of the Koran, with occasional aid from several others. It is a valuable publication.

——— Biographia Britannica; or the Lives of the most Eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Earliest Period down to the Present Time. Folio. 6 vols. London, 1747, &c. Large paper. Russia. Choice copy.

This work, the publication of which commenced in 1747, was principally compiled by the Rev. W. Morant, the historian of Essex, Dr. John Campbell, the Rev. Mr. Broughton, author of the Dictionary of all Religions, Mr. William Oldys, author of the British Librarian, Mr. Harris, of Dublin, Dr. Nicolls, and other

Biography : Biographia Britannica—*cont.*

writers of that period. Some of them had previously been contributors to the General Dictionary, which, as seen above, includes a translation of Bayle ; and the Biographia is formed on the plan of the latter. It comprises an immense mass of materials, often relating to persons of little importance, and forms a store-house which has been of great service to subsequent inquirers ; but it is more valuable for the facts and details which it embodies, than for the use that has been made of them. A few of the lives are uncommonly good, but they are in general of an inferior description, being for the most part too laudatory, and deficient in philosophy and criticism.

A new edition of this work, on a still more extensive plan, was commenced by Dr. Kippis, in 1778 ; but of it only 5 volumes, extending to the letter F, have been published. The Dictionary of Biography, by Charles Knight, 1856–58, in 6 vols., is probably, on the whole, the best general biographical work in the language (*see* next article). But it omits many lives of importance, including those of numbers of distinguished Englishmen, and is otherwise very deficient. A really good, and moderate sized, Biographical Dictionary is, at this moment, one of the greatest desideratums in English literature.

The dictionary of Chalmers has nothing but its bulk to recommend it ; and that of Rose is not much better. The Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge would, had it been finished, have been superior to most works of its class. But being weighed down by a host of obscure eastern names, it was much too bulky ; and was abandoned by the Society as soon as A (comprising seven vols. !) was finished.

Biography : English Cyclopædia, Part Biography, conducted by C. Knight. 4to. 6 vols. London, 1856–58.

——— Biographie Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne. 8vo. 52 vols. Paris, V.Y. Light coloured calf.

This is one of the most important literary undertakings that have been begun and completed in the course of this century. Like other works effected by the co-operation of many individuals there is a good deal of inequality among the articles it comprises, though less, perhaps, than might have been anticipated. All the most eminent contemporary French writers are to be found in the list of its contributors. The articles on Frenchmen are, as was to be expected, the most numerous, and, on the whole, the fullest and best executed. Many of the articles on the most distinguished Italians are by Sismondi and Ginguené, and have a high degree of merit, especially those by the latter. English worthies do not, perhaps, fare so well, but the accounts of them are often extremely good ; and speaking generally, they are much better than those in Chalmers' Dictionary and such like publications. Altogether it is an invaluable work. I have rarely consulted it without finding trustworthy and valuable information.

Biot (J. B.) *See* Zodiacs.

Birch : The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, engraven by Houbraken and Vertue, with their Lives and Characters, by Thomas Birch, A.M., F.R.S. Folio. London, 1747. Old Russia.

——— Life of Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, compiled chiefly from Original Papers and Letters. 2d edition. London, 1753. Calf, ex., uncut.

——— The History of Ancient Pottery, by Samuel Birch, F.S.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1858.

Birkbeck : Notes of a Journey through France, and other Tracts by Morris Birkbeck. London, 1815.

Black : A Comparative View of the Mortality of the Human Species in all Ages, &c., by Wm. Black, M.D. 8vo. London, 1788. Calf, ex.

Black, John. *See* Dupont de Nemours in Political Economy.

BLACKSTONE Tracts relating to the Antiquities and Laws of England, by William Blackstone, Esq. 4to. Oxford, 1771.

——— Commentaries. 11th edition, by Burn and Williams. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1791. Calf, ex.

BLACKWELL: An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, by Thomas Blackwell, J.U.D. 8vo. London, 1757. } Russia, ex. Large paper, uniform.

——— Letters concerning Mythology. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1757. } Russia, ex. Large paper, uniform.

——— Memoirs of the Court of Augustus. 2nd edition. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1760. *See* Shaftesbury.

BLAIR: An Inquiry into the State of Slavery among the Romans, by William Blair, Esq. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1833.

The author of this learned little work was a son of Robert Blair, the celebrated President of the Court of Session, and a grandson of the author of the "Grave."

——— Sermons by Hugh Blair, D.D. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1786. } Bright old calf, gilt, uniform.

——— Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1787. } Bright old calf, gilt, uniform.

——— Sermons, with Life and Character of Blair, by James Finlayson, D.D. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1781–1801. Calf, ex.

——— Account of the Life and Writings of, by John Hill, LL.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1807; to which is added A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian, by Dr. Blair. 2d ed. 8vo. London, 1765. Calf, ex.

It has latterly been rather customary to undervalue both the Sermons and the Lectures of Blair. They are said to be superficial, and deficient in earnestness and force. We believe, however, that their supposed want of depth results principally from the clearness with which they are expressed; and that had they been less easily understood they would have been considered as more profound. Obscurity in writing, like muddiness in water, often makes that be supposed to be unusually deep which is in reality more distinguished by its shallowness than by anything else. Had Hume, Paley, and Blair written less clearly and concisely, they would have been reckoned more sagacious and able.

The Lectures appear to be admirably fitted for attaining the end in view. They conduct the reader over the wide domain of polite literature; they point out the distinguishing characteristics of its great departments, with the best models to be followed, and the faults to be principally avoided in each; and show the student how he may most easily attain to the excellence he has been taught to appreciate and admire. The style is particularly well suited to promote the objects of the lecturer. In this respect the Lectures are infinitely superior to those of Brown. The sentences are neither too long nor too short, and are characterized by a perspicuity and a neatness which will not easily be surpassed. Its plainness and want of pretension, which are among the best qualities of the style, appear to have given rise to the wholly erroneous notion of its being deficient in force.

It is said that Blair has been much indebted to the French critics, which is true; but not more to them than to those of antiquity and of his own country. The *Rhétorique Française* of Crevier appears to have furnished him with some useful hints. Blair's work has been highly praised by Chenier (Littérature Française, 3me éd., p. 103), who says of it,—"*Des principes judicieux présentés avec méthode, éclaircis par des applications heureuses, étendus par l'analyse philosophique, recommandent les cinq divisions de l'ouvrage.*"

Blair was an intimate friend of Hume, Robertson, and Smith. Some notices of him will be found in Carlyle's Memoirs; and a sketch of his life, written with commendable brevity by Dr. Finlayson, has been annexed to his Sermons. The account of his life by Dr. John Hill is below criticism.

Blair : The History of the Rise and Progress of Geography, by the Rev. John Blair, LL.D. 12mo. London, 1784.

Blakey : History of Moral Science, by Robert Blakey. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1836.

Blanqui : Voyage en Bulgarie pendant l'Année 1841, par M. Blanqui. 8vo. Paris, 1843.

——— Histoire d'Economie Politique. *See* Political Economy, Works on.

Bletterie (M. l'Abbé de la) : Vie de l'Empereur Julien. 12mo. Paris, 1735. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— Histoire de l'Empereur Jovien, etc. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1748.

M. De la Bletterie having incautiously provoked the hostility of Voltaire became the object of his raillery and of the attacks of his parasites. Among the latter, Grimm has distinguished himself by the violence of his abuse (Correspondence, vi. p. 37, &c.) But the praise of so excellent a judge as Gibbon, who has referred to the Abbé over and over again in terms of high eulogy, is a more than sufficient antidote to the diatribes of Grimm (Decline and Fall, cap. 24, passim, and Miscellaneous Works, v. 463, &c.) Gibbon says characteristically that the Abbé's "elaborate history" of the short reign of Jovian is "a work remarkably distinguished by elegance of style, critical disquisition, and religious prejudice."

——— *See* Tacitus, in Classics and Translations.

Bloomfield : The Farmer's Boy, a Rural Poem, by Robert Bloomfield. 4th edition. London, 1801.

——— Views in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire, illustrative of the Poems of Bloomfield, with Descriptions, by E. M. Brayley. London, 1806.

} 8vo. 1 vol. Russia, gilt.

Blumenbach : The Elements of Physiology, from the Latin of J. F. Blumenbach, by John Elliotson, M.D. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1828. Calf, ex.

Boccacio : Il Decamerone di M. Giovanni Boccacio. 8vo. 5 vols. Londra (Parigi), 1757. Morocco, ex.

——— ——— 4to. Londra, 1725. Old mor.

——— The Decameron, or Ten Days' Entertainment of Boccacio, translated from the Italian. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1804.

Boccacio, the son of a Florentine merchant, was born in 1313. He was a principal reviver of classical learning in Italy ; and his Decameron affords one of the earliest and also one of the best specimens of Italian prose. It was probably written at the suggestion of Joanna, Queen of Naples, and consists of a series of tales said to have been related by a society of young ladies and gentlemen who had retired from Florence, when it was visited by the plague, to a villa in the neighbourhood. Native critics commend in the highest terms the ease and beauty of the narrative. According to Denina those who have not read the Decameron can form no just idea of the genius of the Italian language (Vicende della Letteratura, cap. 4). It is to be regretted that the style should be the purest part of the book ; and that while the tales are told in very choice Italian, their subjects are often, but not always, of an extremely licentious and immoral character. But this blemish has not prevented their becoming extremely popular. The dexterity and ingenuity displayed in the commission of bad or questionable acts being apparently considered as sufficient to apologise for them. The tales are the only works of the author that are now cared for. He died in 1375.

In the translation the most exceptionable passages are either struck out or modified.

Bocharti (Sam.) Opera omnia, curis Leusden et Villemandy. Folio. 3 vols. Lugd. Bat., 1692. Russia.

Bodin : Six Books of a Commonweale, translated from the French and Latine Copies by Richard Knolles. Folio. London. 1606.

Knolles, the translator of this work, was the Author of the History of the Turks, so much praised by Johnson. *See* Knolles.

——— Bodin et son Temps : Tableau des Théories Politiques et des Idées Economiques au 16me siècle par Henri Baudrillart. 8vo. Paris, 1853.

Bodin was one of the most distinguished writers of the age in which he lived. But he is chiefly entitled to notice from his having anticipated some of those liberal political and economical doctrines that are now universally established. His achievements in this respect are fully described in the valuable work of Baudrillart. Hallam, at the close of an elaborate analysis of the Republic, observes:—"It must appear from this sketch that Bodin possessed a highly philosophical mind united with the most ample stores of history and jurisprudence. No former writer on political philosophy has been either so comprehensive in his scheme, or so copious in his knowledge ; none, perhaps, more original, more independent and fearless in his inquiries."—(Lit. Mod. Europe, ii. 229.)

Boeckh : The Public Economy of Athens, from the German of Boeckh, by G. C. Lewis, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London. Calf, ex.

Boileau : Œuvres de M. Boileau Despreaux, avec des Notes et des Eclaircissemens Historiques, etc., par M. De St. Marc. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1772. Large paper. Red mor., Derome.

——— Le même. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1747. Calf, ex.

Boileau has been not unaptly styled the French Pope. His satirical and critical poems have very great merit, and are distinguished by their good sense, and the polish and beauty of their versification. *L'Art Poétique* of Boileau is superior to the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, and to that of Vida, as well as to the Essay on Criticism of Pope. It is, in truth, an all but perfect production. But there is nothing in Boileau to compare with the Rape of the Lock or the Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard, or to match the vigour and point displayed in the Moral Essays of the English poet. Boileau was a better scholar than Pope, and his translation of Longinus is held in high estimation.

There is a wide difference between the estimates of Boileau given by Hallam (Literature of Europe, iv. 410) and Mathias (Pursuits of Literature, 7th ed. p. 3). While he is unjustly depreciated by the former, he is pronounced by the latter to be "the most perfect of all modern writers in true taste and judgment. His sagacity was unerring ; he combined every ancient excellence, and appears original even in the adoption of acknowledged thoughts and allusions." This is high, but not too high praise.

Bolingbroke : The Works of the Right Hon. Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, by David Mallet, Esq. 4to. 5 vols. London, 1754.

The worthlessness of Bolingbroke's philosophy, and the spuriousness of his patriotism, have been long admitted. He has now but few readers. And yet his political works, including his Letters on History, may be advantageously consulted, in some degree for the matter, but more for the style. A very great master of the art of writing refers to Bolingbroke as follows:—"I desire that you will read the 'Spirit of Patriotism' over and over again, with particular attention to the style, and to all those beauties of oratory with which it is adorned. Till I read that book, I confess I did not know all the extent and powers of the English language. Lord Bolingbroke has both a tongue and a pen to persuade. His manner of speaking in private conversation is full as elegant as his writings; whatever subject he either speaks or writes upon, he adorns with the most splendid eloquence ; not a studied or laboured eloquence, but such a flowing happiness of diction, which (from care perhaps at first) is become so habitual to him, that even his most familiar conversations, if taken down in writing, would bear the press, without the least correction either as to method or style. If his conduct in the former part of his life had been equal to all his natural and acquired talents, he would most justly have merited the epithet of all-accomplished."

BOLINGBROKE—*cont.*

Lord Chesterfield then proceeds to give the following character of this extraordinary person :—

" Lord Bolingbroke has noble and generous sentiments, rather than fixed reflected principles of good nature and friendship ; but they are more violent than lasting, and suddenly and often varied to their opposite extremes, with regard even to the same persons. He receives the common attentions of civility as obligations, which he returns with interest; and resents with passion the little inadvertencies of human nature, which he repays with interest too. Even a difference of opinion upon a philosophical subject would provoke and prove him no practical philosopher, at least.

" Notwithstanding the dissipation of his youth, and the tumultuous agitation of his middle age, he has an infinite fund of various and almost universal knowledge, which, from the clearest and quickest conception and happiest memory that ever man was blessed with, he always carries about him. It is his pocket money, and he never has occasion to draw upon a book for any sum. He excels more particularly in history, as his historical works plainly prove. The relative political and commercial interests of every country in Europe, particularly of his own, are better known to him than perhaps to any man in it ; but how steadily he has pursued the latter, in his public conduct, his enemies, of all parties and denominations, tell with joy.

" He engaged young, and distinguished himself in business ; and his penetration was almost intuition. I am old enough to have heard him speak in Parliament. And I remember that, though prejudiced against him by party, I felt all the force and charms of his eloquence, Like Belial, in Milton, ' he made the worse appear the better cause.' All the internal and external advantages and talents of an orator are undoubtedly his. Figure, voice, elocution, knowledge, and, above all, the purest and most florid diction, with the justest metaphors and happiest images, had raised him to the post of Secretary at War, at four-and-twenty years old; an age at which others are hardly thought fit for the smallest employments.

" During his long exile in France he applied himself to study with his characteristical ardour, and there he formed and chiefly executed the plan of a great philosophical work. The common bounds of human knowledge are too narrow for his warm and aspiring imagination. He must go *extra flammantia mania mundi* and explore the unknown and unknowable regions of metaphysics; which open an unbounded field for the excursions of an ardent imagination; where endless conjectures supply the defect of unattainable knowledge, and too often usurp both its name and influence.

" He has had a very handsome person, with a most engaging address in his air and manners; he has all the dignity and good breeding which a man of quality should or can have, and which so few, in this country at least, really have.

" He professes himself a Deist, believing in a general Providence, but doubting of, though by no means rejecting (as is commonly supposed), the immortality of the soul and a future state.

" Upon the whole of this extraordinary man, what can we say, but alas, poor human nature !"—(Chesterfield's Letters, ii. 290, ed. 1775.)

BOLLAERT : Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New Granada, Equador, Peru, and Chili, with Observations on the Monuments of the Peruvian Nations, by William Bollaert, F.R.G.S. 8vo. London, 1860.

BONNYCASTLE : An Introduction to Astronomy, by John Bonnycastle. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1807.

BONS MOTS, Elite de. 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1745. Calf, ex.

A very good collection, comprising the best parts of the best *Ana*.

BONUCCI : Pompéi decrite, par Charles Bonucci, de la 3me éd. Italienne. 8vo. Naples, 1828.

BOOT (A. B. de), Gemmarum et Lapidum Historia ; recensuit, Commentariisque illustravit A. Toll, M.D. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1636. Ex. Bib. J. A. Thuani. Veau fauve.

Borlase : Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of Cornwall, by Wm. Borlase, LL.D., &c. 2d edition. Folio. London, 1769.

——— The Natural History of Cornwall, &c. &c. Folio. Oxford, 1758. These two volumes uniform. Old calf, gilt.

——— Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly. 4to. Oxford, 1756.

Boscovich : De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus, libri V. 4to. Londini, 1760. Uncut.

Bosman : A New and Accurate Description of the Coast of Guinea, &c., from the Dutch of William Bosman. 8vo. London, 1705. Old calf, ex.

Bossi : Histoire de Christophe Colomb, de l'Italien de Bossi. 8vo. Paris, 1824.

Bossuet, (Messire J.,) Evêque de Meaux, viz. :—

——— Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1744. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

This is reckoned the masterpiece of Bossuet, and is in the highest degree animated, compact, eloquent, and imposing. But it labours under the incurable defect of making the history and progress of the principal nations of antiquity, and indeed of the human race, depend in great measure upon that of so inconsiderable, selfish, and repulsive a people as the Jews. Bossuet gives an undue exaltation to prophets, priests, and kings. In his eyes they are everything, while the liberty and happiness of the mass of the people are comparatively nothing. In this respect the *Histoire Universelle* is immeasurably inferior to the *Télémaque* of Fénélon. In the latter religion is held in proper respect, but the rights of humanity are not forgotten, and the vices of rulers, and the destructive consequences of oppressive systems of policy, unjust wars, and ill-regulated ambition, are depicted with a truthfulness that commands the assent of every reader. Nothing of this sort is to be found in Bossuet. *Il fait retentir toutes les maximes qui établissent le pouvoir absolu des rois et des ministres de la religion.** Sometimes, indeed, he censures, in no measured terms, the proceedings of the great and powerful, but it is when he believes them to be contrary to what he considers a divine command or regulation, and not because they may be inconsistent with the welfare of society ; this is a consideration on which he seldom lays any stress.

——— Œuvres Philosophiques de. 12mo. Paris, 1843.

——— Oraisons Funèbres de, avec l'Eloge Historique de Bossuet. 12mo. Paris, 1774.

——— Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1760.

——— Vie de Bossuet, par M. De Burigny. 12mo. Paris, 1761.

Boswell : The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., comprehending an Account of his Studies, Works, &c., by James Boswell, Esq. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1826.

——— The same Work, edited by the Right Hon. J. W. Croker. Royal 8vo. London, 1848.

——— An Account of Corsica, being the Journal of a Tour in that Island, with Memoirs of Pascal Paoli. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1768.

——— The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1785.

Bouchaud : Recherches sur la Police des Romains, concernant les Grands Chemins, les Rues, etc., par M. Bouchaud. 8vo. Paris, 1840.

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* Barante de la Littérature Française, p. 55.

Bouchaud : Traités de Commerce. *See* Commerce.
——— Traité de Vingtièmes, etc. *See* Taxation.

Boué : La Turquie d'Europe, ou Observations sur sa Géographie, sa Géologie, sa Statistique, etc., par M. Ami Boué. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1840. Calf, ex.

Bougainville : Dissertation sur les Colonies Grecques. 12mo. Paris, 1746.
——— Voyage autour du Monde en 1766, 1767, 1768, et 1769. 4to. Paris, 1771. Mor., ex.

Bougeant : Histoire des Guerres et des Négociations qui précèderent le Traité de Westphalie, par le Père Bougeant. Post 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1751. Mor., gilt leaves.

"It only remains to mention the bible of French politicians, *l'Histoire du Traité de Westphalie*, by Father Bougeant. It contains an account, equally interesting and instructive, of the war of thirty years; and all the political negociations of France, from the League to the peace of Westphalia."—(Butler's Reminiscences, i. 325.)

Bouguer : Nouveau Traité de Navigation, par M. Bouguer; revu et abrégé par La Caille. 8vo. Paris, 1760.

Bouhours, Œuvres de, viz. :—
——— Les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène. 12mo. Paris, 1737.
——— Pensées Ingénieuses des Anciens et des Modernes. 12mo. Paris, 1761.
——— La Manière de Bien Penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit. 12mo. Paris, 1768.
} Calf gilt, uniform.
——— La Manière de Bien Penser, autre exemplaire, originairement appartenant à Madame Victoire, tante de Louis XVI. Olive mor.

These ingenious works greatly contributed to polish French style, and to give it the clearness and precision by which it is characterized. Bouhours, says Hallam, "is an unsparing enemy of obscurity, exaggeration, and nonsense." (iv. 512.) And we do not know that there can be higher praise than this. An English Bouhours ought, at all events, to be most acceptable. He has been most unjustly depreciated by La Harpe (*Cours d'Littérature*, vii. 330, Paris, an VII.), whose judgment in this, as in other instances, is biassed by his prejudices. A better judge, Lord Chesterfield, said :—"I do not know of any book that contributes more to form a true taste than the *Manière de bien penser dans les ouvrages d'esprit*, and you find there, into the bargain, the most celebrated passages, both of the ancients and the moderns, which refresh your memory with what you have formerly read in them separately" (Letters, ii. 343, 6th ed.). Bouhours is very fairly characterized in the *Biographie Universelle*, the writer in which does justice to his merits without concealing his defects :—"*C'était un écrivain exact, poli, correct, connaissant à fond la littérature; mais trop minutieux, ce que la fait comparer, en matière de langage, à ces directeurs rigides qui troublent les consciences pour vouloir trop les épurer.*"

Boulanger : Recherches sur l'Origine du Despotisme Oriental, par M. Boulanger. 12mo. Paris, 1766. Veau fauve.
——— L'Antiquité dévoilée par ses Usages. 12mo. 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1777.

Boulter's Letters. *See* Ireland, Works on.

Bourdaloue : Les Œuvres de M. Bourdaloue. 12mo. 15 vols. Paris, 1721. This and Massillon uniform. Veau fauve, gilt leaves, fine copies.

Bourne : Miscellaneous Poems, consisting of Originals and Translations, by Vincent Bourne, M.A., &c. 4to. London, 1772. Old calf, gilt.

A good many poems have been inserted in this volume of which Bourne was not the author.

——— Poematia Latine partim reddita partim scripta, a Vincentio Bourne ; with a Life of the Author and Notes, by the Rev. J. Mitford. 12mo. London, 1840. Olive morocco.

The poems of Bourne, who was usher of Westminster School, have been highly commended. Cowper, who was a good judge, said—"I love the memory of Vinny Bourne. I think him a better Latin poet than Tibullus, Propertius, Ausonius, or any of the writers in *his way*, except Ovid, and not at all inferior to him." And though this eulogy be not a little extravagant, it is not to be doubted that some of Bourne's poems are of rare excellence. The writer of his life in Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography does justice to his merits. "His subjects," says he, "are generally occasional, and of little importance ; but the treatment is very delightful, and entirely free from classical and any other common phrases. His Latin is remarkably pure ; the expressions are chosen with exquisite tact; and his versification has a facility and harmony not surpassed by any modern writer of Latin Poetry." Some of Bourne's translations of English Songs and Ballads are admirably executed, and are, in truth, preferable to the originals.

We subjoin, as a specimen, the 2nd and 3rd stanzas of his version of Gay's ballad of "Black Eyed Susan."

"Pendulus in summi Gulielmus vertice mali
Hinc agitabatur fluctibus, inde, maris ;
Protinus, ut vocem bene notam audivit, ad infra
Præmisit gemitum, nec piger ipse sequi :
Vixque manu tangens funes, et præpete labens
Descensu, alati fulguris instar, adest.

"Sic alto in cœlo tremulis se librat ut alis,
Si sociæ accipiat forsan alauda sonos,
Devolat extemplo, clausisque ad pectora pennis,
In charæ nidum præcipitatur avis.
Basia, quæ Susanna suo permisit amanti,
Navarcha optarit maximus esse sua."

Bourrit : A Relation of a Journey to the Glaciers in Savoy ; from the French of M. Bourrit. 12mo. Norwich, 1775.

Bouterwek : Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole, traduite de l'Allemand de M. Bouterwek. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1812.

Bower : The History of the University of Edinburgh, chiefly compiled from Original Papers and Records never before published, by Alexander Bower. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1817–1830. Calf, ex.

Though ill-written and defective in many important respects, this work contains a good deal of useful information, and is, besides, the only one on the subject.* The first and second volumes are much better than the last, which is little else than a collection of very poor biographies. It is destitute alike of criticism and independence. In 1793 the Rev. Dr. Baird, a respectable clergyman, but without either learning or reputation, who happened to be the son-in-law of the then Lord Provost, was chosen Principal, vice Robertson, the historian of Charles V. A proceeding of this sort would have been highly objectionable under any circumstances, and it was doubly so when it occurred, seeing that Dr. Blair, who had done so much to promote the celebrity of the university, was then on the spot, and in the full enjoyment of his fame. But this sacrifice of the public interests to the most barefaced nepotism elicits no disapprobation from Mr. Bower. Nor does he even venture to make any remark on the election of John Wilson to be the successor of Stewart and Brown in the Chair of Moral Philosophy.

* Crawford's History of the University only comes down to 1640.

Boyer : The Royal Dictionary, French and English, and English and French, by M. Boyer. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1699. Mor., gilt leaves.

Bracciolini (Poggio). *See* Shepherd.

Brady : An Historical Treatise of Cities and Boroughs, showing their Original, and whence and from whom they received their Liberties, &c., by Dr. Brady. 8vo. London, 1777.

Brand : Observations on Popular Antiquities, by John Brand, M.A. New edition, by Henry Ellis, F.R.S. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1813.

——— Same work. 1st edition. 8vo. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1777. Calf, ex.

Brande and Cauvin : A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, by W. T. Brande, F.R.S., and Joseph Cauvin, M.A., Ph.D., &c. 2d edition. Thick 8vo. London, 1852.

Brencmanni (Hen.), Historia Pandectarum, seu Fatum Exemplaris Florentini ; accedit gemina Dissertatio De Amalphi. 4to. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1722. Calf, ex., uncut.

The gift of my late friend Dr. David Irving, author of the Life of Buchanan.

The first and principal part of this volume consists, as its title implies, of a learned and elaborate history of the Florentine Pandects ; that is, of the famous MS. of the Pandects, or Digest, acquired by the Florentines from the Pisans in 1406, and which the latter are said to have carried away from the sack of Amalphi in 1135. The Florentines justly set a very high value on this interesting relict, which they guarded with the most zealous care. Torelli published, in 1563, what was said to be an exact copy of the Pandects. And the author of this work was permitted at the earnest solicitation of George I. (of England) to collate the MS. He employed ten years in this task, and in the investigation of other matters connected with Justinian's compilations. An account of his researches is given in this work. It forms, however, but a small part of a much greater work, which he contemplated on the same subject, and for which he left ample materials. Brencmann supposes that the Florentine MS. belongs to the 6th century; and, if so, it is not very remote from the æra of Justinian. He does justice to the beauty of the edition of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, by Simon Leeuwius, but severely censures some of his notes.—"*In summa*," says he, "*neque ullo judicio, neque accuratione aliqua notas illas consarcinavit, pulcherrima editione indignas*," p. 298. (*See also* Butler's Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ, p. 67.)

Gibbon says the Dissertations on Amalphi are "excellent" (Decline and Fall, v. 583).

Bretagne (Etats de) : Corps d'Observations de la Société d'Agriculture, de Commerce, &c., établie par les Etats de Bretagne, Années 1757, 1758, 1759, et 1760. 8vo. 2 vols. Rennes, 1760 ; Paris, 1772.

Brewster's Life of Newton. *See* Newton.

Bright : Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, &c., by Richard Bright, M.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1818.

British Chronologist (The), comprehending every material Occurrence, Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military, from the Invasion of the Romans. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1789.

Britannia : Monumenta Historica Britannica, or Materials for the History of Britain from the Earliest Period to the End of the Reign of Henry VII. Folio, with numerous Illustrations. London, 1848.

Broderip : Zoological Recreations, by W. F. Broderip, Esq., F.R.S., &c. A new edition. 8vo. London, 1849.

Brosses (De) : Histoire des Navigations aux Terres Australes, contenant ce que l'on sçait des Mœurs et des Productions des Contrées découvertes jusqu'à ce jour (par M. le Président De Brosses). 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1756. Old red mor.

This is a first-rate copy of a very valuable work. It was translated into English by Mr. John Callendar, and published at Edinburgh in 3 vols. 8vo., in 1766–68. The translator appears to have been desirous, by concealing the foreign origin of the work, to pass himself off for its author.

——— Du Culte des Dieux Fétiches. 12mo. 1760.

——— Traité de la Formation Mécanique des Langues. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1765.

Brotier : Paroles Mémorables recueillies par Gab. Brotier, publiés par son Neveu. Post 8vo. Paris, 1790.

Brougham (Henry Lord) : An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1803.

——— Political Philosophy. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1846.

Broughton : An Historical Dictionary of all Religions from the Creation of the World to the Present Time, compiled from the best Authorities, by Thomas Broughton, Esq., A.M. Folio. 2 vols. in 1. London, 1745. Calf, ex.

——— (Lord). *See* Hobhouse.

Brown : The Works of the learned Sir Thomas Brown, Kt., Doctor of Physick, late of Norwich. Folio. London, 1686. Calf, ex.

This edition, which has a print of the author, contains Inquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors, Religio Medici, Hydriataphia or Urn Burial, &c.

——— An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, by John Brown, M.A. 4th edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1757.

——— Essays on the Characteristics. 8vo. London, 1752.

——— Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, by Thomas Brown, M.D., with a Memoir of the Author, by the Rev. David Welsh. 8vo. Double columns. Edinburgh, 1830.

This book has been much praised, especially for what has been called its depth and originality. We incline, however, to think that it is more indebted for its supposed eminence in these respects to its want of perspicuity than to anything else. It is a good illustration of the *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. The style of the previous Scottish writers on philosophy, including Hutcheson, Hume, Ferguson, Campbell, Kames, Reid, Smith, and Stewart the immediate precursor of Brown, was in a high degree distinguished by its precision and clearness, so that the meaning it was intended to convey was readily understood by everybody. But the writings of Brown are the reverse of all this. Speaking generally, his definitions are obscure, his sentences long and involved, his style affected and deficient in perspicuity. Hence it is often very difficult to follow and appreciate his reasoning; and this circumstance contributed in no small degree to spread abroad the notion of his being a profound and original thinker.

But if such a style be objectionable in published discourses, it is ten times worse when they are delivered *vivâ voce*. The reader of a book may stop and reconsider any sentence or paragraph of which he has failed to apprehend the purport; but in lectures this is impossible. A link lost in their reasoning cannot be recovered, and hence to make them effective or useful, they should be expressed as clearly as possible, and delivered with the greatest distinctness.

In addition to what they owed to their obscurity, a part of the celebrity of these Lectures was due to the attempts made in them to subvert the peculiar doctrines of Reid and Stewart, which were then in high favour in Scotland. But, though vigorous, and supposed for a while to have succeeded, it is now generally admitted

BROWN—*cont.*

that these attempts have entirely failed of their object, at the same time that they have shown that Brown was really ignorant of the nature of the doctrines he was so ready to censure. That this was the case has been fully proved by Sir William Hamilton, the highest authority to whom appeal can be made in such matters. "It turns out," says he, "that Brown in relation to Reid is curiously wrong from first to last; not one of Reid's numerous mistakes, historical and philosophical, does he touch, far less redargue; whereas on every point on which he assails Reid, he himself is historically or philosophically in error." And in another place Sir William says, "But as to Brown's elaborate attack on Reid, this, I have no hesitation in asserting, to be not only unsuccessful in its results, but that in all its details, without a single, even the most insignificant exception, it has the fortune to be regularly and curiously wrong. Reid had errors enough to be exposed, but Brown has not been so lucky as to stumble even upon one. He, however, sung his pæan as if his victory were complete; and what is singular, he found a general chorus to his song. Even Sir James Mackintosh talks of Brown's triumphant "exposure of Reid's marvellous mistakes" (Lectures on Metaphysics, Lect. xxi. and xxii.) And Sir William goes on to show that these are not statements hastily thrown out, but that they are in all respects well-founded.

I attended a course of Brown's lectures which were nearly identical with those that were afterwards published; and whoever looks into the latter may easily imagine of what use such a course would be to a parcel of young men, who were neither permitted to take notes nor examined to ascertain whether they knew anything of what they had heard. The proceeding was, in truth, little better than a farce. A few students of superior talent, or having a taste for metaphysical research, might, perhaps, derive some little advantage from their attendance on Brown; but nine-tenths of his hearers would have profited quite as much by the greater number of the lectures had he delivered them in Greek.

Dr. Brown was the son of a clergyman of the South of Scotland, and was born in 1778. He studied medicine, and graduated as M.D. But metaphysics and not physic was his forte. He first assisted, and thereafter (in 1810) succeeded Dugald Stewart as Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. In addition to his prose works he produced the Paradise of Coquettes, the Wanderer in Norway, and other poems. But these, though brilliant and well-versified, made but little impression when they first appeared, and have, for a lengthened period, been totally forgotten. Brown died in 1820.

BROWN: The Physiology of the Mind. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1820.

——— Inquiry into the Relation of Cause and Effect. 8vo. London, 1835.

——— A Treatise on Agriculture, by Robert Brown. *See* Agriculture.

——— The Procedure, Extent, and Limits of Human Understanding, by Dr. P. Brown, Bishop of Cork. 8vo. London, 1728.

BROWNE: A History of Roman Classical Literature, by R. W. Browne, M.A., Ph.D. 8vo. London, 1853.

A valuable work, from which I have taken the liberty to make a few extracts.

——— Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria, by W. G. Brown. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1806. Half calf, Hayday.

——— Poems on various Subjects, Latin and English, by Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. 8vo. London, 1768.

"Distinguished for his admirable poem *De Immortalitate Animi*, one of the best specimens of the Latin poetry of the moderns."—(Tytler on Translation, p. 279.) A translation of this poem by Soame Jenyns is included in this volume.

——— De Animi Immortalitate, auctore I. H. B. 8vo. Londini, 1811. Mor., ex.

BRUCE : Lochleven and other Poems, by Michael Bruce, with his Life, by the Rev. W. Mackelvie. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1837. Blue mor., H. & B.

Bruce, who had to struggle against poverty and disease, died of consumption at the early age of 21. Among his poems is included the celebrated ode to the cuckoo; but it was also claimed as his own and published by the Rev. John Logan. The question to whom the ode really belonged was involved in some difficulty, and gave rise to much acrimonious discussion. The researches of Mr. Mackelvie, in his Life of Bruce, have, however, finally disposed of the subject; and there no longer appears to be any reasonable ground for doubting that the latter was really the author of the ode, and that the claims of Logan were wholly destitute of foundation.

——— The Roman Wall, from the Tyne to the Solway, by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, M.A. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1853.

The Roman Wall, or Wall of Severus, stretched across the country from near the embouchure of the Tyne on the east to Bowness on the Solway Frith on the west, a distance of nearly 70 miles. It was intended to form a barrier against the predatory incursions of the Picts, Scots, &c., in the north, and was well fitted to serve its purpose. It is now much dilapidated, and in many parts wholly obliterated. All, however, that is known of the history of the work, its present state, and the various matters connected with it, has been carefully collected and clearly stated by Mr. Bruce in this work, which is copiously illustrated with plans and woodcuts. The rampart, which was worthy of those by whom it was erected, consisted of a wall, supposed to be about 18 feet high, having a broad and deep fosse or ditch close to its foundation on the north side, or that facing the enemy. To the south of the wall, at a varying distance of generally, perhaps, about 60 or 70 yards, was an earthen mound, then a fosse, and then a smaller mound; so that in the event of the enemy clearing the first fosse and getting over the wall, they had to get over the interior mound and fosse before their invasion could be said to be effected. At certain distances, of about four miles from each other, fortified stations were provided for the troops employed in guarding the wall. The latter ran in a pretty straight line from sea to sea, but generally along the top of the highest ridges. In such cases the cutting of the fosses, which are very seldom intermitted, must have been a work of very great labour.

In addition to Bruce, the ruins of the Roman wall have been described by Horsley and others. But Bruce's is the latest and most complete work on the subject. He has done credit to himself by doing justice to Horsley. (*See* Horsley.)

——— A Report on the Union between England and Scotland, with an Appendix of Papers relating thereto, by John Bruce, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1799. Uncut. Half Russia.

BRUCKER. *See* Philosophy, History of.

BRUCKNER. *See* Population, Works on.

BRUNET. *See* Bibliography, Works on.

BRYANT : A New System, or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology, by Jacob Bryant. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1773.
N.B. Marlborough Gem included. Russia gilt.

——— Observations and Inquiries relating to various Parts of Ancient History. 4to. Cambridge, 1767. Russia, ex.

There is added to this volume a tract in "Vindication of the Apamean Medal," London, 1775.

——— Tracts on Troy by, viz. :—

1. Dissertation on the War of Troy and the Expedition of the Greeks as described by Homer, showing that no such Expedition was ever undertaken, &c. (Eton, 1793?).
2. Observations on M. Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy. Eton, 1795.

4to. 1 vol. calf, ex.

BRYANT : Tracts on Troy by—*cont.*

3. Some Observations on Mr. Morritt's Vindication of Homer, &c. Eton, 1799.
4. An Expostulation (or Vindication of his Theories in regard to Troy), addressed to the British Critic. Eton, 1799.

These tracts are all very learned, paradoxical, and curious. They are now, for the most part, very scarce.—*See* Troy, Tracts on.

——— Miscellaneous Tracts by, viz.:—

1. A farther Illustration of the Analysis, 1778.
2. Vindication of the Testimony of Josephus concerning Christ, 1780.
3. An Address to Dr. Priestley on Philosophical Necessity, 1780.

8vo. 1 vol. calf, ex.

Bryant was a believer in the authenticity of the poems ascribed to Rowley, but really written by Chatterton ; and he published in defence of his opinion Observations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley, in which their authenticity is ascertained. In two parts. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1781.

BRYDONE : A Tour through Sicily and Malta, in a Series of Letters from P. Brydone, F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1790. Calf, ex.

BUCCANEERS. *See* Oexmelin.

BUCHAN (Earl of): Lives of Fletcher of Saltoun and Thomson the Poet 8vo. London, 1792.

BUCHANAN : Georgii Buchanani Opera omnia, Historica et Poetica, curante Rudimanno, cum Prefatione P. Burmanni. 4to. 2 vols. Lug. Batavorum, 1725. Russia, ex., uncut. (*See, also*, Classics and Translations.)

The famous historian De Thou says of Buchanan—"Il fut un homme incomparable, soit que l'on considère la beauté de son génie, ou que l'on regarde le talent qu'il avoit de bien écrire, ainsi que le témoignent ses œuvres, qui passeront jusqu'à la postérité la plus eloignée par l'aveu même des ses envieux. . . . Etant déjà vieux, il commença l'histoire de son pays, et bien que suivant la génie de ceux de sa nation, il s'emporte quelquefois contre les têtes couronnées. Cet ouvrage est écrit avec tant d'esprit, de pureté, et de discernement, qu'il semble que c'est la production, non pas d'un homme qui a passé ses jours dans la poussière de l'école, mais d'un ministre qui a manié toute sa vie les plus difficiles et les plus importantes affaires d'un état ; tant il est vrai que la bassesse de sa condition et de sa fortune ne fut pas capable d'empêcher que son grand esprit ne pénétrât les choses les plus cachés, et ne les écrivit avec prudence et avec jugement."—(Teissier, Eloges tirez de M. De Thou, avec des Additions, iii. 247, éd. de 1715.)

Buchanan is universally admitted by the learned world to be, if not the first, one of the very first, modern Latin poets. An excellent judge of Latin verse, Joseph Scaliger, places him at the head of all the poets that have appeared since the age of Augustus.

"Namque ad supremum perducta Poetica culmen
In te stat, nec quo progrediatur habet.
Imperii fuerit Romani Scotia limes,
Romani eloquii Scotia finis erit."

——— *See* Provand.

BUCHANAN'S Inquiry into Taxation, &c. *See* Taxation, Works on.

BUFFIER : Œuvres Philosophiques du Père Buffier. Post 8vo. Paris, 1846.

——— First Truths, and the Origin of our Opinions explained, with an Inquiry into the Sentiments of Modern Philosophers relative to our Primary Ideas of Things, &c. From the French of Buffier. 8vo. London, 1780.

The author of this work is said to be the only Jesuit distinguished in the history of abstract philosophy. It is written with great clearness ; and is especially remark-

BUFFIER—*cont.*

able for anticipating some of the peculiar doctrines held by Dr. Reid and other founders of the common sense school. But though the coincidence of opinion be in some instances very striking, there does not seem to be any good foundation for the charge of plagiarism so acrimoniously urged against these gentlemen in the preface to the translation.

BUFFON: Histoire Naturelle, Générale, et Particulière, par M. le Comte de Buffon, viz.:—

——— Théorie de la Terre, de l'Homme, et Matières Générales - 4to. - } 6 vols.
——— Quadrupèdes - - - - - - 8 „
——— Oiseaux - - - - - - - 9 „
——— Minéraux - - - - - - - 5 „
——— Ovipares et Serpents (par Lacepède) - 2 „
——— Poissons - - (—) - 5 „
——— Cétacées - - (—) - 1 „

Making in all 36 „ Paris, 1774, &c.

In French calf, gilt leaves, fine copy.

——— The Natural History, including the general Portion and Quadrupeds, from the French of Buffon, by William Smellie. 8vo. 2d edition. 9 vols. 1785.
——— The Natural History of Birds, from the French of Buffon (by Sir John Leslie). 8vo. 9 vols. London, 1793.

} Calf, gilt, uniform.

M. De Barante alludes as follows to the works and the style of Buffon:—"Le caractère et les habitudes des animaux, l'aspect et la physionomie des contrées furent retracés par son pinceau avec une inconcevable magie. L'impression souvent vague que nous recevons de la première vue des objets est par lui reproduite avec une précision et une simplicité qui étonnent à chaque instant. En lisant Buffon, on sent de nouveau ce qu'on avait éprouvé sans bien le définir; on retrouve le sentiment qu'avait fait naître en nous l'aspect du cheval parcourant fièrement la prairie, ou de l'âne portant son fardeau avec patience. La peinture des frimas éternels revient glacer tous nous sens; et quand il nous représente les marais fangeux de l'Amérique méridionale, une impression profonde de dégoût et d'horreur nous saisit entièrement. Jamais peintre ne montra plus d'imagination que Buffon. Son langage, où quelques personnes ne veulent voir que les traces de la patience et de l'art, est, en même temps, la représentation fidèle des sensations les plus vives. Souvent il a une telle vérité, que le lecteur se sent ému jusqu'au fond du cœur, comme si l'auteur avait voulu peindre les effets des passions. On agit sur l'âme, dès qu'on parvient à représenter, avec justesse et profondeur, le moindre de ses mouvements.

"Le style de Buffon n'est pas moins parfait lorsqu'il remonte aux causes générales, et qu'il expose ses brillantes hypothèses; il est alors d'une clarté et d'une simplicité persuasives; il participe à la grandeur du sujet; les preuves et l'observation des faits sont fondues avec la théorie d'une manière insensible. Rien ne sent la peine dans ses discours; ils ont quelque chose de grave et d'élevé à la fois; ils sont dignes sans être ambitieux. L'auteur semble d'un vaste regard embrasser la nature, sans être troublé d'un tel spectacle, bien qu'il en apprécie la grandeur; en un mot, aucun écrivain du dix-huitième siècle ne parla un plus beau langage que Buffon, ou, pour mieux dire, n'eut de plus grandes pensées. Il se rapproche plus que tout autre des auteurs du siècle précédent, qui disposaient si hardiment de la langue, de manière à lui imprimer le caractère de leur âme et de leurs pensées."—(Litt. Française, 261.)

BULENGERUS De Conviviis, de Pictura et Statuaria, et de Ludis Privatis ac Domesticis Veterum. 8vo. Lugduni, 1627. Vellum.

BULWER : Athens, its Rise and Fall, with Views of the Literature, Philosophy, and Social Life of the Athenian People, by Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., M.P., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1837.

——— The Last Days of Pompeii, by Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., M.P., &c. Post 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1861.

Two of the best of the many excellent works of the most distinguished writer of his day.

BUNSEN, De Jure Hereditario Atheniensium. 4to. Gottingen, 1813.

BUNYAN : The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which Is to Come, by John Bunyan. 8vo. London, 1849. Blue mor., ex.

BURCHELL : Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa, by W. J. Burchell. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1822–24. Calf, ex.

BURCKHARDT: Travels in Arabia, comprehending an Account of those Territories in Hedjaz which the Mahommedans regard as Sacred, by John Lewis Burckhardt. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829. Calf, ex.

BURDER : Oriental Literature applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by the Rev. Samuel Burder, A.M. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1822. Calf, ex.

BURGESS : The Topography and Antiquities of Rome, by the Rev. Richard Burgess. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1831. Calf, ex.

BURGH : Political Disquisitions, or an Enquiry into Public Errors, Defects, and Abuses ; illustrated by Facts and Remarks extracted from a Variety of Authors, Ancient and Modern, by James Burgh. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1774.

BURGHS, Scotch, Tracts on :—

1. Letter on the Reform of the Internal Government of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, by Robert Graham, Esq., 1788.
2. Observations by the Delegates for conducting the Application for a Reform of the Internal Government of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, and Appendix.
3. Documents connected with the Question of Reform in the Royal Burghs of Scotland. 2d edition, 1819.
4. Notes as to the Rights of the Burgesses of Scotland, 1819.
5. Proceedings of the Guildry of Edinburgh on 16th December 1817. 1818.
6. A Bill for correcting the Abuses, &c. in the Internal Government of the Royal Burghs of Scotland. Proposed to have been submitted to Parliament in 1789.
7. A Bill for the better regulating the Common Good and Revennes of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, April 1818.
8. Report of the Standing Committee of the Guildry of Edinburgh on this Bill, April 1818.
9. Report on the Statements of the Lord Provost, &c. respecting the Affairs of the City of Edinburgh, by James Greig. 1819.
10. Report of the Standing Committee of the Guildry of Edinburgh, 1819.
11. Speech of Lord A. Hamilton, on Burgh Reform, in the House of Commons, 1819.
12. Substance of Speech of Lord A. Hamilton in the House of Commons, on 20th February 1822, on the Subject of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, 1822.

8vo. 1 vol. Very scarce and curious.

BURIGNY : Vie d'Erasme, par M. De Burigny. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1757.

Burigny : The same Work in English. 8vo. London, 1754. Old calf, gilt.

Gibbon refers to this work as follows : "It is a work of great reading. As M. De Burigny proposed connecting with his history a general account of the sciences and religion during his time, he has very deeply considered his subject. His style and reflections are suited to a man of sense and modesty, who neither pretends to nor possesses the least share of genius. Upon the whole, the book is a perfect contrast to most fashionable French ones, since it is useful without being brilliant."—(Misc. Works, v. 256. *See, also,* Hallam, i. 392.)

——— Vie de Grotius. 12mo. Paris, 1754. *See* Grotius.

——— Vie de Bossuet. 12mo. Paris, 1761.

——— Théologie Payenne ; ou Sentimens des Philosophes et des Peuples Payens les plus célèbres, sur Dieu, sur l'Ame, et sur les Devoirs de l'Homme. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1754. Veau fauve, gilt.

It is plain that a work of this sort must, if well executed, be of no ordinary interest. And it is admitted by the best judges that this work has been compiled in good faith, with much care and attention. *Il est bien fait et fort utile* (Biog. Univ.) All the most important passages of the classical authors bearing on the subjects referred to in the title page are collected, arranged under their proper heads, and inserted with translations. Hence the reader sees at a glance what were really the opinions of the most intelligent persons of antiquity on the leading questions of theology and morality, and may judge of their correctness.

The Life of Bossuet by Burigny is but a poor performance ; and is alike unworthy of the subject and of the author. The Life of Grotius is much more valuable, though inferior to the Life of Erasmus.

——— Révolutions de Constantinople. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1751.

Burke : Works and Correspondence of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. 8vo. 8 vols. London, 1852.

——— Life of, by James Prior. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1839.

——— A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful ; with an Introductory Discourse concerning Taste, and other Additions. 8vo. London, 1767.

——— An Account of the European Settlements in America (by William Burke ?) 6th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1777.

——— A Genealogical, &c. Dictionary. *See* Peerages.

Burlamaqui (J. J.) : Principes du Droit Naturel. 12mo. 2 vols. Geneva, 1748.

——— Principes du Droit Politique. 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1751.

——— Principes du Droit de la Nature et des Gens, augmenté par le Professeur De Félice, et revu et corrigé par M. Dupin. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1820. Calf, gilt, H. & B.

Burn : Statistics of the Cotton Trade, by Richard Burn. 8vo. London, 1847.

Burnes : Travels into Bokhara, &c. &c., by Lieut. Alexander Burnes, F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1834. Calf, ex. Arrowsmith's large map inserted.

Burnet : The Sacred Theory of the Earth, by Thomas Burnet, D.D. 7th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1759. Calf, ex.

——— De Fide et Officiis Christianorum liber posthumus, Thoma Burnetio. 1 vol. 8vo. Londini, 1727.

——— Doctrina Antiqua de Rerum Originibus ; or an Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Philosophers of all Nations concerning the Original of the World, from the Latin of Thomas Burnet, D.D., by Messrs. Mead and Foxton. 8vo. London, 1736.

BURNET : Archæologiæ Philosophicæ, sive Doctrina Antiqua de Rerum Originibus. Edit. 2da. 8vo. Londini, 1728.

This is a learned and extremely well written book, though, perhaps, of rather questionable orthodoxy. At p. 380 is the famous dialogue between Eve and the Serpent, which excluded Burnet from the King's closet, and deprived him of all hope of being made a bishop. Why it should have done so is not very obvious. It is natural and clever, and nothing more.

——— History of his own Times, by Gilbert Burnet, D.D., Bishop of Old Sarum. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1753.

——— Travels through Switzerland, Italy, some parts of Germany, &c., in 1685 and 1686. 8vo. London, 1724.

——— An Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles of the Church of England, by G. Burnet, D.D., Bishop of Sarum. 4th edition. Folio. London, 1737. Old calf, gilt.

BURNEY : A Chronological History of the Eastern Voyages of Discovery, and of the early Eastern Navigations of the Russians, by Capt. Burney, F.A.S. 8vo. London, 1819.

BURNS : Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, by Robert Burns. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1787. (The first Edinburgh edition, with others added.)

——— The Works of Robert Burns, with Life, Notes, &c., by Allan Cunningham. Royal 8vo. London, 1840. Half Russia.

——— The Works of, with Life by Dr. Currie. 8vo. 4 vols. Liverpool, 1800.
——— Reliques of, by Cromek. 8vo. London, 1808.
} Uniform, half morocco.

——— Miscellanies, containing Poems by Burns, with his Life, and Criticisms on his Poetry by Scott, Jeffrey, &c.

An interesting volume.

——— The Life and Works of Robert Burns, by Robert Chambers. 8vo. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1856.

——— Works of, by the Rev. Hamilton Paul. 12mo. Ayr, 1819. Mor.

——— Works of, Pickering's edition. 12mo. 3 vols. London, 1839. Mor., Hayday.

——— Life of, by Lockhart. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1828. Calf, ex., H. & B.

It would be presumptuous in me to say anything in commendation of this original and truly great poet. He is among the bards of Scotland what Shakespeare is among the dramatists of England, unrivalled and alone. The account of his life by Lockhart is decidedly the best hitherto published. Neither it nor that of Chambers has any portion of the bombast and raving that form the staple of some of the later lives of the poet, and of the so-called criticisms on his works.

BURT : Letters from a Gentleman (Burt, Esq.) in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, containing an Account of the Highlands, &c., with an Introduction and Notes by R. Jamieson, F.A.S. 5th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1822.

BURTON : The Anatomy of Melancholy by Democritus Junior (Robert Burton). 9th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1800. Russia, ex.

This work, which has been extravagantly praised by Johnson, consists principally of an astonishing variety of quotations, most of them appropriate to the illustration of the different kinds of melancholy treated of in it. Brief portions of it may be read with considerable pleasure, but the continued perusal of the entire work would be an exceedingly irksome task.

——— Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome, by the Rev. Edward Burton, M.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1821. Calf, ex.

BURTON: The same Work, 2d edition, with Additions. Post 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1828. Mor., ex.

——— The History of Scotland, from the Revolution to 1748, by J. H. Burton, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1853.

——— Life of Hume, by. *See* Hume.

BUSBEQUIUS: A. Gislenii Busbequii opera omnia quæ extant. 16mo. Amstelodami, 1660.

"Busbequius is my old and familiar acquaintance; a frequent companion in my post-chaise. His Latinity is eloquent, his manner is lively, his remarks are judicious."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 580.)

——— The same Work in English. 12mo. London, 1744.

BUTLER: Sermons by Bishop Butler. 8vo. Oxford, 1826.

——— Works, with a Notice of the Author, by Dr. Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1844. Calf, ex.

——— Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed. 8vo. London, 1785.

"The most original and profound work extant in any language on the Philosophy of Religion."—(Mackintosh.)

——— Hudibras, in Three Parts, by Samuel Butler; corrected and amended, with large Annotations, and a Preface, by Zachary Gray, LL.D. 2d edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1764. Tall, fine copy in ex. calf, gilt.

——— The Genuine Remains, in Verse and Prose, of the Author of Hudibras, by R. Thyer. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1759. Old calf, gilt.

——— Reminiscences of Charles Butler, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 2 vols. in one. London, 1822.

——— Philological and Biographical Works of. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1817.

——— Historical Memoirs of English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics since the Reformation. 3d ed. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1822. This work and the other vols. of Butler, uncut, half Russia.

These are the works of a scholar and a gentleman. Being a lawyer, in extensive practice as a conveyancer, and a Catholic, it might have been surmised that his works would be principally of a legal description, and evincing the prejudices peculiar to his religious profession. Such, however, is not the case. They are mostly either historical or biographical; and notwithstanding the author brings his creed rather too prominently forward, his writings are free from any taint of intolerance. If not very profound, his disquisitions have the merit of being concise, clear, and rational; and his sketches of character, though generally, perhaps, too favourable, are spirited and interesting. In his Reminiscences he notices (i. 181.) the famous reply of Lord Thurlow to the attack made upon him by the Duke of Grafton. In it, as in all his public appearances, the learned Lord affected to be influenced by a high sense of honour and integrity. Butler, however, must have known, though he hints nothing of the kind, that, despite his professions, there was no more equivocal personage than Thurlow either in the Upper or Lower House of Parliament.

Besides the works referred to above, and others of a religious and controversial character, Butler published the following tract:—An Essay on the Legality of Impressing Seamen. 8vo. London, 1777.

Butler excluded this tract, which is now very scarce, from the collected edition of his works, because he says the principal arguments and authorities which it contains were taken from the speech of Sir Michael Foster in the case of a person who had murdered a sailor belonging to a gang that had attempted to impress him. He added some additional arguments, but these were few, and the subject having ceased to be a topic of discussion, he did not think it worth while to give it a place in the collection of his works.—(Reminiscences, i. 67.)

BYRON : The Works of Lord Byron, complete in 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1837.

——— Works. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1855, &c.

The discriminating and admirable sketch of Byron's character which follows was written by Lord Broughton (Sir John Hobhouse), the ablest, the most learned and judicious, and also one of the most attached of his friends.

"Lord Byron had failings—many failings certainly, but he was untainted with any of the baser vices; and his virtues, his good qualities, were all of the higher order. He was honourable and open in all his dealings, he was generous and he was kind. He was affected by the distress, and rarer still, he was pleased with the prosperity of others. Tender-hearted he was to a degree not usual with our sex, and he shrunk, with feminine sensibility, from the sight of cruelty. He was true-spoken, he was affectionate, he was very brave, if that be any praise; but his courage was not the result of physical coolness or indifference to danger; on the contrary, he entertained apprehensions and adopted precautions, of which he made no secret, and was by no means ashamed. His calmness and presence of mind in the hour of peril were the offspring of reflection and of a fixed resolution to act becomingly and well. He was alive to every indication of good feeling in others, a generous or noble sentiment, a trait of tenderness or devotion, not only in real, but in imaginary characters, affected him deeply, even to tears. He was, both by his habits and his nature, incapable of any mean compliance, any undue submission towards those who command reverence and exact flattery from men of the highest genius; and it will be the eternal praise of his writings, as it was one of the merits of his conversation, that he threw no lustre on any exploit, however brilliant, any character, however exalted, which had not contributed to the happiness or welfare of mankind.

"Lord Byron was totally free from envy and from jealousy; and both in public and in private spoke of the literary merits of his contemporaries in terms which did justice to them and honour to himself.* He was well aware of his own great reputation; but he was neither vain-glorious nor overbearing, nor attached to his productions even that value which was universally granted to them, and which they will, probably, for ever maintain.

"Of his lesser qualities very little need be said, because his most inveterate detractors have done justice to his powers of pleasing, and to the irresistible charms of his general deportment. There was, indeed, something about him, not to be definitely described, but almost universally felt, which captivated those around him, and impressed them, in spite of occasional distrusts, with an attachment not only friendly but fixed. Part of this fascination may, doubtless, be ascribed to the entire self-abandonment, the incautious, it may be said the dangerous, sincerity of his private conversation; but his very weaknesses were amiable; and, as has been said of a portion of his virtues, were of a feminine character. So that the affection felt for him was as that for a favourite and sometimes froward sister.

"In mixed society Lord Byron was not talkative, neither did he attempt to surprise by pointed or by humorous remarks; but in all companies he held his own, and that too without unbecoming rivalry with his seniors in age and reputation, and without any offensive condescension towards his inferior associates. In more familiar intercourse he was a gay companion and a free, but he never transgressed the bounds of good breeding, even for a moment. Indeed, he was, in the best sense of the word, a gentleman."—(Travels in Albania, i. 542, ed. 1855.)

——— A Voyage round the World, in His Majesty's Ship the Dolphin, commanded by Commodore Byron, by an Officer on board the said Ship. 8vo. London, 1767.

——— The Narrative of Commodore Byron, in his Voyage round the World, from 1740 till 1746, written by himself. 8vo. London, 1768.

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* "An exception must, of course, be made as regards Southey, who assailed him personally with unsparing bitterness, and whose merit he would never acknowledge."

C.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN : A Memoir of, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery. 8vo. London, 1831.

CAIRD, JAMES. *See* Agriculture, Works on.

CALLET : Tables Portatives de Logarithmes, par François Callet. Royal 8vo. Paris, 1846. Red mor., extra.

CALLIACHUS : Nic. Calliachi de Ludis Scenicis Mimorum, et Pantomimorum Syntagma, ex recens. Madesi. 8vo.. Patavii, 1713.

CALMET : Dictionnaire Historique, Chronologique, &c., de la Bible, par Dom. Augustin Calmet. Nouvelle édition. Folio. 4 vols. Paris, 1730.

A very learned and useful work. It has formed the foundation of the greater number of the Biblical Dictionaries that have since been published.

——— Dissertations qui peuvent servir de Prolégomènes de l'Ecriture Sainte. 4to. 3 vols. Paris, 1720.

——— Traité Historique des Eaux et Bains de Plombières, &c., par Dom. Calmet. 8vo. Nancy, 1748. Old mor., gilt leaves.

This, which is a curiosity amongst books of its class, is not wholly the work of the distinguished individual named on the title page. The technical description of the waters, baths, &c. was supplied by a person familiar with such subjects ; but, Calmet, besides putting these details into proper shape, added the history, erudition, &c., which form so interesting a portion of the work, and is thence justly said to be its author. It is now become extremely scarce.

CALVERT : The Gold Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, and a General Outline of the Gold Regions of the World, by John Calvert. 8vo. London, 1853.

CALVIN : Institutes of the Christian Religion, by John Calvin, translated from the original Latin, and collated with the Author's last edition in French, by John Allen. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1813. Calf, ex.

The Author of this work, which embodies the fundamental theology of a large portion of the Christian world, lays it down that "by an eternal and immutable council God hath once for all determined both whom he would admit to salvation, and whom he would condemn to destruction" (II. p. 410). This is a tremendous doctrine ; and it is quite nugatory for those by whom it is maintained to attempt to reconcile it with the omniscience, the almighty power, and the infinite goodness of the Deity. Hence its supporters, when reasoned with, have nothing for it but to fall back upon the resource of mystery, that is, they contend that though certainly true, its demonstration, consistently with the attributes now referred to, is beyond the capacity of the human intellect to comprehend. And this, no doubt, is the case, it not being given to that, if to any, intellect, to reconcile palpable contradictions.

In a letter written in 1748, Bishop Warburton has remarked on this subject as follows, viz., "God made man free, but he had the foreknowledge of his actions. He saw then the evil that the *abuse* of freedom would produce ; but what he saw and would not prevent, and which he might have prevented without injury to man's freedom (according to our notions of things) must *be imputed to him.** That he might have prevented it without this injury appears from hence, as it is not of the essence of a free agent to abuse his freedom, and as God foresaw which of his creatures would, and which would not abuse it, had he only brought those into being who would not have abused it, evil had been prevented, and prevented without trenching upon free will. And as we see no reason for his not doing this ; his not doing

* The italics are in the original.

CALVIN—*cont.*

it will be a mystery ; and which, as it reflects upon his goodness, will be a *difficulty* beyond the reach of human wit to solve. This is the difficulty I had long ago formed to myself in reflecting upon this matter ; and I have occasionally communicated it to the most able and thinking men I have met with, and such as were most desirous of removing all difficulties of this kind ; and their solutions have been such as have convinced me that it is a thing above human comprehension. The *system of the best* is a good poetical solution of the matter, and nothing more."—(Phillimore's Memoirs of Lord Lyttelton, i. 303.) This is clear and convincing ; but *see* further Tomline's Refutation of Calvinism, *passim.*

Ancillon has given in his *Tableau des Révolutions* the following sketch of the character of Calvin. Though rather too favourable, it is, on the whole, fair and discriminating :—

" Cet homme célèbre (Calvin), né à Noyon, en Picardie, en 1509, avait adopté les bases fondamentales de la doctrine du réformateur Allemand ; mais son génie ne lui permettant pas d'être partisan servile de la doctrine d'un autre, il avait modifié celle de Luther. Se rapprochant de Zwingle dans la manière d'envisager la Cène, il outrait les principes de Luther sur la prédestination, et anéantissait presqu'entièrement la liberté morale et le mérite de l'homme. Sévère jusqu'à la dureté pour lui-même et pour les autres, désintéressé parcequ'il ne connaissait d'autre besoin que celui du pouvoir, ni d'autre plaisir que le travail, son caractère était despotique, son humeur austère, son esprit pénétrant, ses connaissances vastes, son activité infatigable. Ennemi de toute autorité et jaloux de la sienne, plus ami de l'ordre et de la règle que de la liberté, il était moins emporté et moins fougueux que Luther, plus ambitieux que Zwingle, plus impérieux que Melancthon. Protégé par la reine Marguerite de Navarre, qui inclinait secrètement aux idées nouvelles, il avait répandu ses principes en France avec succès. Mais le zèle de François I. s'allumant contre les novateurs, Calvin s'était sauvé en Suisse, et ce fut à Bâle qu'il publia son 'Institution chrétienne,' qu'il dédia au roi de France. Guillaume Farel l'avait engagé à se fixer à Genève pour y achever la réforme déjà commencée. Calvin était non-seulement un théologien profond, mais encore un habile législateur ; la part qu'il eut aux lois civiles et religieuses qui, pendant plusieurs siècles, ont fait le bonheur de la république de Genève, est peut-être un plus beau titre à la gloire que ses ouvrages théologiques ; et cette république, célèbre malgré sa petitesse, qui sut allier les mœurs aux lumières, la richesse à la simplicité, la simplicité au goût, la liberté à l'ordre, et qui a été longtemps un foyer de talents et de vertus, a prouvé que Calvin connaissait les hommes, et savait les gouverner. Son esprit dominateur, et impatient de toute espèce de contradiction, le rendit, comme la plupart de réformateurs, infidèle à ses propres principes. Il réclamait pour lui-même l'indépendanee des opinions, et voulait asservir celles des autres aux siennes. On le vit faire condamner et brûler Servet, lui qui s'était élevé avec tant de force contre les persécutions que François I. faisait essuyer à ses disciples. Il avait tellement lié la religion dominante avec l'ordre politique, que la liberté des cultes ne put jamais devenir une loi de la république. Ces mesures n'étaient pas uniquement chez lui l'effet d'un caractère intolérant, mais elles lui étaient dictées par la situation de Genève, qui, ayant secoué le joug des ducs de Savoie, devait, entre autres barrières leur opposer celle de la différence des cultes, et qui, en proscrivant de son enceinte la religion catholique, assurait son indépendance. Si la tolérance n'a pas existé dans les lois de Genève, elle a toujours existé dans le cœur de ses habitants."—(ii. 71.)

CAMBRAY : Histoire de la Ligue fait à Cambray contre la République de Vénise (par M. l'Abbé Du Bos). 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1728.

CAMDEN—GOUGH : Britannia, or a Corographical Description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Islands adjacent, from the Latin of William Camden, by Richard Gough, F.A.S., &c. Folio. 3 vols. London, 1789. Russia, very fine.

This famous work, which, to use the words of Bishop Nicolson, is "the common sun whereat our modern writers have all lighted their little torches," (Historical Libraries, p. 3, ed. 1776,) was first published in 1586 in 4to. It was written in Latin, and was entitled *Britannia, sive florentissimorum Regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ,*

CAMDEN—GOUGH—*cont.*

Hiberniæ, et Insularum adjacentium, ex intima antiquitate chorographica Descriptio. No fewer than four succeeding editions were printed by the author, to all of which he made considerable additions. The last was published in folio in 1607. Its reputation was as great on the Continent as in England. Thuanus refers to it as follows:—"*Ad tuam Britanniam venio, opus omni meâ predicatione majus, in quo fidem, diligentiam, judicium et candorem simul licet admirari, quantum in nullo alio qui simile opus aggressus est.*"—(Epist. ad Camden.)

It was first translated into English and published by Philemon Holland in 1610. It was again translated and greatly improved and enlarged by Bishop Gibson. His edition has, however, been entirely superseded by that of Gough. The latter indeed was probably as good as it could be rendered at the time when it appeared; and it may be doubted, considering the extraordinary growth of manufactures and commerce, and the other changes that have taken place since 1789, whether another edition would be desirable. We incline to think that the historical and antiquarian portions of the work can no longer be advantageously combined with an exact description of the physical and industrial condition of the country, without at least making it much too bulky. Each of these great departments is so very extensive as to furnish by itself ample materials for a large work.

CAMISARS: Histoire des Troubles des Cevennes, ou de la Guerre des Camisars. 12mo. 3 vols. Villefranche, 1760. Very scarce.

Gibbon says that this book "may be recommended as accurate and impartial. It requires some attention to discover the religion of the author."—(Decline and Fall, cap. 21.)

The impartiality noticed by Gibbon is the more remarkable seeing that the work was written by a Protestant minister expelled from the province during the reign of Louis XV. He was the father of the celebrated M. Court de Gebelin, by whom the book was published. It is alike interesting and trustworthy.

There has been much difference of opinion in regard to the origin of the term Camisars; but the probability seems to be that it was derived from *Camisade*, a night attack, which the insurgents frequently practised.

The troubles, as they are gently termed, of the Cevennes,* constitute one of the most revolting chapters in the history of religious contests. The peasantry of this region, who were mostly Protestants and but little civilized, were strongly attached to their faith. But after the revocation of the edict of Nantes efforts were made, partly by the aid of promises and bribes on the one hand, and of penalties and threats on the other, to effect their conversion. The intendant (a Lamoignon, of whom better things might have been expected,) and the Catholic clergy, in their anxiety to recommend themselves and bring about the desired result, went quite as far as the Government wished, or even farther, and subjected those who adhered, as they almost all did, to the creed of their ancestors, to the most insulting, oppressive, and barbarous treatment. This conduct had its natural results. The passions of the peasantry were inflamed, and religion became on both sides the pretext for the commission of the most atrocious crimes. The inaccessible nature of the country, and the fanaticism of the inhabitants, enabled them to maintain a lengthened struggle against their oppressors. Even Marshal Villars and the Duke of Berwick underwent the humiliation of being employed in this miserable service. And after the battle of Blenheim had humbled the pride of Louis XIV., he had to submit to enter into negociations and conclude a treaty with Cavalier, one of the leaders of the Camisars, who had been a baker! But though the violence of persecution was abated, the laws against the Protestants were not repealed, and it was not till the Revolution that they were wholly emancipated.

CAMOENS—MICKLE: The Lusiad, or the Discovery of India, from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens; with Introductory Discourses, and a Life of Camoens, by W. J. Mickle. 2nd ed. 4to. London, 1778. Calf, ex.—Same work. 3d ed. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1798. Portrait inserted.

This is a remarkably good translation of the only great poem of which the Portuguese have to boast. The Dissertations on the Discovery of India, and on the

* Cevennes, a mountainous district in the S.E. parts of France.

CAMOENS—MICKLE—*cont.*

Rise and Fall of the Portuguese Empire in the East, furnish a pretty good popular view of these interesting subjects; though they are very inferior compared to the accounts given of them by Dr. Campbell in the Universal History. Mickle, as in duty bound, defends Camoens from the censures of Voltaire; and not content with this, he does not scruple to enter the lists with Adam Smith in defence of the monopoly of the East India trade! And this being a subject of which he knew nothing, he has had a corresponding degree of success.

CAMOENS—ADAMSON: Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Camoens, by John Adamson, F.S.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1820. Calf, extra, H. & B.

CAMPBELL: Works of George Campbell, D.D., viz.:—

——— The Philosophy of Rhetoric. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1808.

A most valuable contribution to the science of philosophical criticism. It is more particularly suited for the advanced student. But all who wish to be intimately acquainted with literature, and to write clearly and correctly, should read Campbell over and over again.

——— A Dissertation on Miracles, Sermons, and Tracts. 8vo. London, 1834.

——— Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by G. S. Keith. 2 vols. London, 1800. These works calf, gilt, uniform.

——— Modern India; a Sketch of the System of its Civil Government, by G. Campbell, Esq. 8vo. London, 1852.

——— The Present State of Europe, explaining the Interests, Connections, Political and Commercial Views, of its several Powers, by John Campbell, LL.D. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1757.

——— Lives of the British Admirals, containing a New and Accurate Naval History from the Earliest Periods. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1785.

——— Political Survey of Britain and Ireland. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1774. Russia.

——— Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, by John Lord Campbell. 3d edition. 8vo. 7 vols. London, 1848.

——— Lives of the Chief Justices of England. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1848. Presentation copy from the Author.

The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Lord Chief Justices by Lord Campbell are very valuable publications. They embrace an important portion of the constitutional and legal history of the empire, and discussions that might otherwise have been of a dry, philosophical character, are rendered interesting by their being mixed up with the personal history of eminent individuals. The style is clear and forcible; and the narratives being condensed and enlivened by anecdotes are alike interesting and instructive. Unluckily, however, his Lordship is not by any means so painstaking, or careful in regard to his facts, or so ready to acknowledge his many obligations to others, as he should have been. His high qualifications as a judge were universally admitted; and the works now referred to have given him another claim to distinction; and would have placed him, had he studied accuracy more and effect less, in the first rank among historical biographers.

——— Specimens of the British Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices, and an Essay on English Poetry, by Thomas Campbell, Esq. Royal 8vo. London, 1845.

——— Poems, by Thomas Campbell, Esq. 12mo. London.

Camus: Lettres sur la Profession d'Avocat, sur les Etudes relatives à cette Profession, et sur la Manière de l'exercer, par M. Camus. 12mo. Paris, 1777. Veau fauve.

——— Mémoire sur les Collections de Voyages des De Bry et De Thevenot, par M. A. G. Camus. 4to. Paris, 1802.

Camusat: Histoire Critique des Journaux, par (M. Camusat). 12mo. 2 vols in 1. Amst., 1734.

The title of this book is a misnomer. Camusat excludes gazettes* or newspapers, properly so-called, from his definition of journals. His work is, in fact, wholly devoted to a history of the *Journal des Sçavans*, the *Mercure Galant*, the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, and one or two more publications of that description. It refers only to French journals; and though it contains much curious information, not to be met with elsewhere, especially with respect to the establishment of the *Journal des Sçavans* by M. Sallo, and its subsequent progress, it is wholly without enlarged views. Camusat had no idea of the vast importance of the subject on a corner of which he had entered. And despite what he and others have since done, the history of journals remains to be written. Were it well executed, it would be of paramount interest and value.

Canaux Navigables, ou Développement des Avantages qui resulteraient de leur Construction, etc., par Linguet. 12mo. Amst., 1760.

Canina: Indicazione Topografica di Roma Antica in corrispondenza dell' Epoca Imperiale, del Commendatore Luigi Canina. 4ta ediz. 8vo. Roma, 1850.

A work held in high estimation for its accuracy and judiciousness. Canina is the author of several other works, mostly connected with the architecture and topography of ancient Rome. A catalogue of these publications is prefixed to this work.

Capefigue: Histoire de Philippe-Auguste, par M. Capefigue. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1829.

Capicii de Principiis Rerum, libri II.; et Aonii Palearii de Immortalitate Animorum libri III. 8vo. Patavii, 1751. Green mor.

Capmany: Questiones Criticas sobre Varios Puntos de Historia Economica, Politica, y Militar, por Don Antonio de Capmany. 4to. Madrid, 1807.

——— *See also* Commerce, &c., Works on, and Maritime Law, Works on.

Cardonnel, Numismata Scotiæ. *See* Money, Coins, &c.

Carey: The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the U. States, by H. C. Carey. 8vo. London, 1838.

A work on an important subject, but of little or no value.

Carli: Lettres Américaines, dans lesquelles on examine l'Origine, l'Etat civil, &c. des Anciens Habitans de l'Amérique, de l'Italien du Comte J. A. Carli. 8vo. 2 vols. Boston (Paris), 1788.

These Letters, written originally in Italian by the very learned Count Rinaldo Carli, were translated into French, with notes, by M. Lefebvre de Villebrune. They were intended to refute the statements derogatory to America and the native Americans that had been made by Ulloa, De Pauw, and Robertson, but especially by De Pauw. In prosecuting this object Carli takes a wide range; and besides describing the state of the Americans, particularly the Mexicans and Peruvians, at the epoch of the Spanish invasion, he enters into various speculations in regard to the first peopling of America, and the traces of the religion and customs of the Old World, which he supposed were to be found in it. But, despite his learning and industry, we doubt whether the efforts of Carli can be regarded as successful.

* Camusat gives, i. 119, a clear and satisfactory explanation of the origin of this term.

CARLI—*cont.*

That the statements and theories of De Pauw are, sometimes, perhaps, erroneous, and more often exaggerated and paradoxical, must be admitted; but we are, notwithstanding, disposed to believe that they are for the most part substantially correct. If they were as false as Carli and D'Orbigny* (a recent and much higher authority) would have us to conclude, how does it happen that no native American nation has ever succeeded in raising itself to any considerable degree of civilization? Though many of them, in both divisions of the continent, have practically maintained their independence, none of them, with extremely few and doubtful, if any, exceptions, seem to have sensibly benefited by the example of that civilization with which they have been brought into contact. They have contracted the vices and repudiated the virtues, the inventions, and the arts of civilized man, and are, in most respects, as much savages at this moment as when Columbus arrived at their shores. This would not have been the case had they been endowed with the capacities of Europeans or even Asiatics. And their long continued stationary state demonstrates, despite a thousand individual instances to the contrary, the general and unquestionable inferiority of the race. It remains to be seen, after America has been fully peopled, and she has ceased to draw continual supplies of immigrants from Europe, whether her population will continue to display the physical vigour, and the intellectual attainments of their European progenitors, or degenerate and fall away into something very different.

The coincidences observed by Carli, Lafitau (*Mœurs des Sauvages*), and others, between some of the arts, customs, and religious observances of the Americans, and those of the more ancient nations of the Old World, are, for the most part, of a very vague description; and the arts, &c. referred to are such as are almost sure to grow up in the circumstances under which the different races were placed, without supposing any intercourse to have taken place between them. There are, indeed, no grounds of any kind for supposing that any such intercourse ever took place.

CARLYLE: The Autobiography of The Reverend Dr. Alexander Carlyle, containing Memorials of the Men and Events of his Time. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1860.

The gift of my friend, Mr. John Blackwood, the Publisher.

This is both an entertaining and an instructive work. Carlyle was no ordinary clergyman. He received a very superior education, partly at Leyden; and he was well connected. Having been settled at Inveresk, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, he became intimate with Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith, Blair, and other celebrated Scotchmen. And the authentic notices he has given of them illustrate many parts of their character, of which we had very imperfect details, and are the most valuable portions of the book. Those also are valuable in which he refers to the proceedings of the clergy, and their mode of living; the condition of the country generally, the progress it had begun to make, and so on. Carlyle repeatedly visited London, and was on familiar terms with the first people of the metropolis. He was a moderate, or liberal, in Church, and a conservative in State politics. Being distinguished by his fine presence he sat, more than once, in the character of the King of Gods and Men, to Gavin Hamilton, the painter, whence he acquired the sobriquet of Jupiter Carlyle. He was eminent alike for sound sense, consistency and integrity of conduct, and high social qualities. The latter, it is material to observe, not being alloyed or debased by anything unbecoming his character as a gentleman and a clergyman. He died in 1805, but the Autobiography extends only from his birth in 1722 to 1770. It is written in a plain, vigorous, and manly style, and is very well edited.

CARTER: A Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga, by Francis Carter, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1777.

CARY's Discourse on Trade. *See* Commerce, &c.

CARY's Dante. *See* Dante.

CASSAGNAC: Classes Ouvrières. *See* Poor, &c.

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* L'Homme Américain considéré dans ses Rapports Physiologiques et Moraux. *See* D'Orbigny.

CATAFAGO : An English and Arabic Dictionary in Two Parts, Arabic and English, and English and Arabic, by Joseph Catafago of Aleppo. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1858. Half mor., uncut.

CATECHISM of Council of Trent. *See* Trent, Catechism of Council of.

CATTEAU : Tableau des Etats Danois envisagés sous les rapports du Mécanisme Social, par J. P. Catteau. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1802.

——— Tableau de la Mer Baltique. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1812.

CAVENDISH : The Life of Cardinal Wolsey by George Cavendish, edited by S. W. Singer. 8vo. 2 vols. Chiswick, 1825. Calf, ex.

CAYLEY : The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt., by Arthur Cayley, Junr., Esq. 2d ed. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1806. Calf, ex.

CELLARIUS : Notitia Orbis Antiqui, sive Geographia Plenior, ab ortu rerumpublicarum ad Constantinorum tempora orbis terrarum faciem declarans, Christophorus Cellarius ex vetustis probatisque monumentis collegit et illustravit, cura Conradi Schwartzii. 4to. 2 vols. Lipsiæ, 1773. Russia.

CELLINI (Benvenuto) : The Life of a Florentine Artist, written by himself, and translated from the Italian, by Thomas Nugent, LL.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1771. Old calf, ex.

CERVANTES : Vida y Hechos del Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha, por Miguel de Cervantes. Folkema's beautiful Plates. 12mo. 4 vols. En Haya, 1744.

——— Novelas Exemplares de. Plates by Folkema. 12mo. 2 vols. Haya, 1739.

——— El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha, nueva edicion, por Don Juan Ant. Pellicer. 8vo. 5 vols. Madrid, 1787. Calf, ex., II. & B.

This is one of the best and most serviceable editions of this famous romance. Lockhart says of it: "Pellicer has greatly improved the text, and in his numerous annotations has displayed much erudition in tracing the sources whence the author drew his supplies; in pointing out the passages in the old romances alluded to in Don Quixote; in detailing at large the historical facts which are there mentioned; and in collecting biographical, bibliographical, and critical information concerning the several authors whose writings Cervantes has either directly or indirectly noticed."—(Preface to Don Quixote.)

Owing to the prevalence of idiomatical expressions and proverbs in the original, a good translation of Don Quixote has been justly regarded as a work of extreme difficulty. And yet it has been rendered into English with very considerable success by Jervas, Motteux, and Smollett, or rather by the first two, Smollett's translation being merely an improved edition of that of Jervas. Tytler has instituted an elaborate comparison between it and the translation of Motteux, in which he justly gives the preference to the latter. "On the whole," says he, "I am inclined to think that the version of Motteux is by far the best we have yet seen of the romance of Cervantes; and that if corrected in its licentious abbreviations and enlargements, and in some other particulars which I have noticed in the course of this comparison, we should have nothing to desire superior to it in the way of translation" (p. 319). Mr. Lockhart, an excellent Spanish scholar, published in 1822 an edition of Motteux, in which its defects are mostly corrected, so that it is now reckoned one of our best translations.

CEYLON. *See* Davy, Percival, Tennent, &c.

CHABOULON : Memoirs of the Private Life, Return, and Reign of Napoleon in 1815; from the French of M. de Chaboulon. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1820.

CHALMERS (George), Esq., F.R.S., and S.A., the following Works of, viz.:—

——— An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, and of the Losses of her Trade in every War since the Revolution. To which is added an Essay on Population, by Chief Justice Hale. 4to. London, 1782.

——— An Estimate, &c., to which is added a Life of Gregory King, and his State of England. 8vo. London, 1802.

Another edition of this book was published in 1812; but as it wants the notice of King and his tract, the edition now referred to is the best.

——— A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1790.

——— Caledonia, or an Account, Historical and Topographical, of North Britain, from the most Ancient Times. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1807, &c. Light calf, gilt, ex., Hayday.

——— The Life of Thomas Ruddiman, with Anecdotes of Buchanan. 8vo. London, 1794.

——— The Life of Daniel De Foe. 8vo. London, 1790.

——— Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline, by the Rev. Peter Chalmers, A.M. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1844.

CHAMBERS: Scottish Songs, collected and illustrated by Robert Chambers. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1829.

——— Scottish Ballads. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1829.

——— Encyclopædia, or Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, by W. and R. Chambers. Illustrated with Maps and Woodcuts. Royal 8vo, double cols. Vols. (probably 10 or 12.) London, 1860.

This is a sort of universal reference book, being fitted to supply that popular information in regard to the various subjects treated of that is in general demand, disencumbered of those scientific and lengthened details that are usually to be found in the more extensive encyclopædias. Besides being useful to ordinary readers, it may serve those of a higher class as an epitome or index of the knowledge afloat on any given subject. It appears to be carefully and conscientiously compiled, and to be on a level with the science of the day. It would, however, be very materially improved were the sources to which recourse might be had for further and more ample information on the more important subjects more frequently and more distinctly specified.

CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC: Egypte Ancienne, par M. Champollion-Figeac. 8vo. Paris, 1829. Illustrated with plates. Mor., gilt leaves.

——— Lettres écrites d'Egypte et de Nubie, en 1828 et 1829, par M. Champollion le jeune. 8vo. Paris, 1833. Uncut, half mor.

CHANDLER: Travels in Asia Minor and Greece, by R. Chandler, D.D. 3d edition. 4to. 2 vols. in 1. London, 1817. Half Russia.

——— The History of Ilium or Troy. 4to. London, 1802. Calf, gilt.

CHAPMAN: An Essay on the Roman Senate, by Thomas Chapman, D.D. 8vo. Cambridge, 1750. Calf, ex.

——— A Treatise on Education, by George Chapman, LL.D. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1790.

——— The Topographical Picture of Glasgow, by Robert Chapman. 3d edition. 12mo. Glasgow, 1820.

CHARDIN: Voyage du Chevalier Chardin en Perse et autres Lieux de l'Orient. Nouvelle édition. 4to. 4 vols. Amsterdam, 1735. Pale calf.

"Sir John Chardin, not, indeed, the most learned but the most judicious and inquisitive of our modern travellers."—(Gibbon, Decline and Fall, v. 385, 4to ed.)

CHARITY SCHOOLS, POOR, and ASSIZE, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. An Account of Charity Schools lately erected in Great Britain and Ireland, 1710.
2. An Account of the Care taken in most Civilized Nations for the Relief of the Poor in Times of Scarcity and Distress, by the Rev. Richard Onely, 1758.
3. A Collection of Authentic Accounts as to the Assize of Bread, Dearths, Famines, &c., 1748.

} 4to. 1 vol.

CHARLEMONT—HARDY: Memoirs of the Political and Private Life of James Caulfield Earl of Charlemont, K.P., &c., by Francis Hardy, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1812.

CHARLES II., Account of the Preservation of, after the Battle of Worcester, and Letters of, Edited by Lord Hailes. 8vo. Glasgow, Foulis, 1765. Mor., ex.

CHARRON: De la Sagesse, par M. Pierre Charron. 12mo. à Leide (Elzevir), 1656. Mor., ex.

"Pierre Charron, né en 1541, à Paris, homme d'esprit et excellent prédicateur. Ce dernier, séduit par un commerce habituel avec Montaigne, prit le goût du scepticisme, et s'exprima, dans son Traité de la Sagesse, avec une grande liberté sur les matières de morale et de religion. Selon lui, la sagesse est le libre examen des choses communes et habituelles. Le besoin de connaitre la vérité est naturel; mais la vérité n'est qu'en Dieu, et l'intelligence humaine ne saurait parvenir à en rendre l'image. De la Charron tire des motifs de méfiance et d'indifférence à l'égard de toutes les sciences, des doutes hardis sur la vertu ou ses apparences, sur les fondemens de la foi religieuse, et sur toutes les religions, sans excepter le christianisme, dont la partie historique et extérieure ne lui paraît point d'accord avec la divinité de son origine. Mais au fond de tous ces doutes on retrouve pourtant un caractère digne d'estime; ses écrits présentent les règles d'une morale très-pure, à laquelle il conforma sa vie entière. Il mourut en 1603, décrié comme athée par beaucoup de censeurs qui avaient mal conçu ses idées." (See the learned and excellent work of Tennemann, entitled Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie, par M. Cousin, ii. 49.)

CHATEAUNEUF: Recherches Statistiques, par M. de Chateauneuf, containing Four valuable Tracts. 8vo. Paris, 1820, &c.

CHATEAUVIEUX: Italy, its Agriculture, &c., from the French of M. Chateauvieux, by Edward Rigby, Esq., M.A. 8vo. Norwich, 1819.

One of the best of the industrial works on Italy.

CHATHAM: Anecdotes, &c., of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, from 1736 to 1778. 6th edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1797.

CHATTERTON: The Works of Thomas Chatterton, with his Life, &c. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1803. Half mor., uncut.

CHAUFFEPIÉ: Nouveau Dictionnaire, par M. Chauffepié, pour servir de Supplément au Dictionnaire de Bayle. Folio. 4 vols. Amsterdam. 1750. Old French calf, gilt.

Gibbon says that this book has "the learning and accuracy of Bayle, without his philosophy and genius."

CHENIER: The Present State of the Empire of Morocco, with its Recent History. From the French of M. Chenier. 8vo. 2 vols. 1788. Old calf.

——— Tableaux de l'Etat et des Progrès de la Littérature Française depuis 1789, par J. Chénier. 3me édition. 8vo. Paris, 1818.

CHESTERFIELD : Letters to his Son, by the Earl of Chesterfield. 6th edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1775. Bright calf.

This work may be selected as a model of a clear, easy, and all but perfect English style. It also contains a vast fund of information on most subjects with which gentlemen, and especially statesmen, should be acquainted, with the soundest maxims for the regulation of the conduct of young men. Nowhere, indeed, is the advantage of a liberal education, of industry, and of a determination to act honourably, and to get on more admirably illustrated. The noble author, who was himself a finished gentleman, lays great and perhaps undue stress on the importance of politeness, an engaging manner, and a good address, to advancement in the world. But, though it may be in some respects exaggerated, what he says on this head affords no excuse for the scurrilous observations of Johnson. Chesterfield set a proper value on the acquisition of knowledge, which he held in the highest estimation; but he considered those elegant accomplishments, of which Johnson was wholly ignorant, as necessary to set off and give their due lustre to learning and science. The reader will find some extracts from Chesterfield in the Articles in this work on Bolingbroke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, &c.

——— Miscellaneous Works, by Maty. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1779.

CHEVALIER : Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord, par Michel Chevalier, 12mo. 2 vols. Bruxelles, 1837.

——— Cours d'Economie Politique. *See* Political Economy.

——— L'Isthme de Panama, &c. 8vo. Paris, 1844.

——— On the Probable Fall in the Value of Gold : the Commercial and Social Consequences which may ensue, and the Measures which it invites. From the French of, &c., by Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. 8vo. Manchester, 1859.

M. Chevalier and his translator endeavour to show that a very considerable fall has taken place during the last dozen years in the value of gold; that a still further fall may be anticipated, and that the consequences of this fall will be highly injurious. We, however, take leave to dissent from every one of these conclusions. And we have given the reasons why we do so in articles on the Precious Metals in the last editions of the Commercial Dictionary, and the Encyclopædia Britannica, to which we beg to refer.

CHEVALIERS : Histoire des Ordres Militaires, ou des Chevaliers. 12mo. 4 vols. Amsterdam, 1721. Veau fauve.

CHILD. *See* Commerce, Works on.

CHILI. *See* Molina, Rosales, &c.

CHILLINGWORTH : The Works of Mr. William Chillingworth, M.A., containing the Religion of Protestants a safe and best Way to Salvation, &c. 10th edition. Folio. London, 1742. Old calf, gilt.

Mr. Locke says :—"For the attainment of perspicuity and right reasoning, Chillingworth is better than any book that I know ; and, therefore, will deserve to be read over and over again, not to say anything of his argument." He was said by Tillotson to be "incomparable," and "the glory of his age and nation" (Life prefixed to works).

CHINESE AND EGYPTIANS (ANCIENT), Tracts on Origin of, &c., viz. :—

1. Mémoire dans lequel on prouve que les Chinois sont une Colonie Egyptienne, par M. de Guignes, 1759.
2. Doutes sur la Dissertation de M. de Guignes, par M. Leroux Deshauterayes, 1759.
3. Réponse de M. de Guignes aux Doutes, 1759.
4. Dissertation sur l'Excellence de la Langue Italienne, par il Sig. Deodati di Tovazzi, 1761.
5. Dissertation sur l'Ecriture Hiéroglyphique, 1762.

1 vol. 12mo. Very scarce and curious.

Chinese Repository, The : From May 1832 to April 1833, and from May 1833 to April 1834. 8vo. 2 vols. Canton.

Choul : Religio, Castrametatio, Disciplina Militaris, ut et Balneæ, veterum Romanorum, auctore G. du Choul. 4to. Amst., 1685. Same work in French. 4to.

Christ : Dictionnaire des Monogrammes, Chiffres, &c., traduit de l'Allemand de M. Christ. 8vo. Paris, 1762.

Christie : Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable connection with the Eleusinian and other Mysteries, by James Christie, M.S.D. 4to. London, 1825.

Chronology and History : L'Art de Vérifier les Dates des Faits Historiques, des Inscriptions, des Chroniques, &c., par des Religieux de la Congrégation de St. Maur. Nouvelle édit. 4to. 10 vols. viz.—

1. Avant l'Ere Chrétienne. 1 vol.
2. Depuis l'Ere Chrétienne jusqu'à 1769. 5 vols.
3. Depuis 1769 jusqu'à nos jours. 4 vols. Paris, 1820–38. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

A work of great extent, and of the highest authority on Chronology and History.

Churchill : The Poetical Works of Charles Churchill, with Notes and an Account of his Life. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1804.

Church Revenues, Tracts on :

1. Statement of the Numbers, Duties, Families, and Livings of the Church of Scotland, 1807, by the Rev. W. Singer, 1808.
2. Essay on the Tithe System, 1822.
3. Remarks on the Consumption of the Public Wealth by the Clergy. 2d edition. 1822.
4. The Rights of the English Clergy asserted, by Augustus Campbell, A.M., 1822.
5. Some Observations on Remarks on the Consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy, by the Rev. Francis Thackeray, M.A., 1823.
6. The Claims of the Clergy to Tithes, &c., 1823.
7. Appeal to the Gentlemen of England in behalf of the Church of England, by the Rev. Augustus Campbell, A.M., 1823.
8. Address to the Primate of All Ireland on the Commutation of Tythes, by the Rev. Sir H. B. Dudley, Bart., 1808.
9. Inquiry whether the Disturbances in Ireland have originated in Tithes, 1823.
10. Letter on the Origin, &c. of Tithes, 1823.
11. Suggestions on the Composition and Commutation of Tithes, by J. J. Park, Esq., 1823.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Churton : The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, by Ralph Churton, M.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1809.

Cibber : The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland to the Time of Dean Swift, by Mr. Cibber. 12mo. 5 vols. London, 1753.

——— An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, a new edition, by E. Bellchambers. 8vo. London, 1822.

Cicero. *See* Classics and Translations of Classics.

CIVIL LAW :

1. Observations on the Study of the Civil Law, by David Irving, Esq., LL.D., 1815.
2. Introduction to the Study of the Civil Law, by David Irving, Esq., LL.D., 1837.
3. Historical Notices of the Roman Law, and of its Progress in Germany, by John Reddie, LL.D., 1826.
4. Remarks on the Study of the Civil Law, occasioned by Mr. Brougham's late Attack on the Scottish Bar, by James Browne, LL.D., Advocate, 1828.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

The last-mentioned Tract contains the controversy which grew out of a statement made by Mr. (now Lord) Brougham, reflecting on the ignorance of the Civil Law displayed by the Bar of Scotland. It is believed that the papers which support the learned Lord's view of the matter were written by his brother, Mr. James Brougham, and that they had the benefit of his Lordship's supervision. Browne was assisted by Dr. Irving.

CLARENDON: History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, begun in 1641, by Edward Earl of Clarendon. 8vo. 6 vols. Oxford, 1732.

——— Life of Edward Earl of, written by himself, 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1760.

} Uniform, blue mor., ex.

"Clarendon's style cannot be commended for its correctness; the manner in which he constructs his sentences, indeed, often sets at defiance all the rules of syntax; but yet he is never unintelligible or obscure, with such admirable expository skill is the matter arranged and spread out, even where the mere verbal sentence-making is the most negligent and entangled. The style, in fact, is that proper to speaking rather than to writing, and had, no doubt, been acquired by Clarendon, not so much from books as from his practice in speaking at the bar and in Parliament; for, with great natural abilities, he does not seem to have had much acquaintance with literature, or much acquired knowledge of any kind resulting from study. But his writing possesses the quality that interests above all the graces or artifices of rhetoric—the impress of a mind informed by its subject, and having a complete mastery over it; while the broad full stream in which it flows makes the reader feel as if he were borne along on its tide. The abundance, in particular, with which he pours out his stores of language and illustration in his characters of the eminent persons engaged on both sides of the great contest seems inexhaustible. The historical value of his history, however, is not very considerable; it has not preserved very many facts which are not to be found elsewhere; and, whatever may be thought of its general bias, the inaccuracy of its details is so great throughout, as demonstrated by the authentic evidences of the time, that there is scarcely any other contemporary history which is so little trustworthy as an authority with regard to minute particulars."—(Craik's History of Literature, &c.)

CLARKE: The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, deduced from Observations on the Saxon Weights and Money, by William Clarke, M.A. 4to. London, 1767. Russia, gilt, fine.

——— A Discourse concerning the Being and Attributes of God, &c., in answer to Mr. Hobbs, Spinoza, and their Followers, by Samuel Clarke, D.D. 9th edition. 8vo. London, 1738.

——— Sermons on Various Subjects. 6th edition. 11 vols. 8vo. London, 1743.

} Uniform, old calf, gilt.

Dr. Samuel Clarke was one of the most distinguished Englishmen of last century. His sermons, his inquiry into the "Being and Attributes of God," his "Doctrine

CLARKE—*cont.*

of the Trinity," &c., show his eminence as a divine and a metaphysician; his translations of Rohault's Physics, of Newton's Optics, &c. evince his skill in mathematics and natural philosophy; and his editions of Cæsar and Homer are among the best of that class of publications. Clarke was accused of Arian tendencies; and his *à priori* reasonings to prove the existence of the Deity, though intended as an answer to Spinoza, are said to be identical in principle with those of that subtle philosopher. He was plain, unaffected in his style and manners, and much beloved.

Mr. Butler says that had he been called upon to mention the person whose literary attainments he should most wish for, he should, without hesitation, have specified Dr. Clarke. "What could be wanting in literary happiness in a man who could publish editions, approved by the whole world, of Homer, Cæsar, and Sir Isaac Newton? Who could write as he wrote on the 'Being and Attributes of the Deity?' Who was admired and sought for as he was, by every society into which it was desirable and honourable to be admitted?"—(Reminiscences, ii. 134.)

——— Letters concerning the Spanish Nation. Written at Madrid, in 1760 and 1761, by the Rev. Edward Clarke, M.A. 4to. London, 1763.

——— Travels in Russia, Turkey, the Holy Land, Egypt, and Scandinavia, by E. D. Clarke, LL.D. 4th edition. 11 vols. 8vo. London, 1816. Half Russia, uncut.

Interesting travels, and extremely popular when they appeared. But the author was too impetuous, too easily satisfied with a rapid view, and too much disposed to draw hasty inferences; hence the reputation of the work is now very considerably impaired.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS:—

——— Ælian: Histoires diverses d'Elien, traduites du Grec par M. Dacier. Nouvelle édition. 8vo. Paris, 1827. Calf, gilt leaves.

——— Æschyli Tragœdiæ quæ restant, Gr. et Lat. 12mo. 2 vols. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1746. Mor., uncut.

——— Æschylus, by Dr. Potter. (Greek Tragic Theatre.) 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1779. Calf, gilt.

——— Æsopicæ Fabulæ, Gr. et Lat., cura ac studio F. de Furia. Charta maxima. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1810. Russia, gilt edges.

——— Alciphron's Epistles, describing the Manners, the Courtesans, and the Parasites of Greece. 8vo. London, 1794.

——— Anacreontis Teii Odæ et Carmina, opera et studio Josuæ Barnes, S.T.B. 12mo. Cantabrigiæ, 1705. Mor., gilt, ex.

——— Anacreon et Sappho, trad. par Madame Dacier et M. De la Fosse. 12mo. Amst., 1716. Mor. From the Lamoignon Library.

——— Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus, from the Greek, by Francis Fawkes, M.A. 12mo. London, 1760.

——— ——— The above from the Greek, by Thomas Stanley, Esq. A new edition. 12mo. London, 1815. Mor., ex.

——— Anthologia Veterum Latinorum Epigrammatum et Poematum, notis var., curante Pet. Burmanno Secundo. 4to. 2 vols. Amst., 1759. Old green mor.

——— Antonini Augusti Itinerarium, curante Pet. Wesselingio. 4to. Amst., 1735. Calf, gilt.

——— A Commentary on Antoninus his Itinerary or Journies of the Roman Empire as far as it concerneth Britain, &c., by William Burton, B.D. Folio. London, 1658. Russia, gilt.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Antoninus, the Itinerary of, with a new Commentary, by the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, A.M. 4to. Cambridge, 1790. Calf, ex. *See* Burton.

——— ——— The Meditations of the Emperor Antoninus, from the Greek. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1752.

——— ——— Réflexions Morales de l'Empereur Marc Antonin, avec sa Vie, et des Remarques (par M. Dacier). Post 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1691.

——— ——— Pensées de l'Empereur Marc-Aurele Antonin, ou Leçons de Vertu, de ce Prince Philosophique, par M. De Joly. 8vo. Paris, 1770. Old red mor.

"C'est jusqu'ici la meilleur traduction française que nous ayons de ce moraliste." —(Brunet.)

——— Apicii (Cœlii) De Opsoniis et Condimentis, sive Arte Coquinaria, Libri X., cum notis Listeri et variorum. Ed. 2nda. 8vo. Amst, 1709. C. M. A first-rate copy in yellow mor., being very rare in this state.

——— Apollonius Rhodius, the Argonautics of, by F. Fawkes, with the Rape of Helen, &c. 8vo. London, 1780. Calf, ex.

——— Apollonius Tyaneus, the first two Books of Philostratus' Life of, from the Greek, with Notes by Charles Blount, Gent. Folio. London, 1680.

——— Appiani Alexandrini Romanarum Historiarum libri, cura Tollii. 8vo. 2 vols. Amst., 1670.

——— Apulcii Metamorphoseon libri XI., notis var., studio Oudendorpii, prefatione Ruhnkenii. 4to. Lug. Bat., 1786. Mor. Bozerian.

——— Apuleius, the Metamorphosis, or Golden Ass, and Philosophical Works of, including the suppressed passages, from the original Latin, by Thomas Taylor. 8vo. London, 1822. Calf, ex.

——— Aristænetus: The Love Epistles of Aristænetus, translated from the Greek into English Metre, (by, it is said, R. B. Sheridan and Mr. Halhed.) 2d ed. 8vo. London, 1773.

A highly esteemed translation.

——— Aristophanes, the Comedies of, by T. Mitchell, A.M. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1820. Calf, ex.

——— Aristotle: Politique d'Aristote, traduit en François, avec des Notes, par B. St. Hilaire. Imp. 8vo. Paris, 1848.

——— ——— La Logique de, par le même. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1838.

——— ——— De la Métaphysique de, Rapport, par M. Cousin. 2de édition. 8vo. Paris, 1838.

——— ——— Treatise on Poetry, with Notes, &c., by Thomas Twining, M.A. 4to. London, 1789. Old calf, Kalthoeber.

——— ——— Ethics and Politics, by John Gillies, LL.D., 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1813.

——— ——— Rhetoric. 8vo. London, 1823.

} Calf, gilt, uniform, H. & B.

The treatises by Dr. Gillies are paraphrases rather than translations.

We borrow from the Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie of M. Tennemann the following short and comprehensive statement:—

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

"Aristote possédait à un degré éminent le talent de la distinction et de l'analyse, joint aux plus vastes connaissances tirées des livres et de l'observation de la nature. L'étude de la nature était proprement le but qu'il se proposait. De là vint qu'il rejeta les Idées, soutenant que toutes les pensées, même les plus élevées de l'intelligence, sont le produit de l'expérience qui en donne la matière et les développe; et que le monde est éternel, même dans sa forme, et non l'ouvrage d'une Providence. Il n'avait point comme Platon le sentiment de l'idéal; sa philosophie ne s'adresse qu'à l'entendement. Ce n'est pas comme ce dernier de l'universel au particulier, c'est toujours du particulier à l'universel qu'il procède dans son système, véritable empirisme modifié par le rationalisme de Platon."—(Tome i. 179.)

——— Arriani Ars Tactica, Periplus Ponti Euxini, Enchiridion Epicteti, &c. cura Blancardi. 8vo. Amst., 1683. Veau fauve, Derome.

——— Arrianus de Expeditione Alexandri Magni, cura Raphelii. 8vo. Amst., 1757. Mor., C. M., gilt leaves.

We subjoin the translation given by Mitford of Arrian's character of Alexander the Great:—

"Alexander was in body most graceful, most active, most indefatigable; in mind most manly, most ambitious of glory, most indifferent to danger, most diligent in devotion to the Deity. In sensual pleasures he was most temperate; of praise for the gifts of the mind only insatiable: singular in readiness to see the best to be done in the most critical emergencies, and, from what was evident to conjecture concerning what remained obscure: in all the business of arraying, providing, and ruling an army most able; in encouraging the soldiery, filling them with hope, and, by demonstration of his own fearlessness, dispelling the fears of others, excellent; in doubtful enterprise most daring; in anticipating even the enemy's suspicion of his purposes most skilful; in his own engagements most faithful; in avoiding to be deceived by others most acute; of expense upon his own pleasures most sparing; in bestowing upon others perhaps profuse.

"If then, through vehemence of temper, and in highly provoked anger, he became criminal, or if, through inflated pride, he gave too much into barbarian fashions, I think candour will find large extenuation for him; his youth and his uninterrupted course of the most extraordinary great fortune being considered, together with the flattery with which kings, to their great injury, are constantly beset. On the other hand, the severity of his repentance for his faults I reckon his great, and, among what is recorded of kings, his singular merit. Even his claim to divine origin I cannot esteem a blameable extravagance; his object having been to gain that veneration from those he had conquered which might contribute to the stability of his new empire; and the example of Minos, Æacus, Rhadamanthus, Theseus, and Ion, men acknowledged by the Greeks to have been sons of gods, being familiar to him and all about him. His assumption of the Persian habit, while living among the Persians, avoiding thus to appear a stranger in the country over which he reigned, I consider as a just policy. His long sitting at table, Aristobulus assures us, was not for the sake of wine, for he commonly drank little, but for conversation, and to discover who might deserve his esteem, and with such to cultivate friendship.

"Let then, whoever would vilify Alexander, not select from the actions of a man, fallible as of mankind, only what may be blameworthy; but putting together all his deeds, consider how comparatively insignificant, in whatever situation of high fortune placed, he himself has been engaged through life in comparatively little matters, and not even in those doing always well. My opinion, therefore, I will profess that not without especial purpose of the Deity, such a man was given to the world, to whom none has ever yet been equal."

——— Ausonii opera, notis Tollii, &c. 8vo. Amst., 1671.

——— Flav. Aviani Fabulæ, notis var., cura Cannegieteri. 8vo. Amst., 1731. Russia, gilt leaves.

——— Bezæ, Mureti, et Joannis Secundi Juvenilia, &c. 12mo. Barbou, Lug. Bat., 1779.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Bibliothèque d'Appolodore l'Athénien, traduit du Grec, avec le Texte, par M. Clavier. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1805.

——— M. S. Boethii Consolationis Philosophiæ libri V. Notis Vallini, &c. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1671.

——— Georgii Buchanani Paraphrasis Psalmorum Davidis Poetica, notis var., curante Ruddimanno. 8vo. Edinburgi, 1737. Thick paper, red mor., ex.

By far the best edition of this classical work.

——— ——— Paraphrasis Psalmorum Davidis Poetica. 12mo. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1765. Red mor., ex.

Editio nitidissima.

——— C. Julii Cæsaris Commentarii libri, notis var., cura Oudendorpii. Lug. Bat., 1737. 4to. Blue mor., ex.

"On parle beaucoup de la fortune de César. Mais cet homme extraordinaire avoit tant des grandes qualités sans pas un défaut, quoi qu'il eut bien des vices, qu'il eût été bien difficile que quelque armée qu'il eût commandé, il n'eût été vainqueur ; et qu'en quelque république qu'il fût né il ne l'eût gouverné."—(Montesquieu, Grandeur des Romains, cap. xi.)

——— ——— quæ extant opera, notis var., edente J. G. Grævio. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1713.

——— ——— et A. Hirtii Commentarii, ex editione Sam. Clarkii. 4to. Glasguæ, Foulis, 1750. Old calf, gilt.

——— Cæsar's Commentaries, with a Discourse on the Roman Art of War, by William Duncan. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1753. Calf, gilt.

Dr. Browne makes the following remarks on the character and style of the Commentaries :—

"These memoirs are exactly what they profess to be, and are written in the most appropriate style. Few would wish it to be other than it is. They are sketches taken on the spot, in the midst of action, whilst the mind was full ; they have all the graphic power of a master-mind, and the vigorous touches of a master-hand. Take, for example, the delineation of the Gallic character, and compare it with some of the features still to be found in the mixed race, their successors, and no one can doubt of its accuracy, or of the deep and penetrating insight into human nature, which generally indicates the powerful and practical intellect. Their elegance and polish is that which always must mark even the least laboured efforts of a refined and educated taste, not that which proceeds from careful emendation and correction. The "Commentaries" are the materials for history ; notes jotted down for future historians. It is evident that no more time was spent upon them than would naturally be devoted to such a work by one who was employing the inaction of winter quarters in digesting the recollections stored up during the business of the campaign ; and for this reason few faults have been found with the "Commentaries," even by the most fastidious critics. The very faults which may be justly found with the style of Cæsar are such as reflect the man himself. The majesty of his character principally consists in the imperturbable calmness and equability of his temper. He had no sudden bursts of energy, and alternations of passion and inactivity ; the elevation of his character was a high one, but it was a level table-land. This calmness and equability pervades his writings, and for this reason they have been thought to want life and energy ; whereas in reality they are only deficient in contrast, and light and shade. The uniformity of this active character is interesting as one great element of his success, but the uniformity of style may, perhaps, be thought by some readers to diminish the interest with which his work is read."—(History of Roman Classical Literature, p. 379.)

"If Cæsar," says Quintilian, "had made the Bar his principal occupation, no other of our orators could have better disputed the prize of eloquence with Cicero. So great

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

is his force, so sharp his wit, so active his fire, that it plainly appears he spoke with as much spirit as he fought. A wonderful elegance and purity of language, which he made his particular study, was a farther embellishment of all these his talents for eloquence."—(Patsall's Trans. Institutes, book 10, cap. 1.)

——— Callimaque, Hymnes de, Nouvelle édition, avec une Version Française et des Notes. 8vo. Paris, 1775. Orange mor., gilt leaves.

——— Carmina Ethica collegit A. A. Renouard. 12mo. Parisiis, 1795. Calf, ex.

——— Catullus, Tibullus, et Propertius, notis var., ex recensione J. G. Grævii. 8vo. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1680. Old mor., fine.

——— ——— 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1743.

——— ——— 12mo. Baskerville, Birminghamiæ, 1772. Calf, gilt, yellow edges.

——— Catullus, in Verse, by Dr. Nott. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1795.

——— ——— In Verse, by Theodore Martin. Post 8vo. London, 1861. Large paper, half mor.

In this translation those poems are omitted which could not be reproduced without considerable modifications.

——— A. Corn. Celsi Medicinæ libri VIII., notis var., cur. Th. J. Ab. Almeloveen. 8vo. Rotterodami, 1750. Morocco, uncut.

——— ——— Ex recensione L. Targæ, cum Dissertationibus, Indicibus, &c., cura Ed. Milligani, M.D. 8vo. Edinburgi, 1826.

——— ——— De Re Medica libri octo, cura Valart. 12mo. Parisiis, 1772. Blue mor., ex.

——— Celsus (A. C.), The Treatise of, on Medicine, from the Latin, with Notes by James Greive, M.D. 8vo. London, 1750. Calf, ex.

Celsus appears to have belonged to the Augustan age. His work on medicine, including surgery, is interesting from the very complete view which it gives of the state and practice of the art at the period when it was published. It is clearly written. Celsus was also the author of treatises on rhetoric and agriculture, which have been referred to by Quintilian and Columella, but with the exception of that on medicine, his other works have been lost.

——— M. Tullii Ciceronis opera quæ supersunt omnia, notis var., curante Isaaco Verburgio. 4to. 4 vols. Amst., 1724. Calf, gilt, ex.

Harwood says, "I am well acquainted with the edition of Cicero's works by Verburgius, and it is executed with great learning and critical industry. The notes are judiciously selected, and it has the advantage of an excellent Index. It is the most useful edition of Cicero yet published."—(Harwood.)

——— ——— opera quæ extant omnia, delectu Commentariorum cura Jos. Oliveti. 4to. 9 vols. Parisiis, 1740-43. Red mor., gilt leaves, C. Lewis.

This is a very fine copy of what is certainly the most beautiful, and, also, one of the most valuable editions of Cicero.

——— ——— opera quæ supersunt, ex recens. J. N. Lallemand. 12mo. 14 vols. Barbou, Parisiis, 1768. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

——— ——— ——— 11 vols. Elzevir, Lugd. Bat., 1642. Old mor.

——— ——— ——— 12mo. 20 vols. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1749. Uncut, light calf, gilt, H. & B.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— M. Tullii Ciceronis de Republica quæ supersunt, ex primaria editione Aug. Maii. 8vo. Parisiis, 1823. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

——— ——— Selectæ Orationes, cura Westerhovii. Amst., 1735. Old citron mor., from the Lamoignon Library.

——— Cicero, Orations, by William Guthrie, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1745.

——— ——— Familiar Letters, by William Melmoth, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1772. Calf, ex.

——— ——— Cato and Lælius, or Essays on Old Age and Friendship, with Remarks, by William Melmoth. A new edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1785. Green mor., gilt leaves, ex.

"Mr. Melmoth is certainly one of the best of the English translators. His translations of the Epistles of Cicero and of Pliny (*see post*) have all the ease of the originals, while they present in general a very faithful transcript of the author's sense."—(Tytler on Translation, 3d ed., pp. 54, 214.)

——— ——— Epistles to Atticus, by W. Guthrie, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1752.

——— ——— Œuvres de, traduit en François par MM. d'Olivet, Montgault, Prévot, Bouhier, Barett, &c. 12mo. 26 vols Paris, V.Y. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— ——— La République, Traduction de, avec des Notes, par M. Villemain. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1823.

We borrow from the learned M. Tennemann the following brief, but excellent notice of Cicero and his philosophical works :—

"M. T. Ciceron fut instruit, comme beaucoup d'autres jeunes Romains de bonne famille, par des précepteurs grecs ; ensuite, afin de se former à l'éloquence et à la politique, il alla étudier à Rhodes et à Athènes la philosophie grecque, principalement celle des écoles académique et stoïque. Il se livra avec ardeur à cette étude, à laquelle il fut en partie redevable de ses succès comme orateur, et de son influence politique. Dans un âge plus avancé, lorsque sa carrière publique fut terminée par la chute de la république, il consacra ses loisirs, dans une intention toute patriotique, à traiter des questions de philosophie, et s'efforça de transplanter sur le sol romain les théories des Grecs; mais ses concitoyens lui en surent peu de gré. Dans toutes les questions spéculatives, il conserva la liberté et l'impartialité d'un disciple de la nouvelle Académie, dont il suivit aussi la méthode, quant à la forme de ses écrits ; dans les questions morales, il préféra les austères principes des Stoïciens, mais il ne laissa pas d'ailleurs de rendre justice à Platon, à Aristote, et même à Epicure pour la régularité de sa vie. Ses ouvrages philosophiques, dans lesquels il imite surtout Platon, sont un précieux recueil de discussions intéressantes, et de jugemens lumineux sur les sujets les plus importans, par exemple, sur Dieu, sur le souverain bien et les devoirs moraux, sur la destinée, la divination, sur les lois, etc., etc. ; ils sont devenus une source d'instruction pour les siècles suivans, sans toutefois qu'on y puisse découvrir beaucoup de profondeur. Ils sont aussi très-importans pour l'histoire de la philosophie, et peuvent être d'un grand secours pour former la langue technique de cette science."—(Tome i. 242.)

Barbeyrac refers as follows to the treatise *De Officiis* of Cicero :—"Cet excellent ouvrage, que tout le monde connoit, est sans contredit le meilleur traité de morale que nous ayions de toute l'antiquité, le plus régulier, le plus méthodique, et celui qui approche le plus d'un système plein et exact."—(Préface de Puffendorff, p. 99.)

The public or political character of Cicero has been very differently estimated, according as it has been regarded from different points of view. It can hardly, however, be denied by any fair inquirer that he was sadly deficient in firmness and decision, and that his conduct was frequently vacillating and sometimes contra-

dictory. We beg, in further illustration of what is now stated, to borrow the following passage from the able notice of Mr. Nichol :—

"Cicero wanted the courage to lead, and leant first on one support, and then another, which gave way beneath him. In turn the friend, the foe, and the dupe of almost every successful aspirant to political eminence, he lost himself in oscillation between rival powers. He was born when the times were out of joint, when the institutions, and laws, and government which he revered, which it had been the pride of great Romans in past ages to maintain, were crumbling down ; and he was not born to set them right. By birth, and sympathy, and choice allied to the optimates, he could do nothing to uphold a cause which grew more hopeless every year. We do not blame him that he failed to see his way amid so tangled a maze of parties, opinions, and combinations ; we only regret that the meaner part of his ambition led him to act so weakly and so foolishly ; that self-interest made him forget self-respect ; that the political dependant has cast a slur on the name of the orator ; and that the eloquence which has immortalised the innocence of Roscius and the graces of Archias should have been polluted by the dictated defence of men on whom he had heaped every term of abuse that a language prolific in such terms would afford. We recoil from the patronage of Catiline volunteered by his denouncer, from the panegyrics of Pompey, of Cæsar, and of Cæsar's assassins, in close succession ; from the praises and the imprecations which were heaped on Dolabella. Such were the sins of irresolution in an age when the first requisite was to be resolute. When, as Goethe says, 'one had either to be anvil or hammer,' Cæsar's choice was soon made, and Cicero's fate was soon fixed. A morbid sensibility to the '*sermo hominum*,'—a lust of fame in its narrow sense,—a passion to be called great took most from his greatness. 'Nothing would have disgraced me more in the eyes of the world,' is his sole expressed reason for rejecting an ignominious proposal. 'Give a grand account of my consulship, even though you should go a little beyond the truth,' he writes to the historian Lucceius. Hence his desire to keep on good terms with all parties ; his misery when they all deserted him. Like most men who have wrought for gratitude, he missed that for which he wrought ; and men forgot the grandeur of the year when he crushed the foes and reconciled the friends of Rome, because he was so eager to remind them of it. He was proud in prosperity ; in misfortune beyond measure depressed. 'Constantia desideratur,' says Suetonius ; and Livy sums up yet more severely :—'He bore none of his misfortunes as a man should, except his death.' But we cannot think of that death without thankfully remembering the years which preceded it, in which despair lent him a nobler courage, and, relinquishing his hopes of glory, he made himself most truly glorious. Like the sun, he set among clouds which he illumined in his fall. But at all periods of his career, the man, and not the politician, arrests our admiration. If he fell behind the sterner virtues of his age, he had virtues of a gentler mould, which surpassed the appreciation of those discordant times, and bring him into closer contact than any other Roman with the spirit and the religion of modern Europe. His pure domestic ties, the beauty of his friendships, and the refinement of his tastes, endear him to our hearts, while they reveal the warmth of his affection and the grace of his intellect. If he bore misfortune unlike a hero, he wisely employed the enforced leisure of retirement. Driven from the cares of public life, he built up, like our own immortal Bacon, in his hours of solitude, some of the most enduring monuments of his fame ; and while we look elsewhere for the original stores of philosophic thought, the records of his pure and simple ethical teaching are a source of comfort, even to those who live in the light of a clearer faith."—(Fragments of Criticism, p. 180.)

——— Claudi Claudiani opera, notis var., curante Petro Burmanno Secundo. 4to. Amst., 1760. Vellum. Prize copy.

——— ——— quæ extant opera, cura Gesneri. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1759. Russia.

——— Claudian, the Works of, translated into English Verse by A. Hawkins, Esq., F.H.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1817. Calf, ex.

Of the many surprising inventions of Archimedes, a machine, or orrery, representing the various motions of the heavenly bodies, has been reckoned one of the most

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

extraordinary. It appears to have been enclosed in a sphere of glass, and such was the ingenuity it displayed, that Cicero has not scrupled, to say it was the work of a divine hand (Tusc. Disp. lib. i. c. 25). Claudian's epigram on this famous sphere has been much admired. The following translation of it does but scant justice to the original :—

"When in a glass's narrow space confin'd,
Jove saw the fabric of th' almighty mind,
He smil'd, and said, Can mortal's art alone
Our heavenly labours mimic with their own?
The Syracusan's brittle work contains
Th' eternal law, that through all nature reigns.
Fram'd by his art, see stars unnumber'd burn,
And in their courses rolling orbs return :
His sun through various signs describes the year ;
And every month his mimic moons appear.
Our rival's laws his little planets bind,
And rule their motions with a human mind.
Salmoneus could our thunder imitate,
But Archimedes can a world create."

——— Columella of Husbandry, in Twelve Books. 4to. London, 1745. *See* Scriptores Rei Rusticæ.

Husbandry was the leading and favourite branch of industry carried on in the Roman world, the basis, in fact, of the polity as well as of the subsistence of the people. In this book Columella endeavours to do justice to the subject by treating first of agriculture in general, and then of its different departments, including the culture of corn and green crops, vines and trees, with the breeding and fattening of cattle, poultry, and so forth. And in addition to its georgical details, it communicates much curious information, not elsewhere to be met with, in regard to the internal life, or domestic economy and management, of the Roman families connected with or dependent on the land. It is, therefore, a work of no ordinary value, for it has contributed more than any other to make us acquainted not only with the husbandry, but also with the real condition of the countrymen of Cæsar and Augustus.

Columella was a native of Cadiz in Spain; but a great portion of his time appears to have been spent in Italy and other parts of the empire. It is evident from his references to Virgil, Celsus, and other authors, and from being himself quoted by the elder Pliny, that he must have flourished during the first half of the first century of the Christian æra. Though pure, his style is diffuse and redundant. The translation appears to be well executed. It redounds to the credit of Columella that he wrote a protest against astrology and astrologers. Unluckily, however, it is no longer extant.

——— Conciones et Orationes ex Historicis Latinis excerptæ. 12mo. Amst., Elzevir, 1662. Old mor. ; from the Lamoignon Library.

——— Cornelius Nepos de Vitis Excellentium Imperatorum, ex recensione S. A. Philippe. 12mo. Barbou, Lut. Paris., 1745. Mor., gilt.

——— ———, notis var., curante Van Staveren. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1773. Russia, ex., gilt leaves.

Optima et nitidissima editio est, quæ facta est ab A. V. Staveren.—(Fabricii Bib. Lat. Ernesti.)

——— ———, notis illustravit N. Courtin, in usum Ser. Delphini. 4to. Paris, 1675. Old mor.

Though short,* the Lives of Cornelius Nepos give a much better idea of the great men whom he describes than might have been derived from a far more ample, but less skilfully written volume. He excels in the difficult art of abridging;

* The life of Atticus excepted.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

having the tact to set the distinguishing features of the characters which he describes in a striking point of view, while he neglects those of an ordinary kind, or such as are common to them with others. We may say of him, what he says of the inscriptions of Athens, *vix credendum esse tantas res tam breviter potuisse declarari* (in Attc. c. 18). There is an excellent article (in French) on Cornelius Nepos in Gibbon's Misc. Works, iv. pp. 416-421.

——— Corpus Juris Civilis, cum notis Dion. Gothofredi, ex recens. Sim. Van Leeuwen. Folio. 2 vols. Amst. (Elzevir), 1663. Veau fauve, gilt leaves. Choice copy.

"*Editio omnium longè nitidissima et accuratissima.*"—(Bib. Ruddimanni.)

The Roman or Civil Law grew slowly up in the course of centuries with the progress of the city. It was derived from very various sources, and after undergoing an almost endless series of changes and modifications, it was ultimately reduced, under the Emperor Justinian, into the different books which together form what is called the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. The excellence of this system has been affirmed in the strongest terms. Gravina asks, "*Quid enim est aliud Jus Romanum, nisi ratio imperans et armata sapientia, sententiæque philosophorum in Publica jussa conversa?*" (Oratio de Jurisprudentia.) And it is generally admitted that the laws regulating the civil condition of the citizens in relation to each other are deserving of this eulogium, being, for the most part, consistent with the leading principles of public utility. But it is far otherwise in regard to the relations between the citizens and their rulers. After the overthrow of the republican government, the principles as well as the practice of despotism became triumphant. The *Lex Regia* was the law of the State, and the Emperor was, in fact, *legibus solutus*. And hence, in judging of the Roman law it is always necessary to discriminate between its civil and political portions, the latter being as bad as the other is excellent.

We may add that the language of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* is, for the most part, terse and pure. "It is remarkable," says Hume, "that in the decline of Roman learning, when the philosophers were universally infected with superstition and sophistry, and the poets and historians with barbarism, the lawyers, who in other countries are seldom models of science or politeness, were yet able, by the constant study and close imitation of their predecessors, to maintain the same good sense in their decisions and reasonings, and the same purity in their language and expression."—(Hist. England, iii. 300.)

——— Demosthenes, the Orations of, by Thos. Leland, D.D. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1770. Calf, ex.

——— ——— Œuvres Complètes de, et d'Eschine en Français, par M. l'Abbé Auger. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1777.

——— Dictys Cretensis, Dares Phrygius, &c., de Bello Trojano, in usum Delphini, notis var. 8vo. Amst., 1702.

——— Diodori Siculi Bibliotheca Historica, cum fragmentis et notis var. ex recens. Pet. Wesselingii. Folio. 2 vols. Charta Magna. Amst., 1746. Russia, gilt leaves.

——— Diodore de Sicile, Bibliothèque Historique de, traduit du Grec, par A. F. Miot. 8vo. 7 vols. Paris, 1834. Uncut, half calf.

——— Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the Roman Antiquities of, with Notes and Dissertations, by Edward Spelman, Esq. 4to. 4 vols. London, 1758. Calf, ex., Hayday.

An excellent translation.

——— Epictetus. *See* the word.

——— Des. Erasmi Colloquia, notis selectis variorum. 8vo. Delphis, 1729.

For a notice of Erasmus, see art. Jortin in this Catalogue.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Euclidis quæ supersunt omnia, ex recensione Davidis Gregorii, M.D. Folio, C.M. Oxoniæ, 1703. Calf, ex., fine.

The *editio optima* of the works of Euclid.

——— ——— Elementorum Libri priores sex, item undecimus et duodecimus, ex versione Latina Commandini, a Roberto Simson, M.D. 4to. Glasguæ, 1756. Russia, ex.

——— ——— The same work in English. 4to. Glasgow, same year.

"It is a remarkable fact in the history of science, that the oldest book of elementary geometry is still considered as the best, and that the writings of Euclid, at the distance of 2,000 years, continue to form the most approved introduction to the mathematical sciences. This remarkable distinction the Greek geometer owes not only to the elegance and correctness of his demonstrations, but to an arrangement most happily contrived for the purpose of instruction—advantages which, when they reach a certain eminence, secure the works of an author against the injuries of time more effectually than even originality of invention. The Elements of Euclid, however, in passing through the hands of the ancient editors, during the decline of science, had suffered some diminution of their excellence, and much skill and learning have been employed by the modern mathematicians to deliver them from blemishes which certainly did not enter into their original composition. Of these mathematicians Dr. Simson, as he may be accounted the last, has also been the most successful, and has left very little room for the ingenuity of future editors to be exercised in, either by amending the text of Euclid or by improving the translations from it.

"Dr. Simson's object was to restore the writings of Euclid to their original perfection, and to give them to modern Europe as nearly as possible in the state wherein they made their first appearance in ancient Greece. For this undertaking nobody could be better qualified than Dr. Simson, who, to an accurate knowledge of the learned languages, and an indefatigable spirit of research, added a profound skill in the ancient geometry, and an admiration of it almost enthusiastic. Accordingly he not only restored the text of Euclid, wherever it had been corrupted, but in some cases removed imperfections that probably belonged to the original work; though his extreme partiality for his author never permitted him to suppose that such honour could fall to the share either of himself or of any other of the moderns."—(Preface to Playfair's Elements of Geometry.)

——— Euripides, by Michael Wodhull, Esq. (Greek Tragic Theatre.) 4 vols. London, 1782. Calf, gilt.

——— Eutropii Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ, notis var. et Verheykii. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1793.

"Eutrope a écrit un abrégé de l'histoire Romaine; cet ouvrage fait connoître combien un abréviateur doit rassembler de qualités et de connoissances pour réussir. Le choix qu'il fit de ce genre d'écrire, n'étoit pas la ressource d'un homme qui n'eût que du talent et de l'esprit; c'étoit le produit de son savoir qui étoit éminent, et de l'art avec lequel il savoit réduire les objets, et bien peindre les caractères des personnages qu'il fait agir. Il écrit cet abrégé pour instruire l'empereur Valens de l'histoire de l'empire, que ce prince ne connoissoit guère. Il lui promet, dans la préface, de lui donner en peu de mots une suite chronologique des principaux évènemens arrivés dans l'empire, soit par rapport au gouvernement civil, soit par rapport à la guerre, et d'y joindre les actions les plus mémorables des princes qui l'ont précédé. Il tint parole, et l'utilité qu'en recueillit l'empereur, suffiroit seule à l'apologie des abrégés."—(Henault, Mémoires des Inscriptions, xxviii. 615.)

——— L. An. Flori Epitome Rerum Romanarum ex recens. J. G. Grævii, cum notis variorum. 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. Amstelædami, 1702. Half mor., uncut. From the Library of M. Renouard.

——— ——— Historiæ Rerum Romanarum Epitome, curante Dukero. Editio optima. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1722.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— S. Julii Frontini Strategematicon libri IV., notis var., curante F. Oudendorpio. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1779. Mor., gilt.

——— Gellii (Aul.) Noctes Atticæ cum commentariis Oiselii, &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Lug. Bat., 1666. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— The Attic Nights of Aulus Gellius, translated into English by the Rev. W. Beloe, F.S.A. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1795.

This is a collection of notes and brief disquisitions on a great variety of subjects, in grammar, antiquities, moral philosophy, biography, &c., and though some of them are trifling, others are both curious and interesting. Aulus Gellius refers to various authors of whom the works are no longer extant. Critics differ much in their estimate of his merits as a writer. He flourished in the second century, under Adrian and Antoninus.

——— Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci. *See* Geography.

——— Herodoti Halicarnassei Historiarum lib. IX., Gr. et Lat., cum notis Pet. Wesselingii. Folio. Amst., 1763. Russia, gilt leaves.

——— Hérodote, traduit du Grec, avec des Notes et des Tables Chronologiques, Geographiques, &c., par M. Larcher. 8vo. 7 vols. Paris, 1786.

Gibbon says of Larcher's translation :—"The version is clear and correct; the notes are learned and judicious; and a scholar will only regret that Larcher has not published an improved edition of the Greek text. Yet this is the man whom Voltaire made the subject of his ridicule."—(Misc. Works, v. 587.)

——— Herodotus, the History of, translated by George Rawlinson, M.A., assisted by Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., and Sir J. G. Wilkinson, F.R.S., with Notes and Dissertations. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1857–60.

——— Hesiodi Ascræi Carmina quæ extant, Gr. et Lat., ex recens. Tho. Robinson. 4to. Oxonii, 1737. Red mor., ex.

——— Hesiod: The Remains of Hesiod, from the Greek, in English Verse, with a Dissertation on the Life, Writings, &c. of Hesiod, and Notes, by C. A. Elton. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1815.

——— Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores VI., notis integris Casauboni, Salmasii, &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Lug. Bat., 1671.

Gibbon says, with reference to the histories in these volumes, that "It is much better to read this part of the Augustan History in the learned and exact compilation of Tillemont (*Histoire des Empereurs*) than in the originals, which have neither method, accuracy, eloquence, nor chronology. I think them below the worst monkish chronicles we have extant."—(Misc. Works, v. 266.)

——— Homeri Opera, Gr. et Lat., cura et annotationibus Clarkii. 4to. 4 vols. Londini, 1729 et 1740. Russia, gilt.

"Avec un esprit juste et un goût bien plus sur que celui de Barnes, Clarke sut profiter avec un admirable discernement des travaux des éditeurs qui l'avoient précédé; et cette édition excellente est regardée comme un livre sans taches. Aucune conjecture, des notes judicieuses, un correction rigoureuse, une exécution magnifique, tout concourt à en faire un livre du mérite le plus éminent, et aussi le texte de cette édition a été le modèle de la plupart de celles qui l'ont suivie. Il est fondé sur ceux d'Estienne et de Barnes, avec quelques corrections de l'éditeur. L'Iliade fut réimprimée en 1754, avec l'addition de scholies grecques omises dans l'édition de 1729, mais avec moins d'élégance et beaucoup d'incorrections. Il n'y a de l'Odysée que l'édition de 1740."—(Renouard, Bib. d'un Amateur, ii. 140.)

——— Homer, the Iliad and Odyssey of, by Alexander Pope, Esq. 8vo. 11 vols. London, 1760. Blue mor., ex.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Homer, with Notes, by Wakefield. 8vo. 11 vols. London, 1796.

Dr. Johnson, though not an ultra admirer of Pope, has said of this translation, "It is certainly the noblest version of poetry which the world has ever seen; and its publication must be considered as one of the great events in the annals of learning."—(Life of Pope. *See, also,* Pope in this Catalogue.)

——— Quint. Horatii Flacci opera, cum notis atque emendationibus Richardi Bentleii, editio tertia. Amst., 1728. Calf, gilt leaves.

A very superior copy of this famous edition.

——— ——— opera. 12mo. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1744. Red mor., Rog. Payne.

This is an extremely fine copy of what is commonly, though incorrectly, called the *Editio Immaculata* of Foulis' Horace. But though not immaculate, it is very correct, and being, also, very beautiful and very scarce, it brings an extremely high price. The following edition is quite as well printed, and is about as correct, but it is neither so scarce nor so dear.

——— ——— opera. Foulis, Glasg., 1750. Old Dutch mor.

——— ——— cura Joan. Hunter, LL.D. 12mo. 2 vols. Cupri Fifanorum, 1813. C. M. Calf, ex., H.

——— ——— opera, cura Hawkey. 8vo. Dublini, 1745. C. M. Calf, gilt, uncut.

Hawkey's editions of Horace, Virgil, and Terence are held in high estimation. They are well printed, and are reckoned very correct. Large paper copies are much sought after. The classic age of Dublin seems to have terminated with Mrs. Grierson and Hawkey. Since then her presses have produced few or no classics, except for schools.

——— ——— opera omnia, commentariis selectissimis var. et scholiis integris Johannis Bond. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1670.

——— ——— æneis tabulis incidit Joannes Pine. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1733–37. An early impression, with Post Est for Potest, vol. ii. p. 108. Tall copy, red mor., gilt leaves.

——— ——— illustravit F. G. Doering. 8vo. Glasguæ, 1826.

——— ——— Poemata, recensuit Alex. Cuningamius. 8vo. Hag. Lom., 1724. C. M., uncut, Russia.

This copy once belonged to M. Renouard, and has some plates inserted. Very rare.

——— ——— cura Valart. 8vo. Paris, 1770. Red mor., ex.

——— Horatius (a Livie). 12mo. Baskerville, Birminghamiæ, 1762. Calf, gilt, yellow edges.

——— ——— illustravit P. Sandby. 8vo. 2 vols, Londini, 1749. Large paper, red mor., H.

——— Horace, the Works of, in Verse, with the Latin Text, by the Rev. Philip Francis. 3d edition. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1749. Blue mor., gilt.

——— ——— The same. 5th edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1753.

——— ——— The Odes of Horace translated into English Verse, with a Life and Notes by Theodore Martin. 8vo. 2d ed. London, 1861. Mor., ex.

When referring to the translations of Horace, Dr. King observes:—"The truth is the Odes of Horace never were nor ever can be translated, so as to display the

beauties of the original, which wholly consist in the language and expression. In the thought or sentiment there is nothing extraordinary or more excellent than what may be found in the poems of his contemporaries; but the language is inimitable, and I doubt whether the most learned critic of the Augustan age, allowing him the best taste as well as judgment, could have mended a single expression in any of the Odes, or even have changed one word for a better. This is what Petronius calls the *curiosa felicitas* of Horace; which two words are as happily joined together as *simplex munditiis*; and these four words are, perhaps, sufficient to characterise the poet, and express the beauty of his style in his own manner. I could never read the first stanza in the *Carmen Seculare* without falling into a fit of devotion, and yet when I read it in the best translation it does not affect me. Thus, likewise, those beautiful odes *Donec gratus eram*, &c., and *Quem tu, Melpomene*, &c. (of which Scaliger said he would rather be the author than King of Aragon), rendered into any modern language, do not seem to deserve an hundredth part of the praise bestowed on the originals."—(King's Anecdotes, p. 68.)

Perhaps had Dr. King seen the following translation of one of the Odes to which he has referred, he might not have expressed himself so decidedly; and though it were less admirable, it would deserve attention from its being the production of one of our most distinguished statesmen and a first-rate orator:—

HORACE AND LYDIA.

Horace. While I was dear to thee,
While with encircling arms
No youth preferred to me
Dared to profane thy bosom's snowy charms;
I envied not, by thee adored,
The wealth, the bliss of Persia's lord.

Lydia. While all thy bosom glowed
With love for me alone;
While Lydia there abode,
Where Chloe now has fixed her hateful throne;
Well pleased, our Roman Ilia's fame
I deemed eclipsed by Lydia's name.

Horace. 'Tis true, my captive heart
The fair-haired Chloe sways,
Skilled with transcendant art
To touch the lyre, and breathe harmonious lays;
For her my life were gladly paid,
So heaven would spare my Cretan maid.

Lydia. My breast with fond desire
For youthful Calais burns;
Touched with a mutual fire,
The son of Ornithus my love returns;
For him I'd doubly die with joy,
So heaven would spare my Thurian boy.

Horace. What, if the former chain
That we too rashly broke,
We yet should weave again,
And bow once more beneath th' accustomed yoke?
If Chloe's sway no more I own,
And Lydia fill the vacant throne?

Lydia. Though bright as morning star
My Calais' beaming brow;
Though more inconstant far,
And easier chafed than Adria's billows thou:
With thee my life I'd gladly spend,
Content with thee that life to end.

Earl of Derby.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Horace, the works of, in Prose, with the Latin Text, and the *Ordo*, by David Watson, M.A. Revised by Crakelt. A new edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1792.

This is a very valuable book, and the English notes of Dr. Watson are the best commentary yet published on Horace. It contains a list of Dr. Douglas' collection of all the editions of Horace that had been published in all parts of Europe to his time; which, as they amounted to about 450, must have formed a very considerable library.—(Harwood.) Horace was born B.C. 65, and died B.C. 8. He was warmly patronised by Mæcenas, and, also, by Augustus.

——— Isocrates, the Orations and Epistles of, by Jos. Dinsdale. 8vo. London, 1852. Old calf, gilt.

——— ——— Œuvres Complètes, en François, par M. l'Abbé Auger. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1781.

——— Josephus: The Genuine Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian, from the Greek, with Notes, &c., by Wm. Whiston, M.A. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1755. Dark blue mor., choice.

——— Justini Historiarum libri XLIV. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1770. Calf, gilt.

——— ——— Historiæ Philippicæ, not. var., cura A. Gronovii. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1760. Russia, gilt leaves.

——— Justinian, the Institutions of, with Notes, by Geo. Harris, LL.D. 4to. London, 1761.

The Institutes were compiled by order of Justinian, to serve as an introduction to the Digest (or Pandects) and his other legal compilations, by exhibiting a summary view of the rules and principles embodied in them. They are brief, clear, and well fitted to realise their object. Mr. Butler says that the translation by Harris "is excellent; and that it is much to be lamented, that the preface is not longer, and the notes more copious."—(Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ, p. 71.)

——— D. Jun. Juvenalis Satyrarum libri V., cura S. A. Philippe. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1747. Old green mor.

——— Juvenalis et Persius, illustravit P. Sandby. 8vo. Cantabrigiæ, 1763. Large paper, red mor., H.

——— ——— Satyræ Interpretatione ac Notis illustravit, Lodovicus Prateus in usum Ser. Delphini. 4to. Dublinii, 1737.

An extremely well printed, correct, and scarce edition.

——— ——— Satyræ, commentariis var. 8vo. Amst., 1684. Russia.

——— Juvenal, Satires de, traduites par M. Dusaulx. 2de édition. 8vo. Paris, 1782. Olive mor., fine paper. In this state very rare.

A first-rate prose translation, with valuable notes, and an eloquent introductory discourse.

——— Juvenal and Persius, the Satires of, translated into English Verse, by W. Gifford. 3rd edit. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1817. Mor., ex.

Prefixed to this excellent translation is a very interesting notice of the early life of the translator, who latterly became the well-known editor of the Quarterly Review. It also contains a life of Juvenal and an Essay on the Roman satirists. We borrow from the latter the following translation of an extract from the *Discours sur les Satyriques Latins* of M. Dusaulx:—

"Juvenal began his satiric career where the other finished, that is to say, he did that for morals and liberty, which Horace had done for decorum and taste. Disdaining artifice of every kind, he boldly raised his voice against the usurpation of power; and incessantly recalled the memory of the glorious æra of independence to those degenerate Romans, who had substituted suicide in the place of their

ancient courage ; and from the days of Augustus to those of Domitian only avenged their slavery by an epigram or a *bon-mot*.

" The characteristics of Juvenal were energy, passion, and indignation ; it is nevertheless easy to discover that he is sometimes more afflicted than exasperated. His great aim was to alarm the vicious, and, if possible, to exterminate vice, which had, as it were, acquired a legal establishment. A noble enterprise ! but he wrote in a detestable age, when the laws of nature were publicly violated, and the love of their country so completely eradicated from the breasts of his fellow-citizens, that, brutified as they were by slavery and voluptuousness, by luxury and avarice, they merited rather the severity of the executioner than the censor.

" Meanwhile the empire, shaken to its foundation, was rapidly crumbling to dust. Despotism was consecrated by the senate ; liberty, of which a few slaves were still sensible, was nothing but an unmeaning word for the rest, which, unmeaning as it was, they did not dare to pronounce in public. Men of rank were declared enemies of the state for having praised their equals ; historians were condemned to the cross ; philosophy was proscribed, and its professors banished. Individuals felt only for their own danger, which they too often averted by accusing others ; and there were instances of children who denounced their own parents, and appeared as witnesses against them ! It was not possible to weep for the proscribed, for tears themselves became the object of proscription ; and when the tyrant of the day had condemned the accused to banishment or death, the senate decreed that he should be thanked for it, as for an act of singular favour.

" Juvenal, who looked upon an alliance of the agreeable with the odious as utterly incompatible, contemned the feeble weapon of ridicule so familiar to his predecessor. He, therefore, seized the sword of satire, or, to speak more properly, fabricated one for himself, and rushing from the palace to the tavern, and from the gates of Rome to the boundaries of the empire, struck, without distinction, whoever deviated from the course of nature, or from the paths of honour. It is no longer a poet like Horace, fickle, pliant, and fortified with that indifference so falsely called philosophical, who amused himself with bantering vice, or, at most, with upbraiding a few errors of little consequence, in a style, which scarcely raised above the language of conversation, flowed as indolence and pleasure directed ; but a stern and incorruptible censor, an inflamed and impetuous poet, who sometimes rises with his subject to the noblest heights of tragedy."

Juvenal was born about A.D. 38 or 40 ; the epoch of his death is unknown ; probably, however, he attained to 70 years of age or upwards.

In his Vanity of Human Wishes, Johnson has given an imitation of the Xth Satire of Juvenal that transcends the original. The episodes of Sejanus and Hannibal are excellent ; but they are, especially the first, less vigorous and effective than those of Wolsey and Charles XII.

——— Lactantii (L. G. S.) opera omnia, editio novissima (ac optima), cura Dufresnoy. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1748. Old calf.

——— Diogenes Laertius, de Vitis, Dogmatibus, &c., Philosophorum, libri X., Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1759. Russia, ex.

——— Titi Livii Historiæ libri qui supersunt XXXV. supplementis Freinshemii, recensuit et notis illustravit J. B. L. Crevier. 4to. 6 vols. Paris, 1735. Mor., gilt leaves.

" This edition contains a sensible life of the historian, a judicious selection of the best remarks on his work, and displays as much intelligence as taste on the part of the editor."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 315.)

——— ——— Historiæ quæ extant, notis Sigonii et J. F. Gronovii cura Jac. Gronovii. 8vo. 3 vols. Amst., 1679.

——— ——— Patavinii Historiarum ab Urbe Condita libri qui supersunt curante Ruddimanno. 12mo. 4 vols. Edinburgi, 1752. Large paper ; blue mor., ex.

" Editio longè emendatissima."—(Bib. Rud.) Harwood says, " I have read this edition of Livy twice through, and it is one of the most accurate that ever was published " (p. 336).

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Longinus on the Sublime, from the Greek, by William Smith, A.M. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1762.
For the translation by Boileau, *see* the latter.

——— M. Annæi Lucani Pharsalia, notis Grotii et Bentleii. 4to. Strawberry Hill, 1761. Green mor., fine.

——— ——— notis var., curante Oudendorpio cum Supplemento Maii. 4to. Lug. Bat., 1728. Pale Russia.

"The principal merit of Lucan," says Blair, "consists in his sentiments, which are generally noble and striking, and expressed in that glowing and ardent manner which peculiarly distinguishes him. Lucan is the most philosophical and the most public-spirited poet of all antiquity. He was the nephew of the famous Seneca, the philosopher, was himself a stoic, and the spirit of that philosophy breathes throughout his poem. We must observe, too, that he is the only ancient epic poet whom the subject of his poem really and deeply interested. Lucan recounted no fiction. He was a Roman, and felt all the direful effects of the Roman civil wars, and of that severe despotism which succeeded the loss of liberty. His high and bold spirit made him enter deeply into this subject, and kindle, on many occasions, into real warmth. Hence he abounds in exclamations and apostrophes, which are almost always well-timed, and supported with a vivacity and fire that do him no small honour.

"His great fault is that he carries everything to an extreme. He knows not where to stop. From an effort to aggrandize his objects, he becomes tumid and unnatural; and it frequently happens, that where the second line of one of his descriptions is sublime, the third, in which he meant to rise still higher, is perfect bombast. Lucan lived in an age when the schools of the declaimers had begun to corrupt the eloquence and taste of Rome. He was not free from the infection; and too often, instead of showing the genius of the poet, betrays the spirit of the declaimer. On the whole, however, he is an author of lively and original genius. His sentiments are so high, and his fire, on occasions, so great, as to atone for many of his defects, and passages may be produced from him which are inferior to none in any poet whatever.

"Though Pompey is his professed hero, Cato is in truth Lucan's favourite character, and wherever he introduces him he appears to rise above himself. Some of the noblest and most conspicuous passages in the work are such as relate to Cato, either speeches put into his mouth, or descriptions of his behaviour. His speech, in particular, to Labienus, who urged him to inquire of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon concerning the issue of the war (book ix. 564), deserves to be remarked, as equal for moral sublimity to anything that is to be found in all antiquity." —(Blair iii. 245.)

Having engaged in a conspiracy against Nero, it is stated that Lucan, in a moment of weakness and despair, attempted to save himself by compromising his mother. But the bloodthirsty tyrant was not to be appeased, and Lucan was put to death, A.D. 65, in the 27th year of his age.—(Taciti Annal. lib. xv. caps. 56–70.)

The Pharsalia of Lucan has been excluded from the Delphin edition of the classics. No doubt it is indebted for this distinction—this "conspicuous absence"—to its strong republican sentiments.

——— Lucanus de Bello Civili, cum Supplemento Maii, notis var., curante Schrevelio. 8vo. Amst., 1669. Very tall copy.

May's Supplement to Lucan, "Is not only," says Hallam, "a very spirited poem, but in many places at least an excellent imitation. The versification, though it frequently reminds us of his model, is somewhat more negligent. May seems rarely to fall into Lucan's tumid extravagances, or to emulate his philosophical grandeur; but the narration is almost as impetuous and rapid, the images as thronged; and sometimes we have rather a happy imitation of the ingenious sophisms Lucan is apt to employ. The death of Cato and that of Cæsar are among the passages well worthy of praise."—(Lit. of Europe, iii. 524.)

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Lucan, the Pharsalia of, in verse, by Rowe. 3d edition. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1753.

"The Pharsalia by Rowe is, on the whole, one of the best of the modern translations of the classics. Though sometimes diffuse and paraphrastical, it is in general faithful to the sense of the original; the language is animated; the verse correct and melodious; and when we consider the extent of the work, it is not unjustly characterized by Dr. Johnson as 'one of the greatest productions of English poetry.'"—(Tytler on Translation, p. 72.)

——— Lucretii (T. C.) de Natura Rerum libri VI., notis var., curante Sigisberto Havercampo. 4to. 2 vols. Lug. Bat., 1725. Mor., gilt leaves.

"This is one of the most capital editions of the classics that ever was published in Holland, and is executed with great learning and industry."—(Harwood.)

——— ——— de Natura Rerum libri VI., ex editione Creechii. 4to. Glasguæ, Foulis, 1739. Beautifully printed.

——— ——— de Natura Rerum, curante Steph. And. Philippe. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1748. Red mor., ex.

——— ——— 12mo. Foulis, Glasg., 1769. Yellow mor., ex.

——— ——— 12mo. Baskerville, Birminghamiæ, 1773. Calf, gilt, yellow edges.

In his work on Roman Classical Literature, Dr. Browne refers to Lucretius as follows, viz. :—

"The great beauty of the poetry of Lucretius is its variety. One might expect sublimity in the philosopher who penetrates the secrets of the natural world, and discloses to the eyes of man the hidden causes of its wonderful phenomena. His object was a lofty one; for, although the irrational absurdities of the national creed drove him into the opposite evils of scepticism and unbelief, his aim was to set the intellect free from the trammels of superstition. But, besides grandeur and sublimity, we find the totally different poetical qualities of softness and tenderness. Rome had long known nothing but war, and was now rent by that worst and most demoralizing kind of war, civil dissension. Lucretius yearned for peace; and his prayer, that the fabled goddess of all that is beautiful in nature would heal the wounds which discord had made, is distinguished by tenderness and pathos, even more than by sublimity. The whole passage is superior to the poetry of Ovid in force, although inferior in facility. His versification is not so smooth and harmonious as that of Virgil, who flourished in a period when the language had attained a higher degree of perfection, and the Roman ear was more educated, and, therefore, more delicately attuned; but it is never harsh and rugged, and always falls upon the ear with a swelling and sonorous melody. Virgil appreciated his excellence, and imitated, not only single expressions, but almost entire verses and passages" (p. 219).

——— Lucretius, in Prose, with the Latin Text, by Du Guernier. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1743.

——— ——— In Blank Verse, with the Text, and Notes, Philological and Explanatory, by John Mason Good. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1805. Calf, ex.

This is a heavy and cumbrous work. The translation is sufficiently faithful, but it is as prosaic as can well be imagined. It is preceded by a Life of Lucretius (born B.C. 95, died B.C. 52), to which is annexed an Appendix on the vicissitudes of the philosophy of Epicurus. The notes, which are extensive, learned, and elaborate, embody a vast deal of information, collected from a very wide range of inquiry. Sometimes, however, they might be dispensed with, and sometimes they might be advantageously shortened. But, on the whole, they are valuable, and constitute, indeed, by much the best part of the work.

——— ——— Tradotto dal Latino in Italiano da Alessandro Marchetti. 8vo. 2 vols. Amster., 1754. Olive mor., gilt leaves.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Lysias and Isocrates, the Orations of, translated from the Greek, with an Account of their Lives, and a Discourse on the History, Manners, &c., of the Greeks, from the Peloponnesian War to the Battle of Chæronea, by John Gillies, LL D. 4to. London, 1778. Russia.

——— Macrobii opera, notis integris Gronovii, &c. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1670.

——— M. Manilii Astronomicon, interpretatione ac notis illustravit in usum Ser. Delphini Mich. Fay. 4to. Parisiis, 1679.

——— ——— ex recensione et cum notis Bentleii. 4to. Londini, 1789. Russia.

——— ——— traduit en François, avec des Notes et le Texte Latin, par M. Pingré. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1786.

——— Manilius: The Astronomy of M. Manilius, from the Latin into English Verse, by Thomas Creech. 8vo. London, 1697.

Nothing definite is known either in regard to the author of this poem, or the time when it was written. But it is most commonly supposed to belong to the Augustan age. The poem deserves more attention than it has met with. It was the fault of the age rather than of the author, that the dreams of astrology are mixed up in his verses with the truths of astronomy. Manilius belonged to the sect of the Stoics; and the best passages in his poem are those in which he expatiates upon their sublime doctrines.

——— Martialis (Val.) Epigrammata, interpretatione et notis Collesonis, ad usum Ser. Delphini. 4to. Parisiis, 1680. Russia.

——— ——— recensuit Lud. Smids, M.D.; cum numismatibus antiquis æri incisis. 8vo. Amstelodami, 1701. Mor., ex., gilt l eaves.

——— Martial (Translations from) and the Moderns, by Andrew Amos, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858.

——— Mythographi Latini, curante Munckero. 8vo. Amst., 1681.

——— Jul. Obsequentis de Prodigiis quæ supersunt, animadversionibus Oudendorpii. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1720. Russia, gilt.

——— Ocellus Lucanus de Universi Natura, pars Physica et pars Politica. E Græco in Latinum transtulit, et Paraphrasi et Commentario illustravit C. C. Vizzanius. 4to. Amstelodami 1661. Calf, gilt, ex.

——— Oppian's Halieuticks, or the Nature of Fishes and Fishing of the Ancients, in V. Books. From the Greek into English verse, by Messrs. Diaper and Jones, of Baliol College. 8vo. Oxford, 1722. Old mor.

Very well translated.

——— Opuscula Mythologica, Physica, et Ethica, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Amst., 1688. Russia, gilt.

——— De Origine et Progressu Juris Civilis Romani Authores, et Fragmenta Veterum Jurisconsultorum, notis Vinii et var., recensuit S. Leewio, J. C. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1672. Old mor.

——— Pub. Ovidii Nasonis opera omnia, notis var., cura et studio Pet. Burmanni. 4to. 4 vols. Amstelodami, 1727. Mor., ex., Kalthoeber.

Harwood says, "This edition may justly be esteemed the *chef d'œuvre* of Burman. It is one of the noblest and correctest of the Dutch classics."

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Pub. Ovidii Nasonis opera omnia, cum notis integris Heinsii et selectissimis aliorum, studio Cnippingii. 8vo. 3 vols. Amst., 1702. Old red mor.

——— ——— opera quæ supersunt. 12mo. 3 vols. Barbou, Parisiis, 1793. Calf, gilt leaves.

This licentious but learned and admirable poet lived in the best society of Rome, and had the honour to be on intimate terms with the family of Augustus. But having grievously offended that prince, he was banished to Tomi on the western shores of the Black Sea, not far from the site of the modern Odessa, where he passed the last ten years of his life. Despite his own abject and earnest supplications, and those of his friends, he could not obtain any mitigation of the sentence passed upon him. The cause of his banishment is not known; but it may be safely concluded that it was of a very grave character; and it seems most probable that it had originated in some proceeding on the part of the poet injuriously affecting one or more of the females connected with the household of the emperor. Ovid was born B.C. 43, and died at Tomi A.D. 18.

——— Oweni (Joannis) Epigrammata, editio correctissima. 12mo. Basiliæ, 1766. Red mor.

——— Panegyrici Veteres, notis var., cura Jaegeri. 8vo. 2 vols. Norimbergæ, 1779.

——— C. Vell. Paterculi Historiæ Romanæ libri II., cura S. A. Philippe. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1754. Mor., ex.

——— ——— Historia Romana, notis var. Pet. Burmanno. 8vo. L. Bat., 1719.

Henault refers as follows to Velleius Paterculus :—"Cet écrivain trop peu vanté par des raisons étrangères à son talent, cet écrivain que je ne me lasse point de lire, que par présentiment j'ai admiré toute ma vie, qui réunit tous les genres qui est historien quoiqu'abréviateur; qui, dans le plus petit espace, nous a conservé un grand nombre d'anecdotes qu'on ne trouve point ailleurs, *quædam habet* dit, Vossius, *quæ haud alibi invenias*; qui défend son lecteur de l'ennui d'un abrégé, par des réflexions courtes, et qui sont comme le corollaire de chaque évènement; dont les portraits nécessaires pour l'intelligence des faits sont tous en ornement; enfin, l'écrivain le plus agréable que l'on puisse lire; et pour tout dire, le grand admirateur d'Homère, mais surtout de Cicéron, quoique Cicéron fût républicain, et que Velléius fût passionné pour le parti monarchique. Il a écrit l'histoire Grecque et Romaine jusqu'à Tibère, sous lequel il vivoit, et qu'il auroit mieux fait de louer moins."—(Mémoires des Inscriptions, xxviii. 618.)

——— Pausanias' Description of Greece, from the Greek, with Notes. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1794. Calf, gilt.

——— ——— Traduit en François, avec des Remarques, par M. l'Abbé Gedoyn. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1734. Orange mor.

——— Perse, Satires de, Traduction nouvelle, par M. l'Abbé Le Mounier. 8vo. Paris, 1771. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— Persius, the Satyrs of, translated into English Prose, with the Latin Text and Notes, by Thomas Sheridan, D.D. 12mo. London, 1739.

——— ———, the Satires of, with Notes, by Sir William Drummond. 8vo. London, 1799.

"This is a work of great elegance; spirited and poetical, and polished into a degree of smoothness seldom attained."—(Gifford's Juvenal and Persius, ii., introd. p. 7.)

——— Pervigilium Veneris, notis variorum. 8vo. Hagæ-Comitum, 1712. Russia, ex.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Petronii (Titi) Satyricon; accedunt Lusus in Priapum, Pervigilium Veneris, notis variorum et Hadrianidis. 8vo. Amstelodami, 1669. Blue mor.

The same edition having annexed to it, Integrum T. Petronii Arbitri Fragmentum ex antiquo Codice Traguriensi Romæ exscriptum; cum Apologia Marini Statilii, I.U.D. Ed. 2nda. 8vo. Amst., 1671. Red mor., gilt, and all but uncut. It was at first supposed by many that this fragment, found at Trau, in Dalmatia, in 1663, was a forgery; but for a lengthened period its genuineness seems to be generally admitted. Such, however, has not been the case with another fragment, said to have been found at Belgrade in 1688; all critics having agreed in considering it as spurious.

——— ——— Arbitri Satyricon quæ supersunt, notis var., curante P. Burmanno. 4to. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1709.

——— Petrone, traduit en François, avec le Texte Latin. Nouvelle édition. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1713. Veau fauve.

——— Phædri Aug. Liberti Fabularum Æsopiarum libri V., commentariis diversorum, cura P. Burmanni. 8vo. Hagæ-Com., 1718. Mor.

——— ——— Fabularum Æsopiarum libri V., curante Hoogstrateno, figuris. 4to. Amstelod., 1701. Fine plates. Green mor., Derome.

——— Pindar, the Odes of, in Verse, by Abraham Moore, Esq. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1822. Scarce.

——— ——— The Odes of, from the Greek, by Gilbert West, LL.D.; with a Dissertation on the Olympic Games. 4to. London, 1749. Old calf, gilt, fine.

——— ——— The same Work, in post 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1766.

——— Plauti (M. A.) Comœdiæ, ex editione Joh. Fred. Gronovii. 12mo. 3 vols. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1763. Beautifully printed, mor., uncut.

——— ——— Comœdiæ, notis var., ex recensione Gronovii. 8vo. Amst., 1684.

——— ——— Comœdiæ quæ supersunt. 12mo. 3 vols. Barbou, Parisiis, 1759.

——— Plautus, the Plays of, in Blank Verse, with Notes, by Bonnel Thornton, Esq. 8vo. 5 vols. London.

Though less polished and chaste than Terence, Plautus has more originality, vigour, and force. "The manner in which he treats his characters is one of singular boldness and freedom: they are Greeks, and yet speak and act entirely like Romans; their manners and situations always remind us of Rome, and this is not an accident, but it is evidently the spirit and design of the poet that this impression should be made, for he knew well that the nearer he brought his characters to those of his audience the greater would be the effect produced; thus Alcmena, in his 'Amphitruo,' is a faithful picture of a Roman matron. Philemon, Diphilus, and Antiphon seem to have been his principal models in single pieces, for some of their plays bore the same or similar titles as some of those of Plautus; others of his plays seem to have had nothing analogous in Greek literature, and may, therefore, be considered as entirely original. Plautus tells us that he set most value on the 'Epidicus;' and Cicero says that he was, also, particularly partial to the 'Pseudolus' and the 'Truculentus.' But although he has impressed upon all his plays the stamp of his peculiar genius, still there is not one which, in comparison to the rest, does not appear new and striking."—(Knight's Biographical Dictionary, art. Plautus.)

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

Crusius, in his Lives of the Latin Poets, institutes the following comparison between Plautus and Terence :—"Plautus's sentences have a peculiar smartness in them that conveys the thought with clearness, and strikes the imagination strongly, so that the mind listens with attention, and retains it with pleasure. This makes his dialogue more interesting, though less laboured, than that of Terence. In short, Plautus is more gay, Terence more chaste. The first has more genius and fire, the latter more manners and solidity. Plautus excels in low comedy and ridicule, Terence in drawing just characters and maintaining them to the last. Their plots are both artful, but Terence's are more apt to languish, whilst Plautus's spirit maintains the action with vigour. His invention was greatest, Terence's art and management. Plautus gives the stronger, Terence the more elegant delight. Plautus appears the better comedian of the two, and Terence the finer poet. The former has more compass and variety, the latter more regularity and truth in his characters. Plautus shone most on the stage, Terence pleases best in the closet. Men of a refined taste would prefer Terence ; Plautus diverted both patrician and plebeian."—(Lives of the Roman Poets, ii. 227, edit. 1753.)

——— Plato, the Republic of, from the Greek, by H. Spens, D.D. 4to. Foulis, Glasgow, 1763.

——— ——— Translations from the Works of, by Floyer Sydenham. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1767, &c.

——— ——— Les Dialogues de, traduit en François, par M. Grou. 12mo. 2 vols. Amst., 1770.

Tennemann notices Plato as follows :—"Platon, né à Athènes en 430 ou 429 avant Ch. olymp. 87, 3me ou 4me année, fils d'Ariston et de Périctione, de la race de Codrus et de Solon, avait reçu de la nature des talens éminens pour la poésie et la philosophie. Socrate le détermina à suivre cette dernière vocation. La carrière politique, pour laquelle il avait eu d'abord beaucoup de penchant, lui déplut de jour en jour davantage à cause des révolutions de son temps, de la licence démocratique, et de la décadence des mœurs. Ses talens furent heureusement cultivés par son activité laborieuse, par ses travaux en poésie et en mathématiques, par beaucoup de voyages, particulièrement en Italie et en Sicile, enfin par ses rapports habituels avec les esprits les plus distingués d'Athènes, surtout avec Socrate, dont il suivit les entretiens pendant huit années, et avec les Pythagoriciens de la Grande-Grèce. Ainsi se forma ce grand et puissant philosophe, unique peut-être pour l'étendue et la profondeur de ses vues, et l'exposition toute vivante de ses doctrines, en même temps que par son caractère, il se plaça dignement à côté de Socrate. Il fonda dans l'Académie une école philosophique, qui, pendant longtemps, fut une pépinière d'hommes vertueux et de penseurs éminens. Platon mourut dans l'olympiade 108, 1, 348 ans avant J. C."—(Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie, i. 160.)

——— Plinii Historia Naturalis, notis var., curante J. F. Gronovio. 8vo. 3 vols. Amst., 1669. Calf, gilt.

——— ——— Historiæ Naturalis libri XXXVII., interpretatione et notis illustravit Joan. Harduinus, e Soc. Jesu, in usum Ser. Delphini. Folio. 3 vols. Parisiis, 1723. C.M. Russia, gilt.

——— ——— Historiæ Naturalis libri XXXVII., illustravit Gab. Brotier. 12mo. 6 vols. Barbou, Parisiis, 1779. Mor., ex.

This work embraces such an immense range and diversity of subjects that it has been said to be the encyclopædia of antiquity. It is the result of great research and industry, and contains an almost endless variety of information. But it was not to be supposed that any single individual, however various his acquirements, should be conversant with all the arts and sciences, and be able to bring so great an undertaking to a satisfactory termination. He often, in truth, treats of subjects of which he knew little or nothing. And when such is the case neither the facts laid before the reader nor the inferences deduced from them are entitled to much

weight. He is also said to have sometimes mistaken the sense of the authors to whom he referred; and to have ascribed to one thing what really belonged to another. It is needless, however, to enlarge on this subject. The greatest naturalist of modern times—the illustrious Cuvier—has contributed a life of Pliny to the *Biographie Universelle*, in which he gives a brief, yet comprehensive, and masterly account of the *Historia Naturalis*. And to it we beg to refer the reader for a fair and impartial estimate of the principal merits and defects of that great work.

Pliny lost his life A.D. 79, in the dreadful eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The younger Pliny has given an interesting account of the event.—*See* Letters, book vi., No. 16.

——— Pliny : Histoire Naturelle de Pline, traduite en François, avec le Texte Latin, accompagnée des Notes, &c. 4to. 12 vols. Paris, 1771.

——— Plinii (C.) Epistolæ, notis var. et animadversionibus Cortii et Longolii. 4to. Amst., 1734.

——— Plinii (Caii Sec.) Panegyricus, notis var. et Arntzenii. Amst., 1758. Uniform, orange mor., from the Lamoignon Library.

——— ——— Panegyricus, cum notis var. et Baudii. 8vo. Trajecti ad Rhenum, 1675. Mor., gilt leaves.

——— ——— Epistolæ libri X., notis var. et Veenhuseni. 8vo. Amst., 1669.

——— ——— The Letters of Pliny the Consul, with occasional Remarks by William Melmoth, Esq. 8th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1786. Calf, ex.

——— ——— The Translator of Pliny's Letters Vindicated from the Objections of Jacob Bryant, Esq., in his Remarks respecting Trajan's Persecution of the Christians in Bithynia, by William Melmoth, Esq. 8vo. London, 1794.

The younger Pliny's works consist, to use the words of Dr. Browne, "of a Panegyric on Trajan and a collection of Letters in ten books. The Panegyric is a piece of courtly flattery, for the fulsomeness of which the only defence which can be made is the cringing and fawning manners of his times. It was written and delivered in the year in which he was Consul (A.D. 100). The Letters are very valuable, not only for the insight which they give into his own character, but also into the manners and modes of thought of his illustrious contemporaries, as well as the politics of the day. Many of them bear evident marks of having been expressly intended for publication. This, of course, detracts from their value as fresh and truthful exponents of the writer's thoughts, which all letters ought to be; but for liveliness, descriptive power, elegance, and simplicity of style, they are scarcely inferior to those of Cicero, whom he evidently took for his model."—(Roman Literature, p. 529.)

But we cannot help thinking that Dr. Browne's censure of the Panegyric is much too severe. Admitting that its publication was in bad taste, and that it is exaggerated, still there can be no doubt that it is substantially true. And the transcendant merits of Trajan, especially when contrasted with the atrocities of the greater number of the emperors by whom he had been preceded, go far entirely to excuse Pliny for the adulation in which he indulges.

Trajan was proverbially the best of the Roman emperors. It was customary after his time for the Senate, at the accession of a new emperor, to wish that he might be more fortunate (*felicior*) than Augustus and better (*melior*) than Trajan.—(Eutrop. lib. viii. c. 3.)

"When," says the historian Dion, "Trajan mounted the throne, he was strong in body, he was vigorous in mind; age had impaired none of his faculties; he was

altogether free from envy and from detraction; he honoured all the good and he advanced them, and on this account they could not be the objects of his fear or of his hate; he never listened to informers; he gave not way to his anger; he abstained equally from unfair exactions and unjust punishments; he had rather be loved as a man than honoured as a sovereign; he was affable with his people, respectful to the Senate, and universally beloved by both; he inspired none with dread but the enemies of his country."—(Trans. in Lord Broughton's Italy, ii. 89.)

The 10th Book of the Letters is by far the most interesting; for it consists of those addressed by Pliny, in his capacity of Procurator of Bithynia, to the Emperor Trajan, with the answers or rescripts of the latter. They are highly creditable to both parties, and do especial honour to the good sense, good taste, and liberality of the Emperor. Of the letters the most celebrated is that in which Pliny informs Trajan of the conduct which he pursued in dealing with Christians, or with those accused or suspected of being Christians, and refers to him for instructions. It was written A.D. 104, about 40 years after the death of St. Paul; and is most interesting from the authentic evidence it affords of the extent to which Christian doctrines had then made their way, and of the light in which they were regarded by the most intelligent Romans. The Rescript of Trajan is as follows:—

The method you have pursued, my dear Pliny, in the proceedings against those Christians which were brought before you is extremely proper, as it is not possible to lay down any fixed rule by which to act in all cases of this nature. But I would not have you *officiously* enter into any inquiries concerning them. If, indeed, they should be brought before you, and the crime should be proved, they must be punished; with this restriction, however, that where the party denies he is a Christian, and shall make it evident he is not by invoking our Gods, let him (notwithstanding any former suspicion) be pardoned upon his repentance. Informations without the accuser's name subscribed ought not to be received in prosecutions of any sort, as it is introducing a very dangerous precedent, and by no means agreeable to the equity of my government."

There was nothing intolerant in the character of Trajan. And the persecution, if so it may be called, to which the Christians were exposed during his reign, was merely the result of an attempt to subject them to existing regulations, and especially to make them hold their meetings, which frequently took place during the night (*ante lucem*), at a more convenient hour, and under the sanction of authority. The Romans entertained the strongest dislike to nocturnal assemblies, which not unfrequently, indeed, consisted of profligate and dangerous characters. They had been forbidden, under severe penalties, in all periods of their history. And seeing that the Christians were eagerly attached to these very questionable associations, it cannot be pretended with any show of reason that in enforcing the laws against them, Trajan was countenancing a persecution. (*See* for farther information on this subject, Irving's Introduction to the Study of the Civil Law, 4th ed., p. 119, and Melmoth's tract referred to above, *passim.*)

——— Plutarch, the Lives of, from the Greek, with Notes Critical and Historical, by Messrs. John and William Langhorne. 3d edition. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1778.

——— Poetæ Latini Minores, quæ notis veteribus ac novis illustravit N. E. Lemaire. 8vo. 8 vols. Parisiis, 1824.

——— Poetæ Latini Minores, notis var., curante Petro Burmanno. 4to. 2 vols. Leidæ, 1731. Vellum.

——— Poetæ Latini Rei Venaticæ Scriptores et Bucolici Antiqui, notis var., curante G. Kemphero. 4to. Lug. Bat. et Hagæ Comitum, 1728.

——— Polyænus's Stratagems of War; translated from the original Greek, by R. Shepherd, F.R.S. 4to. London, 1793. Calf, ex.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Polybius, the General History of, from the Greek, by the Rev. James Hampton. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1772–73.

"The English translator has preserved the admirable sense, and improved the coarse style of his Arcadian original."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 588.)

——— Pomponii Melæ de Situ Orbis libri III. notis var., edente Schotto. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1782. Russia.

——— Aur. Prudentii Clementis opera, interpretatione et notis illustravit Steph. Chamillard, S. Jesu, in usum Ser. Delphini. 4to. Parisiis, 1687.

——— Pythagoreans, Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of the, from the Greek, (by the Rev. M. Norris,) with a Preface, &c. New edition. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1751.

——— Quint. Curtii Rufi Alexander Magnus, commentariis Sam. Pitisci. 8vo. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1693.

——— Q. Curtius Rufus de Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni, cum Supplementis Freinshemii et notis var., curante Henrico Snakenburg. 4to. Delphis et Lug. Bat., 1724.

"Snakenburg has approved himself in this work to be a very able and judicious critic."—(Harwood.)

——— ——— de Rebus Gestis Alex. Magni. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1757. Mor., ex.

——— Quint. Ennii Fragmenta quæ extant, notis var., cura Fr. Hesselii. 4to. Amst., 1707. Calf gilt, Kalthoeber.

——— M. Fabii Quintiliani quæ extant opera, notis var., ex recens. Pet. Burmanni. Large paper. 4to. 4 vols. Lug. Bat., 1720. Old red mor., gilt leaves.

——— Quintilian's Institutes, by J. Patsall, A.M. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1774. Russia.

"Of all the ancient writers on the subject of oratory, the most instructive and most useful is Quinctilian. I know few books which abound more with good sense, and discover a greater degree of just and accurate taste, than Quinctilian's Institutions. Almost all the principles of good criticism are to be found in them. He has digested into excellent order all the ancient ideas concerning rhetoric, and is, at the same time, himself an eloquent writer. Though some parts of his work contain too much of the technical and artificial system then in vogue, and for that reason may be thought dry and tedious, yet I would not advise the omitting to read any part of his Institutions. To pleaders at the bar, even these technical parts may prove of some use. Seldom has any person of more sound and distinct judgment than Quinctilian applied himself to the study of the art of oratory."—(Blair, ii. 446.)

The translation by Patsall is very well executed.

——— Rei Agrariæ Auctores, cura Goesii et Rigaltii. 4to. Amst., 1674.

——— Caii Crispi Sallustii quæ extant opera, notis var., curante Gotlieb Cortio. 4to. Venetiis, 1737.

——— ——— opera, quæ extant omnia, cura H. Homeri. 8vo. Londini, 1789. C. M. Red mor., gilt leaves.

——— ——— quæ extant opera. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1774. Mor., fine.

——— ——— opera quæ extant, interpretatione ac notis illustravit in usum Delphini, Dan. Crispinus. 4to. Parisiis, 1674. Red mor., Derome, ruled with red lines.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Sallustius et Florus. 12mo. Baskerville, Birminghamiæ, 1774. Calf, gilt, yellow edges.

——— Salluste, les Histoires de, traduites en François, par M. Beauzée. Post 8vo. Paris, (Barbou,) 1770. Orange mor.

——— Sallust, the Works of, translated into English, with Notes, and a Review of Roman History, by William Cooke, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1746. Mor., ex.

The extant works of Sallust comprise accounts of two interesting episodes in the history of Rome, the Catilinarian and Jugurthine wars, with some fragments of a work on the contemporary history of the Commonwealth. The former are very interesting. Without entering into any greater detail than is necessary to make his statements understood, his narrative is rapid, and the great results, about which only the reader is anxious, are set clearly before him. The style is concise and compact, many things being hinted at rather than expresssed, while the characters are drawn with a truth, terseness, and vigour that are perhaps unequalled. The great defect in the writings of Sallust is his affected philosophy and his hypocritical attacks upon the unscrupulous pursuit of wealth and power that was then so prevalent. We say hypocritical, for he was himself notorious for most part of the vices he so severely censures in others. Having been appointed by Cæsar to the government of Numidia he managed so as to accumulate a very large fortune, upon which he subsequently lived in luxurious indulgence while he declaimed in praise of poverty and virtue. It is probable that we owe the history of the Jugurthine war to his residence in the province where it was carried on having made him familiar with the events and localities of the contest.

——— Scriptores Rei Rusticæ, notis var., curante J. G. Schneider. 8vo. 9 parts, in 4 vols. Lipsiæ, 1794–97. Fine paper, mor., gilt leaves.

The gift of my highly esteemed friend, the late Mr. Oliver, of Lochend, one of the most intelligent and skilful of Scotch farmers.

——— Scriptores Veteres de Re Militari, notis Stewechii et aliorum. 8vo. 2 vols. Vesaliæ Clivorum (Weser), 1670. Russia, gilt.

——— Commentaires sur les Institutions Militaires de Végéce (avec un traduction), par M. le Comte Turpin de Crissé. 2de édit. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1783.

Vegetius, the principal writer in this collection, has left a treatise, in five books, on the formation, discipline, and management of the military force of the Romans. It was written so late as the reign of Valentinian II.; and was derived, as the author tells us, *De universis auctoribus, qui rei militaris disciplinam literis mandaverunt* (lib. i. c. 28). Hence it would be to no purpose to look into it for authentic information with regard to the constitution of the Roman army at particular periods. And that, indeed, was not necessary to the object Vegetius had in view, which was to show to his contemporaries the leading principles in the organization of those armies which had conquered the civilized world; and by reverting to which they might expect to recover their former ascendency. In doing this he is believed to have occasionally mixed up some of his own views with those deduced from the records of former times. But, on the whole, the work is one of very considerable value and interest. It has been well translated, and ably commented upon, by M. Turpin de Crissé.

——— Senecæ (L. Annæi) Tragœdiæ, notis Gronovii et select. aliorum. Amst., 1682.

——— ——— quæ extant opera Philosophica, notis variorum. 8vo. 3 vols. Amst., 1672. Red mor., gilt leaves.

——— ——— eadem, cum notis Gronovii. 12mo. 4 vols. Lugduni Bat. (Elzevir), 1649. Mor., gilt leaves.

——— ——— opera selecta Philosophica. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1790.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Seneca: The Epistles of Lucius Annæus Seneca, with large Annotations, by Thomas Morell, D.D. 4to. 2 vols. in 1. London, 1786. Russia.

Seneca was a professed, if not a practical, Stoic, and his works are largely impregnated with the peculiar doctrines of the Portico. Many, indeed, of his precepts are admirable; and his writings generally discover an elevated moral tone. Unluckily, however, they are written in an exaggerated antithetical style. Hence he is regarded by Quintilian (Instit. lib. x. c. 1) and other critics, as a principal corrupter of the public taste and purity of the Latin language.

Seneca was first tutor and then minister of Nero, whose vices were probably to be ascribed rather to constitutional and incorrigible depravity than to any neglect or misconduct on the part of his preceptor. Nevertheless there are some suspicious circumstances in the intercourse between these parties. It continued only for some six or seven years, and yet Seneca was so enriched during that short period by the gifts of his pupil and master as to be able to indulge in the luxury of magnificent houses, gardens, and so forth. He has been accused of inciting Nero to the murder of his mother, Agrippina, who had been his benefactress. And though this gross imputation be, probably, without foundation, there can be no doubt that he was aware of the meditated crime before it was consummated, and that he wrote the letter of apology for the parricide addressed by Nero to the senate. As might have been expected, this base subserviency failed to secure the continued countenance of the tyrant. He began to covet the riches he had conferred on Seneca; and the latter, to avert worse consequences, begged to be permitted to surrender his wealth to the donor. But this was refused, and Nero determined to accomplish his purpose by other means. The conspiracy of Piso furnished him with an opportunity, of which he was not slow to avail himself; for Seneca having been accused, whether justly or not has been questioned, of being privy to the plot, was found guilty, and ordered to put himself to death. This he did with the resolution of a stoic, but in a rather pompous and theatrical manner, A D. 68, when he was supposed to be about 70 or 71 years of age.

——— Sext. Aurel. Victoris Historiæ Romanæ Breviarium, notis var. et Sam. Pitisci. 8vo. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1676.

——— SIBYLLINA ORACULA. *See* Sibylline Oracles.

——— C. Silii Italici Punica (H. Homero). 12mo. 2 vols. Londini, 1792.

——— ——— Italici Punicorum libri XVII., notis var., curante Arnoldo Drakenborch. 4to. Trajecti ad Rhenum, 1717.

The younger Pliny gives the following interesting, though, perhaps, too favourable account of Silius Italicus:—

"I am just now informed that Silius Italicus has starved himself to death, at his villa near Naples. Having been afflicted with a cancerous humour, which was deemed incurable, he grew weary of life, under such painful circumstances, and therefore put an end to it, with the most determined courage. He had been extremely fortunate through the whole course of his days, excepting only the loss of his younger son; however, that was made up to him in the satisfaction of seeing his eldest, who is of a more amiable character, attain the consular dignity, and of leaving him in a very flourishing situation. He suffered in his reputation in the time of Nero, having been suspected of being concerned in some of the informations which were carried on in the reign of that prince; but he made use of his interest with Vitellius, with great discretion and humanity. He acquired much honour by his administration of the government of Asia; and by his approved conduct, after his retirement from public business, cleared his character from that stain which his former intrigues had thrown upon it. He lived as a private nobleman, without power, and consequently without envy. Though he frequently was confined to his bed, and always to his chamber, yet he was highly respected, and much visited; not with an interested view, but merely on account of his merit. He employed his time between conversing with men of letters, and composing verses; which he sometimes recited, in order to try the opinion of the public: but he discovered in them more industry than genius. In the decline of

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his years he entirely quitted Rome, and lived altogether in Campania, from whence even the accession of the new emperor could not draw him: a circumstance which I mention as well to the honour of the prince, who was not displeased with his taking that liberty, as of Italicus, who was not afraid to make use of it. He was reproached with indulging his taste for the fine arts at an immoderate expense. He had several villas in the same province, and the last purchase was always the chief favourite, to the neglect of all the rest. They were furnished with large collections of books, statues, and pictures, which he more than enjoyed, he even adored; particularly the statue of Virgil, of whom he was so passionate an admirer, that he celebrated the anniversary of that poet's birth-day with more solemnity than his own; especially at Naples, where he used to approach his tomb with as much reverence as if it had been a temple. In this state of tranquillity he lived to the seventy-fifth year of his age, with a delicate rather than a sickly constitution. As he was the last person upon whom Nero conferred the consular office (that prince being killed during his consulship), so he was the last also that survived of all those who had been raised by him to that dignity."—(Epist. book iii. letter 7.)

——— Sophocles, by Thomas Franklin, D.D., with a Dissertation on the Ancient Greek Tragedy. (Greek Tragic Theatre.) London, 1793. Calf, gilt.

——— P. P. Statii opera quæ supersunt, notis selectissimis, cura Veenhuseni. 8vo. Lug. Bat., 1671. Mor., fine.

The gift of my friend Mr. Toovey, the *facile princeps* of the dealers in old books.

——— Statius, the Thebaid of, in English Verse, by W. L. Lewis. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1767.

——— Strabo: Géographie de Strabon, traduit du Grec en Français, avec des Notes de Coray, &c. 4to. 5 vols. Paris, 1805, &c. Half mor., uncut.

"I have always been an admirer of Strabo's good sense, and variety of knowledge. Antiquity has left us more brilliant performances than his; but I know of none more solid and more useful."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 445.)

——— Caii Suetonii Tranquilli opera, commentariis S. Pitisci et notis selectis aliorum. 8vo. 2 vols. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1690.

——— ——— opera, commentariis Samuelis Pitisci, &c. 4to. 2 vols. Leovardiæ, 1714. Mor., ex.

——— Taciti (C. Cornelii) opera quæ extant, ex recensione et cum animadversionibus T. Ryckii. 8vo. 3 vols. Grierson, Dublinii, 1730. Large and thick paper, old red mor.

Dr. Harwood says of this edition, "I have read it twice through, and it is one of the best edited works ever delivered to the world. Mrs. Grierson was a lady possessed of singular erudition, and had an elegance of taste and solidity of judgment which justly rendered her one of the most wonderful as well as amiable of her sex." Renouard appears to think that the gallantry of Harwood has led him to exaggerate the merits of Mrs. Grierson. Such, however, does not really appear to be the case; the statement of Harwood being fully borne out by the notice of Mrs. Grierson in Gilbert's History of Dublin (ii. pp. 155–160). Renouard, indeed, admits that this edition of Tacitus is *très estimable;* adding, that it is *de toute rareté en grand papier* (iv. 99).

——— ——— quæ extant opera, recensuit J. N. Lallemand. 12mo. 3 vols. Barbou, Parisiis, 1760. Mor., ex.

——— ——— opera, notis, dissertationibus, &c., illustravit Gab. Brotier. 4to. 4 vols. Parisiis, 1771. Red mor.

A very fine copy of one of the best and most complete editions of this great classic. The gift of my old and excellent friend, Mr. Gibson Craig, of Edinburgh.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Taciti (C. Cornelii) opera, illustravit Gabriel Brotier. 12mo. 7 vols. Parisiis, 1776. Red mor.

——— ——— Same ed., uncut. Blue mor.

"Throughout all his works Tacitus shows the hand of a master. As he is profound in reflection, so he is striking in description, and pathetic in sentiment. The philosopher, the poet, and the historian all meet in him. Though the period of which he writes may be reckoned unfortunate for an historian, he has made it afford us many interesting exhibitions of human nature. The relations which he gives of the deaths of several eminent personages are as affecting as the deepest tragedies. He paints with a glowing pencil, and possesses, beyond all writers, the talent of painting not to the imagination merely, but to the heart."—(Blair.)

——— Tacitus, the Works of, translated into English, with an Essay on his Life and Genius, Notes, Supplements, &c., by Arthur Murphy, Esq. 8vo., double columns. London, 1832.

The able author of the life of Tacitus in Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography, says of this work,—"The English version of Murphy, which first appeared in 1793, is loose, diffuse, and feeble, and hardly expresses the meaning of the original; as a work of art, being a translation of a work which is above all other historical works characterised by its art, it is contemptible."

——— Tacite : Tibère, ou les six premiers Livres des Annales de Tacite, traduits par M. l'Abbé de la Bletterie. 3 vols. Paris, 1768. Mor., ex.

This book was printed at the expense of the French Government, and hence its superior elegance. The text of Tacitus being given at the end in a smaller type than the translation, gave occasion to an epigram of Voltaire. Daunou calls this translation *pénible et rampante* (Cours de l'Histoire, xix. 577).

——— Terentii (Pub.) Comœdiæ sex, interpretatione et notis illustravit Nic. Camus, J.U.D., ad usum Ser. Delphini. 4to. Parisiis, 1675. Old red mor.

——— ——— Comœdiæ, cura Hawkey. 8vo. Dublinii, 1745. Large paper, uncut.

——— ——— Comœdiæ, ad Fidem optimorum, editionum expressæ. 12mo. Edinburgi, 1758. Mor., gilt leaves.

"This edition was purposely published for the Prize offered by the University of Edinburgh, and obtained it. It is an immaculate edition."—(Harwood, p. 289.)

——— Pub. Terentii Comœdiæ VI., cum interpretatione Donati et Calphurnii, recensuit A. H. Westerhovius. 8vo. 2 vols. Hagæ-Comitum, 1732. Uncut, half morocco, Thouvenin.

——— Terentius. 12mo. Baskerville, Birminghamiæ, 1772. Plates by Gravelot. Red mor. Derome, fine.

——— ———, illustravit P. Sandby. 8vo. 2 vols. Londini, 1751. Large paper, red mor., H.

"Than Terence, nothing can be more delicate, more polished, and elegant. His style is a model of the purest and most graceful Latinity. His dialogue is always decent and correct; and he possesses, beyond most writers, the art of relating with that beautiful picturesque simplicity, which never fails to please. His morality is, in general, unexceptionable. The situations which he introduces are often tender and interesting; and many of his sentiments touch the heart. If he fails in anything it is in sprightliness and strength. Both in his characters and in his plots there is too much sameness and uniformity throughout all his plays; he copied Menander, and is said not to have equalled him. In order to form a perfect comic author, an union would be requisite of the spirit and fire of Plautus with the grace and correctness of Terence."—(Blair, iii. 344.)

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Terence, the Comedies of, in Familiar Blank Verse, by George Colman. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1768.

"Mr. Colman has published a translation of Terence in familiar blank verse, in which he has succeeded extremely well. He has seldom mistaken the sense of his author, and has frequently attained to his polished ease of style and manner. The notes, which have been judiciously selected from former commentators, with some observations of his own, form a valuable part of the work."—(Dunlop's Roman Literature, ii. 561.)

——— ——— In Prose, with the Original Latin, and Notes, by Samuel Patrick, LL.D. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1767.

This edition belongs to the same class as Watson's Horace, and is not less useful.

——— ——— Traduit en François, avec le Texte Latin et des Notes par M. le Monnier. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1771.

——— Le Théâtre des Grecs, par M. Brumoy. 4to. 3 vols. Paris, 1730. Old calf, gilt.

——— Theocriti opera quæ extant, Gr. 8vo. Glasguæ, Foulis, 1746. Old red mor.

——— Theocritus, the Idyllia, Epigrams, and Fragments of, with those of Bion and Moschus, and the Elegies of Tyrtæus, by the Rev. Richard Polwhele. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Bath, 1792.

——— ———, the Idylliums of, by F. Fawkes, M.A. 8vo. London, 1767. Large paper. Calf, ex.

——— Théophraste, Caractères de, traduits du Grec, par M. de la Bruyère. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1790. Mor., ex.

——— Thucydidis de Bello Peloponnesiaco libri VIII., Gr. et Lat., curante C. A. Dukero. Folio. Amst., 1731. Russia, gilt leaves.

——— Thucydides' History of the Peloponnesian War, from the Greek, by W. Smith, M.A. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1753. Large paper, Russia, ex.

——— Tibullus, the Elegies of, and the Poems of Sulpicia, in English Verse, with the Latin Text and Notes, by James Grainger, M.D. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1759.

——— Tryphiodorus' Destruction of Troy, from the Greek, with Notes, by J. Merrick. 8vo. Oxford, 1739. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Tyrtæus, Spartan Lessons, or the Praise of Valour by, Greek and English. 4to. Foulis, Glasgow, 1759. Uncut, mor., beautifully printed. Very scarce.

——— Caii Valerii Flacci Argonauticon libri VII., notis Carrionis et alior., curante Pet. Burmanno. 4to. Leidæ, 1724.

——— ——— Argonauticon libri VIII., cum commentariis var., edidit N. E. Lemaire. 8vo. 2 vols. Parisiis, 1824. Calf, gilt.

The poem of Valerius Flaccus is imitated and in part translated from the Greek poem of Apollonius Rhodius, on the same subject. Quintilian, who speaks favourably of its merits, says that literature sustained a severe loss in the early death of its author. According to Dr. Browne, "The defects of the Argonautica are rather of a negative than a positive character. There are no glaring faults or blemishes; none of the affectation or rhetorical artifices which belong to the period of the decline. There may be a little occasional hardness, and a few awkward expressions and paraphrases, but there is no bombast to outrage good taste, and no unmetrical cadences to offend the ear. But there is no genius, no inspiration, no thrilling fervour, no thoughts that breathe or words that burn. He

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never rises above a dead level. Everything is in accordance with decent and correct propriety. He has some talent as a descriptive poet; his versification is harmonious, and he attains to those superficial excellences which are found in the prize poem of a painstaking, ingenious, and well-educated scholar. He is scarcely ever original except when he is commonplace; he imitates Virgil successfully, as far as the outward graces of style are concerned; but in the charm of natural simplicity, he always falls short of his great original."—(Roman Classical Literature, p. 467.)

——— Valerii Maximi Factorum Dictorumque Memorabilium libri IX., notis var., curante A. Torrenio. 4to. Leidæ, 1726.

This is a collection of memorable sayings and actions, partly derived from native (Roman) and partly from foreign sources. They embrace all manner of subjects, and have but little order in their arrangement. They appear to have been intended to illustrate the beauty and advantage of a steadfast adherence to virtuous principles, by examples drawn from the history of Rome and other countries. And it has been alleged that the wish to make the examples effective has sometimes led the compiler to modify the narrative to suit his purposes, so that no great dependence can be safely placed on the facts he has accumulated, unless when they happen to be corroborated by other authorities. The book appears to have been written during the reign of Tiberius. The style, which is declamatory, antithetical, and obscure, was said, by Erasmus, to bear the same relation to that of Cicero that a mule bears to a man!

——— Vegetius. *See* Scriptores Veteres de Re Militari.

——— Pub. Virgilii Maronis opera, notis variorum et Burmannorum. 4to. 4 vols. Amst., 1746. C.M. Mor., Bradel.

——— ——— interpretatione et notis illustravit Car. Ruæus, S. Jesu, ad usum Ser. Delphini. Editio secunda. 4to. Parisiis, 1682. Mor., gilt edges, C. Lewis.

——— ——— opera, notis var., et Emmenessii cum indice Erythræi. 8vo. 3 vols. Lugd. Batavorum, 1680. Red mor., gilt leaves, Derome.

——— ——— opera, ex editione Heyniana, accedit Index Maittairianus. 8vo. Londini, 1830. Calf gilt.

——— ——— Interpretatione et Notis Ruæi, ad usum Ser. Delphini. 8vo. Hag. Comitum, 1723. Vellum.

——— ——— opera, ad optimorum exemplarium ordine recensita. 12mo. 2 vols. in one. Edinburgi, 1755. Olive mor.

——— ——— ——— Another copy in 2 vols.

This edition is beautifully printed, and is extremely correct. It ranks with the Terence of 1758, and the Sallust of 1755 of the same printers.

——— ——— opera, ex editione Pet. Burmanni. Post 8vo. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1758. An extremely fine specimen of printing. Large and thick paper, uncut. Mor., ex.

Very rare in this state. The gift of Mr. Gibson Craig.

——— ——— ex recensione Alex. Cuninghamii Scoti, cujus emendationes subjiciuntur. Editionem curavit, præfationemque addidit Jo. Clericus, M.D. 12mo. Edinburgi, 1743.

——— ——— Ad Lectiones probatiores diligenter emendata et Interpunctione nova sæpius illustrata, cura Joan. Hunter, LL.D. 8vo. 2 vols. Charta maxima. Andreapoli, 1799. Russia, ex.

——— ———, illustravit P. Sandby. 8vo. 2 vols. Londini, 1750. Large paper red mor., H.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

——— Virgil, the Works of, by Dryden, corrected by Carey. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1803. Russia, marbled leaves.

——— ——— In English Verse, with the Text; the Æneid by Christopher Pitt, the Eclogues and Georgics by the Rev. Jos. Warton, with Notes, &c. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1753.

——— ——— The same. 12mo. 4 vols. London, 1763.

——— ——— The Bucolics and Georgics, in Prose, with Notes, &c., by John Martyn, F.R.S. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1741–1749.

——— ——— Same Work. 2d edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1749.

——— ——— The Georgics, in Verse, with Notes, by W. Sotheby, Esq., F.R.S. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1815. Calf, ex.

"A work of very high merit, and by far the best translation that has yet appeared of the Georgics."—(Tytler on Translation, p. 44.)

The questionable character of the Hero is the grand defect of the Æneid. Æneas has no great or splendid virtues or accomplishments, nothing to interest, or conciliate the respect or esteem of the reader. On the contrary, he has much to excite aversion. Having abandoned his wife in the sack of Troy, he enters into an intrigue with an African princess, by whom he had been hospitably entertained. Her he also abandons; and terminates his career by engaging in an unprovoked attack upon an Italian prince, of unsullied reputation, whom he undeservedly succeeds in stripping of his States, his bride, and his life. To his other vices he adds that of hypocrisy, endeavouring to conceal his profligacy under the mask of sanctity, and proclaiming every now and then that he is the "pius Æneas." Despite the art of the poet, this conduct disgusts all classes of readers, and makes them uniformly take part with Turnus.

Virgil was born B.C. 70, and died B.C. 19. He is said to have written, shortly before his death, the following lines for an epitaph:—

"Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces."

——— M. Vitruvii Pollionis de Architectura libri X., cum notis diversorum, curante Jo. de Laet. Folio, Elzevir. Amst., 1649.

——— Vitruvius (M.P.), the Architecture of, in ten books, translated from the Latin, by Joseph Gwilt, F.S.A. Imp. 8vo. London, 1826.

——— Xenophon, the Works of, translated into English by Spelman, Cooper, Smith, Fielding, &c. 8vo., double columns. London, 1832.

——— ——— The Expedition of Cyrus into Persia, and the Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, from the Greek of Xenophon, with Critical and Historical Notes, by Edward Spelman, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1776. Calf, ex.

"One of the most accurate and elegant prose translations that any language has produced. It is enriched with many notes, and Forster's Geographical Dissertation."—(Gibbon's Misc. Works, v. 587.)

——— ——— Cyropædia, or the Institution of Cyrus, by Xenophon, from the Greek, by the Hon. Maurice Ashley. 4th edition. London, 1778. Calf, ex.

This work contains what is probably one of the earliest, as it certainly is one of the best illustrations that has ever been given of the advantages resulting from the division of labour, or of employments. Xenophon accounts as follows for the excellence of the dishes at the table of the great king.

"For as other arts are wrought up in great cities to a greater degree of perfection, in the same manner are the meats that come from the king dressed in greater perfection.

CLASSICS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CLASSICS—*cont.*

For in little cities the same people make both the frame of a couch, a door, a plough, and a table; and frequently the same person is a builder too, and very well satisfied he is, if he meet with customers enough to maintain him. It is impossible, therefore, for a man that makes a great many different things to do them all well. But in great cities, because there are multitudes that want every particular thing, one art alone is sufficient for the maintenance of every one. And frequently, not an entire one neither; but one man makes shoes for men, another for women. Sometimes it happens, that one gets a maintenance by sewing shoes together, another by cutting them out; one by cutting cloths only; and another, without doing any of these things, is maintained by fitting together the pieces so cut out. He, therefore, that deals in a business that lies within a little compass, must of necessity do it the best. The case is the same with respect to the business of a table; for he that has the same man to cover and adorn the frame of a couch, to set out the table, to knead the dough, to dress the several different meats, must necessarily, in my opinion, fare in each particular as it happens. But where it is business enough for one man to boil meat, for another to roast it; for one to boil fish, and for another to broil it; where it is business enough for one man to make bread, and that not of every sort neither, but that it is enough for him to furnish one sort good, each man, in my opinion, must, of necessity, work up the things that are thus made to a very great perfection. He, therefore, by this kind of management, greatly exceeded all other people in this sort of courtship, by presents of meat" (p. 378).

This is a very remarkable passage, and shows that the division of labour had been extensively introduced, well understood, and fully appreciated when it was written.

——— Xenophon: The History of the Affairs of Greece, by the Translator of Thucydides (W. Smith, M.A.) 4to. London, 1770. Calf, ex.

CLAVIER: Histoire des Premiers Temps de la Grèce, depuis Inachus jusqu'à la Chute des Pisistratides. par M. Clavier. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1809.

CLEGHORN: Ancient and Modern Art, Historical and Critical, by George Cleghorn, Esq. 2d edition. 12mo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1848.

CLEIRAC. *See* Maritime Law, &c., Works on, and Money, Works on.

CLELAND: Annals of Glasgow, comprising an Account of the Public Buildings, Charities, and of the Rise and Progress of the City, by James Cleland. 8vo. 2 vols. Glasgow, 1816.

CLÉMENT: Histoire de la Vie et de l'Administration de Colbert, par M. P. Clément. 8vo. Paris, 1846. Calf, ex.

——— Portraits Historiques. 8vo. Paris, 1855.

CLINTON: An Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, by H. F. Clinton, Esq., M.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1850. Calf, ex.

CLUVERII (Phil.): Introductio in Geographiam tam Veterem quam Novam, curante Bruzen de la Martiniere. 4to. Amst., 1729. Old calf.

——— Geographia Antiqua, viz.:—

Italia. Folio. 2 vols. Lugd. Bat., 1624.
Sicilia, Sardinia, et Corsica. Folio. Lugd. Bat., 1619.
Germania. Folio. Lugd. Bat., 1616.

} Uniform, Russia, gilt leaves.

Gibbon made a careful study of these works, especially of that which refers to Italy. He says it had supplied him with much useful knowledge that would not easily be

CLUVERII—*cont.*

forgotten. "He (Cluverius) has a prodigious mass of materials. In speaking of the meanest village, all the learning of antiquity and of the middle ages occurs to his memory; and a passage is not more concealed from his keen eye in a legend of the country than if it stood at the head of the Æneid. Throughout his authorities are produced, and sifted, and compared with each other, and the result of the comparison is not always to their honour."—(Misc. Works, v. 426.)

COAL TRADE, Tracts on :—

1. The present State of the Carrying Part of the Coal Trade, by Nathaniel Aitchison, 1802.
2. A Treatise on the Coal Trade, by Robert Edington. 2d edition, 1814.
3. A Treatise on the Abuses on the Coal Trade. 2d edition, 1817.
4. Observations on the Duty of Sea-borne Coal, 1831.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland, by Robert Bald, Civil Engineer, 1808.
2. Observations on the Proposed Duties on the Exportation of Coals, 1842.
3. Report from Messrs. Lyell and Faraday on the Explosion at the Haswell Collieries, 1844.
4. Observations on the Duty on Sea-borne Coal, 1831.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

COCKBURN : Life of Lord Jeffrey, with a Selection from his Correspondence, by Lord (Henry) Cockburn. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1852.

Presented by the Publisher, my worthy friend, Adam Black, Esq. Calf, ex., uncut, with Autograph Notes of Jeffrey and Cockburn.

——— Memorials of his Time, by Henry (Lord) Cockburn. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1856. Calf, ex., uncut.

These books have many things in common. They are principally occupied with sketches of Edinburgh society, and of eminent individuals belonging to that city, chiefly those connected with the Court of Session. Their principal value consists, however, in the information which they afford with respect to the growth and progress of liberal opinions in Scotland, and the overthrow of the Dundas dynasty. "The Life of Jeffrey," notwithstanding the statements are in some respects exaggerated, gives, on the whole, a just representation of that most excellent person. But it is weighed down by a mass of letters mostly of a very common-place character, and illustrative merely of the *bonhomie* of the writer.

Jeffrey was extremely well-informed, able, ingenious, versatile, copious, and brilliant. He expressed himself on the commonest topics in the best and the most appropriate terms. Conversation, indeed, was his *forte*; and in it he was superior to Macaulay, who was too much given to soliloquy, and even to Mackintosh. He had a bad and apparently affected manner; but in reality no one could be more sincere and less affected. He was open handed, his word was sacred, and he was hospitable in the extreme. The dinners at Craigcrook, his villa near Edinburgh, were frequent, and all but perfect. They were, at all events, incomparably the best that I have seen.

Jeffrey's career in the House of Commons disappointed the expectations of some of his friends, but without just cause. He was too old when he entered the House to be able readily to accommodate himself to its usages; his voice was too weak to be properly heard; his pronunciation could not be said to be either English or Scotch; and he was apt to over refine. And yet, despite these defects, he made some excellent appearances. His speech on reform was one of the best that was delivered on that momentous question. Had Jeffrey entered Parliament some 20 years earlier, there can be little doubt that he would have been one of its most distinguished members. He was a first-rate judge, upright, painstaking, sagacious, and anxious to despatch the cases before him.

Such is the instability of literary fame that Jeffrey's reviews, which were extremely popular when they appeared, are already all but totally neglected. This, no doubt, is the result of various causes. The position of the books which he

COCKBURN—*cont.*

criticised has been finally determined; and his other reviews were mostly on topics which, however interesting at the time, have ceased to be of much or any consequence. Hence his articles have now little or nothing save their intrinsic merits to recommend them. And though they abound in every variety of beautiful illustration, the style wants condensation and strength; and as the articles often embody large extracts, they frequently run out to too great lengths. These defects, which were not much observed in single reviews, became far too conspicuous after the novelty and interest attaching to their subjects had passed away, and they had been collected into volumes. And yet they contain much admirable criticism; and had they been judiciously shortened, and lightened of long extracts from books in everybody's hands, they would most probably have continued to enjoy a fair share of their original popularity.

Cockburn was closely connected with the leaders of the Tory party, which engrossed all political power in Scotland when he came to the bar, and for long after. And he might, had he adhered to it, have speedily attained to the highest honours of his profession. But these advantages could not seduce him from what he believed to be the path of honour and duty. He early became a convert to liberal principles; and these he continued to support, unmindful of the sacrifice they imposed on him, through good and evil report, with unflinching constancy and singular ability. It was, however, in his private capacity that Cockburn was most esteemed. He was a warm friend, and a delightful companion, unassuming, intelligent, and playful. And yet with all these excellences he was a good deal of a riddle. His love of fun, and apparent indifference to the majority of the cases in which he happened to be engaged as counsel, and to pecuniary matters, was no doubt much more affected than real. Still, however, there can be little question that it had some considerable foundation in fact; and being generally taken for granted, the chances are, had he not been advanced to the Bench, that, despite his extraordinary talent, it would have seriously injured his practice.

COLBERT, Tableau du Ministère de (par M. Fabre de Charrin, Barbier No. 17,538). 8vo. Amsterdam (Paris), 1774. Mor., ex.

COLEBROOK: Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal (by — Colebrook). 8vo. Reprinted, London, 1806.

COLERIDGE: Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets, by H. N. Coleridge, Esq., M.A. 2d edition. 12mo. London, 1834.

COLLECTANEA CURIOSA. *See* Gutch.

COLLECTION of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewel House, and of the Artillery and Munition in some of the Royal Castles (Scotland). 4to. Edinburgh, 1815. Blue mor., extra.

COLLIER: *Clavis Universalis*, or a New Inquiry after Truth, by Arthur Collier. 8vo. Reprinted, Edinburgh, 1836. Large and thick paper.

This acute and very ingenious work was originally published at London in 1713. It was entitled "*Clavis Universalis*, or a New Inquiry after Truth; being a Demonstration of the Non-existence or Impossibility of an External World, by Arthur Collier, Rector of Langford Magna, near Sarum." It seems to have met with less attention than might have been anticipated. It may be supposed, perhaps, seeing that Berkeley's works, of a like import, had appeared previously, that Collier was indebted to them for his theory. But there are manuscripts of his extant antecedent to the date of Berkeley's publications, which show that such is not the case, and that he owes nothing to them.* The *Clavis* has been translated into German, and has been noticed in terms of commendation by Reid and Stewart, but especially the latter, who calls the author a "very acute metaphysician;" and he farther says that "when the *Clavis* is compared with the writings of Berkeley himself, it yields to them less in force of argument than in

* Notice prefixed to this reprint.

COLLIER—*cont.*

composition and variety of illustration."—(Works, i. 349.) And yet, despite its merits, Collier's tract had, through the decline of a taste for metaphysical discussion, become well nigh forgotten and exceedingly scarce. But the notices of Reid, Stewart, and others having brought it into notice towards the close of the last and the beginning of this century, a very small impression of it (of which the above is a copy) was printed at Edinburgh in 1836 by my late friend Lord Dundrennan. It is also included in a volume of metaphysical tracts published in 1837, said to have been prepared for the press by Dr. Parr; but this is an incorrect and inferior book.

The author, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, died in 1732, at the age of 52. The motto on the title-page of his treatise shows that he did not publish it with any view to popularity: *Vulgi assensus et approbatio, circa materiam difficilem, est certum argumentum falsitatis istius opinionis, cui assentitur.* —(Malebr. de Inquir. Verit. lib. 3, p. 194.)

COLLINA: Considerazioni Istoriche di D. A. Collina, sopra l'Origine della Bussola Nautica. 4to. In Faenza, 1748.

COLLINS: A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty, by Anthony Collins, Esq. 4th edition. Post 8vo. Glasgow, 1749.

This is a tract in which the principal arguments in favour of philosophical necessity are stated with great brevity and clearness. Stewart says "that he is not aware of anything that has been advanced by later writers in support of the scheme of necessity of which the germ is not to be found in the Inquiry of Collins" (Works, i. 297). His theories received a farther recommendation from his excellent personal character. Locke entertained a very high opinion of Collins, who was his intimate friend; and that circumstance is supposed to have been the principal reason that the former so far modified his own strong feeling in favour of man's moral liberty as to make it doubtful whether he should not be reckoned among necessitarians (Stewart, i. 296).

Dr. Clarke, who had defended the doctrine of the freedom of the will agains Leibnitz, defended it, also, against Collins. We subjoin a short extract from the latter, in which he endeavours to show that liberty is impossible:—

"A second reason to prove man a necessary agent is, because all his actions have a beginning. For whatever has a beginning must have a cause; and every cause is a necessary cause.

"If anything can have a beginning which has no cause, then nothing can produce something. And if nothing can produce something, then the world might have had a beginning without a cause; which is not only an absurdity commonly charged on atheists, but is a real absurdity in itself.

"Besides, if a cause be not a necessary cause, it is no cause at all. For if causes are not necessary causes, then causes are not suited to, or are indifferent to effects; and the Epicurean system of chance is rendered possible; and this orderly world might have been produced by a disorderly or fortuitous concourse of atoms; or, which is all one, by no cause at all. For in arguing against the Epicurean system of chance, do we not say, and that justly, that it is impossible for chance ever to have produced an orderly system of things, as not being a cause suited to the effect; and that an orderly system of things which had a beginning, must have had an intelligent agent for its cause, as being the only proper cause to that effect? All which implies that causes are suited or have relation to some particular effects and not to others. And if they be suited to some particular effect and not to others, they can be no causes at all to those others. And therefore, a cause not suited to the effect, and no cause, are the same thing. And if a cause not suited to the effect is no cause, then a cause suited to the effect is a necessary cause; for if it does not produce the effect, it is not suited to it, or is no cause at all of it.

"Liberty, therefore, or a power to act or not to act, to do this or another thing under the same causes, is an impossibility and atheistical.

"And as liberty stands, and can only be grounded on the absurd principles of Epicurean atheism; so the Epicurean atheists, who were the most popular and most numerous sect of the atheists of antiquity, were the great asserters of liberty;

COLLINS—*cont.*

as on the other side, the Stoics, who were the most popular and most numerous sect among the religionaries of antiquity, were the great asserters of fate and necessity. The case was also the same among the Jews as among the heathen." . . . .

It has been objected," says Collins, "to the doctrine of necessity, that if all events are necessary, it was as impossible, for example, for Julius Cæsar not to have died in the Senate, as it is impossible for two and two to make six. But who will say the former was as impossible as the latter is, when we can conceive it possible for Julius Cæsar to have died anywhere else as well as in the Senate, and impossible to conceive two and two ever to make six.

"To which I answer that I do allow, that if all events are necessary, it was as impossible for Julius Cæsar not to have died in the Senate, as it is impossible for two and two to make six; and will add, that it is no more impossible to conceive the death of Julius Cæsar to have happened anywhere else but in the Senate, than that two and two should make six. For whoever does conceive his death possible anywhere else, supposes other circumstances preceding his death than did precede his death. Whereas let them suppose all the same circumstances to come to pass that did precede his death, and then it will be as impossible to conceive, if they think justly, his death could have come to pass anywhere else, as they conceive it impossible for two and two to make six. I observe, also, that to suppose other circumstances of any action possible than those that do precede it, is to suppose a contradiction or impossibility; for, as all actions have their particular circumstances, so every circumstance preceding an action is as impossible not to have come to pass, by virtue of the causes preceding that circumstance, as that two and two should make six."—(Inquiry, p. 57, &c., and p. 104, &c.)

This tract of Collins has been translated into French, and published by Des Maizeaux in the famous Collection of Pieces (Recueil des Pièces) on Philosophy, Natural Religion, History, &c., by Leibnitz, Clarke, Newton, and others. 12mo. 2 vols. Amst., 1720. 2nd edition, 1740. The latter is in this library.

COLLINS: Sur la Liberté de Penser et de Raisonner, de l'Anglois de M. Collins. 12mo. Londres, (Paris,) 1717. Mor., fine.

This is a French translation of Collins' "Discourse on Freethinking," which made a considerable sensation when it appeared in 1713. It elicited various answers, of which the "Remarks on the Discourse of Freethinking, by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis" (Dr. Bentley), was by far the most celebrated. It is marked by all the characteristics of its author, being vigorous, learned, intolerant, and abusive.—(*See* Bentley.)

Collins, who was born in 1676, died in 1720. He amassed an extensive and valuable library, and was highly esteemed for his integrity, and the impartiality and ability with which he discharged his duties as a magistrate.

——— (William), The Poetical Works of, with his Life, &c. 12mo. Pickering, London, 1830.

COLLINSON: The Life of Thuanus (De Thou), with some account of his Writings, and a Translation of the Preface to his History, by the Rev. J. Collinson, M.A. 8vo. London, 1807.

The principal events in the life of one of the most eminent men that France has produced are succinctly recorded in this work. Thuanus, or De Thou, was a son of the first president of the Parliament of Paris. His studies were at the outset directed more to the Church than the law; but in no very lengthened period he became especially attached to the latter, and was eventually a president *à mortier* of the Parliament. He was employed by successive sovereigns of France in various important political affairs, and never failed, even in the most unpropitious circumstances, to recommend a policy of peace and toleration. He was warmly attached to Henry IV. and was fortunate enough to have had a considerable share in negotiating and arranging the Edict of Nantes (1598), which gave peace to France by securing the free exercise of their religion to the Protestants.

COLLINSON—*cont.*

In addition to his political labours, Thuanus found time to write a very elaborate history of his own time. And he made every effort, and spared neither labour nor expense, to obtain the most accurate information in regard to the events and circumstances, which he has described with singular impartiality. The work is written in Latin, in a fluent and correct style. But its merits are borne down by its extreme prolixity; for, though it embraces a period of only 63 (1544 to 1607) years, it fills no fewer than seven immense folio vols.* Now, indeed, it is rarely looked into except by the few who are anxious to get minute and special information in regard to some of the many obscure matters treated of in it, and not elsewhere to be met with.

Thuanus rendered no inconsiderable service to literature by amassing a very valuable library. Books were then very difficult to acquire, and he was engaged for more than 40 years in the formation of his collection, which was brought together from all parts of the world. It consisted of about 8,000 vols., consisting of the best editions of the best works, in the best bindings of the time. Occasionally when he heard of any considerable work being in the press he sent to the publisher a superior description of paper on which to print two or more copies for his especial use.

Thuanus died in 1617, in the 64th year of his age. He wished that his library should remain in his family; but owing to the misfortunes in which they were unhappily involved, it was sold in 1679, after the death of his youngest son. The produce of the sale is said not to have amounted to the cost of the bindings. The books are still sometimes met with, and bring high prices. A few of them will be found in this collection.

There is a very good account of Thuanus and his works (except that it omits all mention of his library) in the Mémoires de Niceron, ix. 309–359.

COLOMB: Relations des Quatre Voyages entrepris par Christophe Colomb, pour la Découverte du Nouveau-Monde, de 1494 à 1504, suivies de diverses Lettres et Pièces inédites, par Don M. F. De Navarrete; traduits de l'Espagnol, avec des Notes, de MM. De Remusat, Cuvier, Letronne, &c. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1828.

This is an important publication; the introduction and notes are especially learned and valuable. Though written with a strong national bias, it throws a clear, and, in many respects, a new and steady light on the history of Columbus, on the progress of discovery previously to and during his memorable career, and on the conduct of the Spaniards towards the Indians. Some brief notices of the principal voyages of discovery undertaken by the Spaniards in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries are added to the first volume.

COLONIES, COLONIAL TRADE, AND COLONIAL POLICY, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. History of the Colonization of the Free States of Antiquity applied to the Present Contest between Great Britain and her American Colonies, (by Professor Barron, of St. Andrews,) 1777.
2. Remarks upon an Essay intituled The History of the Colonization, &c., by John Symonds, LL.D., 1778.
3. Historical Remarks on the Taxation of Free States, in a Series of Letters to a Friend, (by Sir William Meredith, M.P.,) 1781.
4. Essay on the Origin and Privileges of Ancient Colonies, translated from the Opuscula Academica of Heyne.

4to. 1 vol. Scarce and valuable.

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* In the *editio optima* prepared by Carte and published by Buckley, London, 1733: a translation of the work into French is comprised in 15 vols. 4to.

COLONIES, COLONIAL TRADE, AND COLONIAL POLICY, Tracts on—*cont.*

1. The Regulations lately made concerning the Colonies considered, 1765.
2. England enslaved by her own Slave Colonies, by James Stephen, Esq., 1826.
3. State of the Commerce of Great Britain in Colonial and other Produce in 1830. 1831.
4. The Cocoa-nut Tree, by Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, 1832.
5. Appeal in behalf of the Inhabitants of Ceylon, 1835.
6. Proposal for founding a Colony on the Southern Coast of Australia, 1831.
7. Proposed National Society for the Cure and Prevention of Pauperism by means of Systematic Colonization, 1830.
8. Memoir on the Colonization of Natal, by J. Bannister, Esq., 1839.
9. Observations on the Climate, &c., of British Guiana, by John Hancock, M.D., 1835.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Select Dissertations on Colonies and Plantations, by Sir Josiah Child, Charles Davenant, LL.D., and Mr. William Wood, 1775.
2. Plain Statement of the Argument of Great Britain and her Colonies, 1775.
3. Jeremy Bentham to the National Convention of France.
4. Canada.—Emancipate your Colonies. Unpublished Argument, by Jeremy Bentham, 1838.
5. Introduction to a Course of Lectures on Colonization and Colonies, by Herman Merivale, A.M., 1839.
6. Speech of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., in the House of Commons, 25th July 1848, on Colonial Expenditure and Government, 1848.
7. Observations on the Speech of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., by J. T. Danson. 2d edition. 1848.
8. Speech of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., in the House of Commons, 25th June 1849, for a Commission to inquire into the State of the Colonies, 1849.
9. Speech of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, 8th February 1850, on Colonial Policy.
10. Analysis of the Census of New South Wales, by F. G. P. Neison, Esq., 1849.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. State of the Commerce of Great Britain, 1830. 2d edition. 1831.
2. State of the Commerce of Great Britain, 1831.
3. Memorial of the Committee appointed by the Free Trade Convention, 1832.
4. Article on the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Commerce in Holland, from the Edinburgh Review.
5. An Essay on Colonial Policy, from the Edinburgh Review, No. 84.
6. A Brief Sketch of the Political Importance of the British Colonies. 1824.
7. Considerations on the Value and Importance of the British North American Provinces, by Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. 3d edition. 1831.
8. Observations on the Proposed Alteration of the Timber Duties, by John Revans, 1831.
9. On the Timber Trade, by Henry Bliss, Esq., 1831.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

COLUMBUS: Memorials of, translated from the Spanish and Italian. 8vo. London, 1823.

COLUMELLA. *See* Classics and Translations.

COMBE: The Constitution of Man considered in relation to External Objects, by George Combe. 2d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1835.

COMMENTARIES and Paraphrases upon the Old and New Testaments, and the Apocrypha, comprising those by,—

——— Simon Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Ely. Folio. 6th ed. 3 vols. London, 1766.

——— William Lowth, B.D. 6th ed. Folio. London, 1766.

——— Richard Arnald, B.D. 2d ed. Folio. London, 1760.

——— Nathaniel Whitby, D.D., on the New Testament. 7th ed. Folio. London, 1760.

The above are bound uniform in gilt Russia, and make a fine set.

The Calvinistic critic, Mr. Orme, remarks on these books (excepting Arnald's) as follows:—"Patrick is one of the most sensible and useful commentators on the Old Testament. He had a competent measure of learning for the undertaking, of which he never makes any ostentatious display. The elder Lowth completed his work on the Old Testament, and the whole set, with Whitby on the New Testament, makes 6 vols. folio. Neither Patrick nor Lowth has as much Arminianism as Whitby, though they all belong to the same theological school. Whitby was superior to both in acuteness and research; but if the reader do not find in them the same talent, he will be exposed to less injury from specious and sophistical reasonings against some important doctrines of Christianity," that is, in Orme's estimation, of Calvinism.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c., Works on, viz.—

——— Ameilhon: Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Egyptiens sous le Règne des Ptolémées, par M. Ameilhon. 12mo. Paris, 1766.

——— American Commerce: An Examination of the New Tariff proposed by the Hon. Henry Baldwin, 1821.

——— ——— Speech of Mr. Webster on the Tariff, 1824.

——— ——— Tariff Law, 1824.

——— ——— Report of a Committee of the Citizens of Boston and its Vicinity, opposed to a further Increase of Duties on Importations, 1827.

8vo. 1 vol. Half calf.

——— Anderson: An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin (and Progress) of Commerce, from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time, by Adam Anderson, Esq. 2d edition. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1764.

——— Anderson (James, LL.D.), Tracts by, viz.—

1. An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws. Edinburgh, 1777.
2. A Calm Investigation of the Circumstances which have led to the Present Scarcity of Grain in Britain. London, 1801.

8vo. 1 vol.

The first of these Tracts contains the earliest exposition of the true theory of Rent, and is as scarce as it is valuable.

——— A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts; proving that they are the Source of the Greatness, Power, Riches, and Populousness of a State, by J—— B——, M.D. 8vo. London, 1758.

Included in the Collection of Tracts, reprinted by Lord Overstone; *see* Overstone. This very able work is pseudonymous. The Author was a Mr. Temple, a clothier, of Trowbridge, "who had immense erudition in his way. —Dean Tucker to Lord Kames, Life of the latter, iii. 161. 8vo. edition.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c., Works on—*cont.*

——— Bilhon : Dissertation sur l'Etat du Commerce des Romains, par M. Bilhon.

One only of several Tracts relative to Commerce in a 12mo. vol. Paris, V.Y.

——— Bouchaud : Théorie des Traités de Commerce entre les Nations, par M. Bouchaud. 12mo. Paris, 1777.

——— Brewster : Nine Essays on Trade, by Sir Francis Brewster. 12mo. London, 1702.

——— Britannia Languens, or a Discourse of Trade ; showing the Grounds and Reasons of the Increase and Decay of Land, Rents, National Wealth and Strength, &c. Post 8vo. London, 1680.

Included in the Collection of Tracts reprinted by Lord Overstone; *see* Overstone.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c., Tracts on, viz :—

——— A Select Collection of Early English Tracts on Commerce, from the originals of Mun, Roberts, North, and others, with a Preface (giving an Account of the Tracts), by J. R. M'C. 8vo. London, 1856. Only 100 copies printed, at the expense of the Political Economy Club, viz. :—

1. A Discovrse of Trade from England vnto the East Indies, by T. M. (Thomas Mun), 1621.
2. The Treasure of Traffike, or a Discourse of Forraigne Trade, by Lewes Roberts, 1641.
3. England's Treasure by Forraign Trade, or the Ballance of our Forraign Trade is the Rule of our Treasure, by Thomas Mun, 1664.
4. England's Interest and Improvement, by Samuel Fortrey, Esq., 1673.
5. England's Great Happiness, or a Dialogue between Content and Complaint by a real and hearty Lover of his King and Country, 1677.
6. Britannia Languens, or a Discourse of Trade, 1680.
7. Discourses upon Trade, 1691, (Sir Dudley North).
8. Considerations on the East India Trade, 1701.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

The last-mentioned tract is most able and profound. A controversy was carried on for several years previously to its appearance between the home manufacturers and the importers of East Indian silks and cotton stuffs. The former did not fail to resort to the arguments invariably used on such occasions, affirming that the substitution of Indian for English goods occasioned the ruin of our manufactures, the exportation of the coin, and the impoverishment of the kingdom. Such arguments could not be successfully resisted without showing the hollowness of the assumptions on which they were founded, and, maintaining in opposition to them that it is for the public advantage to buy whatever may be wanted in the cheapest markets. And this the author has done in a very masterly manner, with great force of reasoning, and variety of illustration. He has discussed the most specious objections that have been made, or that may be made to his doctrine, and has shown that none of them are well founded; that the important practical principle which he has laid down does not operate by fits and starts, but continuously at all times, and in all places ; and that it can never be departed from without loss and injury to the public. "He is, also, the first who has conclusively shown the advantage of employing machinery, and cheaper methods of production, in the manufacture of commodities; and who has proved that such employment, instead of being injurious to the labourers, is advantageous to them, as well as to the other classes of the community. And in doing this, he has set the powerful influence of the division of labour in a very striking point of view, and has illustrated it with a skill and felicity which even Smith has not surpassed, but by which he most probably profited."—(Literature of Political Economy, p. 100.)

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c., Tracts on—*cont.*

Lord Macaulay has passed a very high eulogium on this tract. "The pamphlet on the East India trade is excellent, first-rate. I have seen nothing of that age equal to it. Davenant's two tracts on the same subject are contemptible in comparison."

That this admirable tract should have had, when published, little or no influence, is wholly to be ascribed to the author being very far in advance of his age. It required a long series of still more powerful lights, and a far wider experience, to dissipate the prejudices which swayed his contemporaries and their successors.

There is a little bit of piracy in this tract quite unworthy of so excellent a writer. If the reader will turn to Waller's Panegyric on the Lord Protector (Cromwell), he will find the following lines :—

> "As Egypt does not on the clouds rely,
> But to the Nile owes more than to the sky;
> So, what our earth, and what our heaven, denies,
> Our ever-constant friend, the sea, supplies.
>
> "The taste of hot Arabia's spice we know,
> Free from the scorching sun that makes it grow;
> Without the worm, in Persian silks we shine;
> And, without planting, drink of every wine.
>
> "To dig for wealth we weary not our limbs;
> Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims:
> Ours is the harvest where the Indians mow,
> We plough the deep, and reap what others sow."

Now these verses have been imported into the tract on the East Indian trade in the following fashion, viz. :—

"As often as I consider these things, I am ready to say with myself, that God has bestowed his blessings upon men that have neither hearts nor skill to use them. For, why are we surrounded with the sea? Surely that our wants at home might be supplied by our navigation into other countries, the least and easiest labour. By this we taste the spices of Arabia, yet never feel the scorching sun which brings them forth; we shine in silks which our hands have never wrought; we drink of vineyards which we never planted; the treasures of those mines are ours in which we have never digg'd; we only plough the deep, and reap the harvest of every country in the world."—(Cap. x.)

1. State of the Commerce of Great Britain, with reference to Colonial and other Produce, for the Year 1832, by James Cook, Esq. 1832.
2. Ditto ditto, for 1833, by the same, 1833.
3. Inquiry into the Navigation Laws, and the Effects of their Alterations, &c., 1833.
4. Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, &c. of Great Britain, from 1792 to 1799, by George Rose, Esq. 2d edition. 1799.
5. England, Ireland, and America, by a Manchester Manufacturer (Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.) 2d edition. 1835.
6. Letters on Commercial Policy, by R. Torrens, Esq. (Colonel Torrens), 1833.
7. On the Proposed Alteration of the American Tariff, &c. by Thomas Cooper, M.D. 1824.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Remarks on the State of the Sugar Trade, &c., by James Cook, Esq. 1839.
2. The Slave Trade and the Sugar Duties, by W. R. Greg, 1844.
3. The Effect of an Alteration in the Sugar Duties, &c., by Macgregor Laird, Esq. 2d edition. 1844.
4. The Ministry and the Sugar Duties (by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.) 1844.
5. The Many sacrificed to the Few, proved by the Effects of the Sugar Monopoly, 1841.
6. Commercial and Financial Situation of the Country, 1841.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c., Tracts on—*cont.*

7. State of the Commerce of Great Britain, with reference to Colonial and other Produce, for 1833, by James Cook, Esq. 1833.
8. Ditto ditto, for 1832. 1832.
9. Tables showing the Progress of the Shipping Interest of the British Empire, United States, and France, by George Bayley, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, 1844.
10. The Stade Duties considered by William Hutt, Esq., M.P., 1839.
11. Observations on the Duty on Sea-borne Coal, and on the Peculiar Duties and Charges on Coal in the Port of London, by J. R. M'Culloch, 1830.

1. Two Speeches by the Right. Hon. W. Huskisson on Colonial and Foreign Commerce, 1825.
2. Speech of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson on the Navigation Laws 12th May 1826. 1826.
3. Speech of the Right. Hon. W. Huskisson on the Shipping Interest, 7th May 1827. 1827.
4. Account of the Levant Company, with Speech of Lord Grenville, 1825.
5. Letter respecting the Commercial Relations of Great Britain with Russia, 1825.
6. Effect of the East India Company's Monopoly on the Price of Tea, &c., from the Edinburgh Review of January 1824.
7. Letter on the Iron Trade, by H. J. Prescott, 1825.
8. Observations on the Restrictive and Prohibitory System, from the MSS. of Jeremy Bentham, Esq., by John Bowring. 1821.
9. Observations on the Injurious Consequences of the Restrictive System upon Foreign Commerce, 1820.
10. The Moral Influence of Free Trade, by Edward Baines, 1830.
11. The Exportation of Machinery, an Article from the 6th No. of the Westminster Review.
12. The Exportation of Machinery, by John Kennedy, Esq., 1824.
13. The Effects of the New System of Free Trade, by S. Atkinson, Esq., 1827.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Campomanes : Antiguedad Maritima de la Republica de Cartago, con el Periplo de su General Hannon, traducido del Griego è illustrado, por Don P. R. Campomanes. Small 4to. Madrid, 1756.

——— Capmany : Memorias Historicas sobre la Marina Comercio y Artes de la antigua Ciudad de Barcelona, por Don Antonio de Capmany. 4to. 4 vols. Madrid, 1779–91.

This work, which is a model of its kind, comprises a larger body of important and well-digested information respecting the early commerce and commercial institutions of Barcelona, and the Mediterranean ports generally, than is elsewhere to be found. The first two volumes contain the history of commerce, arts, &c.; the last two being a collection of documents relative thereto.

Capmany is the author of several other publications, the greater number of which will be found in this collection. They are universally distinguished by their learning, research, and good sense.

——— Cantillon : The Analysis of Trade, Commerce, Coin, Bullion, &c., by Philip Cantillon, late of the City of London, Merchant, 8vo. London, 1759.

——— Cary : A Discourse on Trade and other Matters relative to it, by John Cary, Esq., Merchant, of Bristol. 8vo. London, 1745.

——— Child : A New Discourse of Trade, &c., by Sir Josiah Child, Bart. 5th edition. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1751.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c.—*cont.*

——— China, Trade with, Tracts on, viz :—

1. A Chinese Commercial Guide, by J. R. Morrison. 2d edition. Macao, 1844.
2. The same Tract, 1st edition. Macao, 1834.
3. Maulmain Almanac and Supplement for 1844.

} 8vo. 1 vol. half Russia.

——— Commerce : Essai sur la Nature du Commerce en général, traduit de l'Anglois. 12mo. Londres, (Paris,) 1755. Veau fauve.

——— ——— Vues Politiques sur le. 12mo. Amst., 1759.

——— ——— Considérations sur le Commerce, et en particulier sur les Compagnies, Sociétés, et Maîtrises. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1758.

This unpretending little work was written by M. Clicquot-Blervache, Inspector of Commerce. Grimm, who had no great liking to publications of its class, and was, also, very fastidious, speaks of it in the highest terms. "*La clarté,*" says he, "*la pureté du style, jointes à un sens exquis, à d'excellens principes, et à un grand nombre d'observations judicieuses, rendent ce petit ouvrage précieux.*"—(Correspondance, ii. 285.)

——— ——— d'Angleterre, Essai sur l'Etat du. 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1755.

——— ——— Remarques sur plusieurs Branches de Commerce, de Navigation, etc. 12mo. Paris, 1757.

——— ——— Recherches sur le Commerce, ou Idées relatives aux Intérêts des différens Peuples de l'Europe. 2 vols. en 4 part. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1778.

This work consists, for the most part, of very learned and curious researches respecting the prices of commodities, labour, &c., previously to and after the discovery of America ; the variations in the coins of different countries ; the regulations respecting the rate of interest, and such like topics.

——— ——— Recueil d'Actes et Pièces concernant le Commerce. 12mo. Londres, (Paris,) 1754.

——— ——— des Grains : Pièces sur la Liberté du, par Baudeau, Turgôt, et autres. 12mo. Paris, V.Y. Veau fauve.

——— Commerce et Finances d'Espagne, Mémoires et Considérations sur le. 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, (Paris,) 1761.

——— Commercial Treaty with France in 1713 ; Collection of scarce Tracts on, including that by Defoe. London, 1713, &c.

——— ——— Treaty with France in 1786 ; Tracts on, viz :—

1. Historical and Political Remarks upon the Tariff of the Commercial Treaty, with Preliminary Observations, 1787. This tract has been attributed to Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, by whom the treaty was negociated. I believe, however, that it was really written by A. C. Schomberg, M.A., author of learned treatises on the Roman Law and the Laws of Rhodes. *See* Schomberg.
2. A complete Investigation of the Eden Treaty, as it may affect the Commerce, the Revenue, and the General Policy of Great Britain, 1787.
3. A View of the Treaty of Commerce with France, signed at Versailles in 1786, by Mr. Eden. 2d edition. 1787.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Commerce de Russie, Essai sur le, avec l'Histoire de ses Découvertes. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1777.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c.—*cont.*

——— Condillac : Le Commerce et le Gouvernement considérés relativement l'un à l'autre, par M. l'Abbé Condillac. 12mo. Amsterdam, (Paris,) 1776.

——— Considerations on the Trade and Finances of the Kingdom since the Peace, by the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville. 4to. London, 1766.

——— Corn Laws, Tracts on, viz :—

1. A Compendium of the Laws affecting Corn, &c., since 1660. 1826.
2. Price of Corn and Wages of Labour, by Sir Edward West, 1826.
3. Speech on the Corn Laws, by W. W. Whitmore, Esq., in the House of Commons, on 28th April 1825. 1825.
4. A Letter to the Electors of Bridgenorth on the Corn Laws, by W. W. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., 1826.
5. The Corn Laws considered in their Effect on the Labourer Tenant, and Landlord, 1826.
6. Cheap Corn best for Farmers, by Henry Drummond, Esq., M.A. 1826.
7. A Catechism on the Corn Laws, by Colonel Thomson, 1827.
8. A Collection of Conflicting Opinions upon the Corn Question, 1825.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Observations on the Principles which enter into the Commerce in Grain, by Dugald Bannatyne, Esq., 1816.
2. Speech of C. C. Western, Esq., M.P., in the House of Commons, on March 7th, 1816, on the Distressed State of the Agriculture, 1816.
3. Abstract of the Fiar Prices for the County of Edinburgh of the best Wheat, &c., from 1640 to 1809.
4. Thoughts on the Expediency of a Relaxation of the Corn Laws, 1822.
5. A Letter to Mr. Canning on Agricultural Distress, 1823.
6. Observations on the Existing Corn Laws, by John Hays, 1824.
7. Examination of the Resolutions of the Merchants, &c., of London as to a Revision of the Corn Laws, 1825.
8. The Corn Question, in a Letter to the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, 1825.
9. An Address in Defence of the Corn Laws, by G. Higgins, Esq., 1826.
10. Reasonable Protection defended, by a Cumberland Farmer, 1826.
11. Corn, Trade, Wages, and Rent, by Edward Cayley, Esq., 1826.
12. A Letter from the Earl of Stanhope on the Corn Laws, 1826.
13. The Relative Importance of Agriculture and Foreign Trade, by John Benett, Esq., M.P., 1827.
14. Practical Observations on the Importation of Foreign Corn, by Layton Cooke, 1826.
15. The Apology of an English Landowner, 1827.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Statements in respect to the Repeal of the Existing Corn Laws, by J. R. M'Culloch, 1841.
2. Memorandums in relation to the Importation of Foreign Beef and Live Stock, by the same, 1842.
3. Influences of the Corn Laws, by James Wilson, Esq., 1839.
4. Justice to our Corn Growers and Corn Eaters, 1839.
5. On the Necessity of Agricultural Protection to the Cultivators of Great Britain, by Archibald Alison, Esq., F.R.S., 1844.
6. Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn, by J. G. Hubbard, Esq., 1842.
7. The Sliding Scale, or a Fixed Duty, by the Rev. C. Nevile, 1841.
8. A Letter to Kirkman Finlay, Esq., on the Importation of Foreign Corn, by James Pennington, Esq., 1840.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c., Tracts on—*cont.*

9. The Three Prize Essays (of the Corn Law League) on Agriculture and the Corn Law, 1842. (By Messrs. Hope, Morse, and Greg.)
10. Speech of Lord Howick on the Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1844.

1. Statements in respect to the Repeal, &c., of the Existing Corn Laws, by J. R. M'Culloch, 1841.
2. A Few Words on the Corn Laws, by Sir J. C. Dalbiac, in answer to the Statements in Mr. M'Culloch's Pamphlet, 1841.
3. An Inquiry into the Principles which should regulate the Duties on Foreign Corn, in answer to the Statements in Mr. M'Culloch's Pamphlet, by Geo. Taylor, Esq., W.S., 1842.
4. Memorandums on the Importation of Foreign Beef and Live Stock, by J. R. M'Culloch, 1842.
5. How will Free Trade in Corn affect the Farmer? by C. J. Welford, Esq., 1843.
6. Reasons for not repealing the Corn Laws, by John Broadhurst, Esq., 1839.
7. Three Letters to the Marquis of Chandos, on the Effects of the Corn Laws, by R. Torrens, Esq., F.R.S. (Col. Torrens), 1839.
8. Letters on the Corn Laws, &c., by H. B. T. (Jas. Deacon Hume, Esq., one of the Secretaries to the Board of Trade), 1834.
9. The Consequences of the Sliding Scale examined and exposed, by Lord Monteagle, 1843.

8vo. 1 vol.

1. Corn and Currency, by Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., 1828. Very scarce.
2. Free Trade in Corn the Interest of the Landlord, &c., by a Cumberland Landowner, 1828.
3. Article on Mr. Jacob's Report on the Trade in Corn, from the Edinburgh Review of 1826.
4. A Letter on the Corn Laws, by the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, in 1814. 1826.
5. Paper Currency and Corn Laws.
6. Considerations on the Effects of Bounties on Exported Corn, &c., 1768.
7. Considerations on the Protection required by British Agriculture, by Wm. Jacob, Esq., F.R.S. 1814.

8vo. 1 vol.

The first pamphlet in the above volume is principally remarkable for the elaborate reasoning by which the author endeavours to show that the interest of that large portion of the national debt that had been contracted during the depreciation of the currency (1809–1819) should be proportionally reduced, because of the currency having recovered its value. But, though apparently fair and reasonable, it may be easily shown that this proposal was altogether indefensible, and that its adoption would have been equivalent to a partial bankruptcy. Though the circumstance was overlooked by Sir James Graham, the depreciation must have acted on the price of the funds precisely as it did act on other things. Had it not existed a proportionally less sum would have sufficed to buy perpetual annuities in the 3, 4, 5, &c. per cents. And that being the case, it is obvious that to have reduced such annuities on pretence of the value of money having risen to par would have been palpably unjust.

And though its injustice had been less certain, it is plain, owing to the changes that are always taking place among the holders of funded property, that very many of those who had bought into the funds when the currency was most depreciated must have sold out when it was at par or near it. Hence, as the proposed reduction would not have affected great numbers of those who are supposed to have profited by the depreciation, it was really as inapplicable as it was subversive of all sound principle. But, how objectionable soever, this scheme, and others of the same character, had, for a while, many supporters. I am not quite sure, but I rather think, that Sir James latterly admitted that he had been mistaken in the views he originally took of this question.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c., Tracts on—*cont.*

1. Considerations on the Corn Laws, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D., 1839.
   This Tract, supposed to have been written in 1776, was not published till 1808.
2. Report of Discussions in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the Corn Laws, 1839.
3. Letter on the Corn Laws to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by W. W. Whitmore, Esq., 1839.
4. A Second Letter on the Corn Laws to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by W. W. Whitmore, Esq., 1839.
5. The Repeal of the Corn Laws, &c., by John Gladstone, Esq., 1839.
6. Speech of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., on the Corn Laws, 1839.
7. Letter to Sir Robert Peel on the Corn Laws, by J. P. Westhead, 1839.
8. Reasons for not repealing the Corn Laws, by John Broadhurst, Esq., 1839.
9. The Question of the Corn Laws considered, &c., by W. Clarke, 1839.
10. The House of Lords, the People's Charter, and the Corn Laws, by Sir F. Blake, Bart., 1839.
11. An Address to the People of the United Kingdom on the Corn Laws, by J. D. C., 1839.
12. Letters to a Noble Lord on National Distress, (1839).
13. A Few Facts on the Corn Laws, by Arthur Ashpitel, 1839.
14. Senior's (A) Letters on the Corn Laws, by a Member of the Temple, 1839.
15. Effects of the Importation of Wheat on the Profits of Farming, by Hevitt Davis, 1839.
16. An Address to the Chelmsford and Essex Agricultural Society on the Corn Laws, by T. Barrett Lennard, Esq., 1839.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Dangeul—Nickolls: Remarques sur les Avantages et les Désavantages de la France et de la Grande Bretagne par rapport au Commerce. Traduit de l'Anglois du Chevalier John Nickolls. 3me édition. 12mo. Paris, 1754.

——— Defoe: A Plan of the English Commerce, being a Complete Prospect of the Trade of this Nation, as well the Home Trade as the Foreign, (by Daniel Defoe.) 8vo. London, 1730.

——— Depping: Histoire du Commerce entre le Lévant et l'Europe depuis les Croisades jusqu'à la Fondation des Colonies d'Amérique, par M. Depping. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1830.

——— Deslandes: Essai sur la Marine des Anciens, et particulièrement sur leurs Vaisseaux de Guerre, par M. Deslandes. 12mo. Paris, 1768.

——— Dictionnaire Universel, Théorique et Pratique, du Commerce et de la Navigation, par une Association des Gens des Lettres, Marchands, &c. 8vo. 2 gros vols. Paris, 1860–62.

An elaborate and valuable work. But in attempting to make it complete, the editors have included many things that had much better have been omitted, and which have increased its size so as to render it unwieldy, and unsuitable for ordinary use.

——— Dobbs, on the Trade and Improvement of Ireland. 8vo. Dublin, 1729–1731. *See* Ireland, Works on.

——— East India Trade, Tracts on. *See* India.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c.—*cont.*

——— Evelyn : Navigation and Commerce, their Original and Progress, by J. Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S. Small 8vo. London, 1674.

Included in the Collection of Tracts reprinted by Lord Overstone.

——— Forbonnais : Elémens du Commerce, par M. Forbonnais. 2de édition. 12mo. 2 vols. Leyde, (Paris,) 1754.

——— Formaleoni : Histoire Philosophique et Politique du Commerce, de la Navigation, et des Colonies des Anciens dans la Mer Noire, traduite de l'Italien du Signor Formaleoni, par le Chev. d'Hennin. 12mo. 2 vols. Vénise, 1789.

——— Saggio sulla Nautica Antica dei Veneziani. 8vo. Venezia, 1783.

——— Galiani : Dialogues sur le Commerce des Bleds, par M. Galiani. 8vo. Londres, (Paris,) 1770.

These *Dialogues* were written by Galiani, Secretary to the Neapolitan Embassy at Paris. They are opposed to the system of the Economists, and to the unlimited freedom of the corn trade, though without approving of absolute prohibition. They are not, however, indebted for their celebrity to their philosophy, of which they are destitute, but to their vivacity, wit, and the brilliancy of their style. Perhaps no foreigner ever obtained so perfect a mastery over the delicacies of the French language, as Galiani has displayed in these Dialogues. Voltaire said of them, *Il semble que Platon et Molière se soient réunis pour composer cet ouvrage.* And even Turgot, though hostile to the principles advanced by Galiani, said of the work in a letter to the Abbé Morellet :—" On ne peut soutenir une bien mauvaise cause avec plus d'esprit, plus de grâces, plus d'adresse, de bonne plaisanterie, de finesse même, et de discussion dans les détails. Un tel livre, écrit avec cette élégance, cette légèreté de ton, cette propriété, et cette originalité d'expression, et par un étranger, est un phénomène peut-être unique. L'ouvrage est très-amusant ; et malheureusement il sera très-difficile d'y répondre de façon à dissiper la séduction de ce qu'il y a de spécieux dans les raisonnemens et de piquant dans la forme. Je voudrais avoir du temps, mais je n'en ai point ; vous n'en avez pas non plus. Dupont est absorbé dans son journal ; l'Abbé Baudeau répondra trop en économiste."—(Mémoires de Morellet, i. 193.)

This was a pretty distinct intimation that in Turgot's opinion Morellet had better decline the task of confuting Galiani ; but Morellet thought otherwise, and produced his *Réfutation des Dialogues sur le Commerce des Bleds* ; this, however, though a respectable work, had little effect. The matter-of-fact reasonings of Morellet were not the sort of weapons with which to contend against the wit, the raillery, and the badinage of the *Dialogues.*

——— Gee : The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain considered, by Joshua Gee. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1755.

——— Genovesi : Lezioni di Commercio, o sia di Economia Civile. Dell' Abate Antonio Genovesi. 12mo. 2 vols. Milano, 1820.

——— Hagemeister : Report on the Commerce of the Ports of New Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, made to the Russian Government in 1835. From the original of M. de Hagemeister. 8vo. London, 1836.

——— Hawkins : Observations on the Tin Trade of the Ancients in Cornwall, and on the Ictis of Diodorus Siculus, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart, F.A.S. 8vo. London, 1811. Half mor., uncut.

——— Herbert : Essai sur la Police Générale des Grains, par (M. C. J. Herbert.) 12mo. Berlin, (Paris,) 1755. Calf, ex.

This is, in all respects, an excellent treatise, and may, indeed, be safely placed at the head of the works on commerce that had appeared in France, or anywhere else on the Continent, previously to the æra of Quesnay and the Economists. It is clearly

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and ably written, and contains every argument that could be advanced to show the pernicious consequences of restrictions on the corn trade, and the advantages of freedom, with the exception of those that may be deduced from the new doctrines as to rent and profits.

——— Holland : Proposals made by his late Highness the Prince of Orange to the States General, and to the States of Holland and West Friezeland, for Redressing and Amending the Trade of the Republic (Holland), translated from the Dutch. 8vo. London, 1751.

This scarce and very valuable tract is included in the Collection of Tracts reprinted by Lord Overstone.

——— Huet : Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens, par M. Huet, Evêque d'Avranches. 8vo. Lyons, 1763.

——— King : The British Merchant, or Commerce Preserved, by Mr. Charles King and other eminent Merchants. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1721. Calf, ex.

——— Law : Money and Trade considered, with a Proposal for supplying the Nation with Money, by the famous John Law. Foulis, Glasgow, 1760.

——— Luzac : La Richesse de la Hollande, par M. Luzac. 4to. 2 vols. 1778.

——— Macpherson : Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, by David Macpherson. 4to. 4 vols. London, 1805. Russia.

——— ——— The History of the European Commerce with India. 4to. 1812. Half Russia.

——— Mallet : De la Ligue Hanséatique, de son Origine, ses Progrès, &c., par M. Mallet. 8vo. Genève, 1805.

——— M'Culloch : On Commerce, its Principles and History, by J. R. M'Culloch. 8vo. London, 1833.

——— ——— A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. New edition. 8vo. London, 1859–60.

——— Melon : Essai Politique sur le Commerce, par M. Melon. 12mo. Paris, 1736. Veau fauve.

——— ——— The same Work in English, with Notes by David Bindon, Esq. 8vo. Dublin, 1739.

——— Mengotti : Del Commercio de' Romani, dalla Prima Guerra Punica a Costantino, Dissertazione di Francesco Mengotti.
——— ——— Il Colbertismo, ossia della Libertà di Commercio de' Prodotti della Terra.
} 12mo. In 1 vol. Milano, 1802.

——— ——— The last-mentioned Dissertation, viz., "Il Colbertismo," in 8vo. Firenze, 1819.

——— Mer Noire : Observations sur le Commerce de la Mer Noire et des Pays qui la bordent. 12mo. Amst., 1787.

——— Mirabeau : Lettres sur le Commerce des Grains, par le Marquis de Mirabeau. 12mo. Paris, 1768. Veau fauve.

——— Morellet : Prospectus d'un Nouveau Dictionnaire du Commerce, par M. l'Abbé Morellet. 8vo. Paris, 1769.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c.—*cont.*

——— Morellet: Réfutation des Dialogues sur le Commerce des Bleds, par Morellet. 8vo. Paris, 1770. Old mor. *See* Galiani.

——— Mun: England's Treasure by Forraign Trade, or the Balance of our Forraign Trade is the Rule of our Treasure. Written by Thomas Mun, of London, Merchant. Small 8vo. London, 1664.*

——— ——— The same Work, in 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1775.

The circumstances which led to the publication of this work and of Mun's tracts on the trade to India (*ante*, p. 104) deserve to be stated.

Previously to the formation of the E. I. Company, in 1600, it had been the policy of England, as of other nations, to prohibit the exportation of the precious metals, which were then reckoned the only real wealth that a country could possess. But bullion being one of the most advantageous articles of export to the East, this prohibition was relaxed, under certain conditions, in favour of the E. I. Company. And whatever may now be thought of it, this, when taken, was a considerable step in advance; and in no long time it was much and strenuously objected to, as being subversive of all sound principle and highly injurious to the public interests. On this occasion Mun, a distinguished merchant, came forward in defence of the Company. He did not, however, take his stand on the broad ground that the exportation of bullion to the East was advantageous because it was more valuable there then here. He had recourse to a more subtle theory, and tried to reconcile the interests of his clients with the opinions then generally entertained. In this view he contended that the exportation of bullion by the Company was advantageous because they employed it to purchase commodities in India, most part of which was afterwards sent to the continent, whence a greater amount of bullion was imported in their stead than had originally been expended upon them in India. And hence the famous doctrine of the *Balance of Trade*, that is, of an excess of exports over imports; the excess being, it was taken for granted, necessarily paid in gold and silver. No sophistry was ever more completely successful. Its influence was not confined to England, but extended to most other countries. The rule that in dealing with strangers "we must ever sell more to them yearly than we consume of theirs in value," was looked upon as infallible. Its merits were proclaimed alike by philosophers and merchants, while statesmen exerted themselves to give it a practical effect. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures ceased to be objects of public solicitude. The "balance of trade" was regarded as the only source of national wealth, and the only measure of its increase; and all the complex machinery of premiums and bounties on the one hand, and of restrictions and prohibitions on the other, was set in motion to render it favourable. It soon, however, became obvious that customs regulations, how vigilantly soever they might be enforced, were not sufficient to make the golden current flow in the desired channels. Recourse was, consequently, had to still more stringent measures. Treaties and alliances were entered into and set aside, fleets were sent to sea, armies were embodied, and sanguinary conflicts waged in every quarter of the globe, in the vain attempt to realise an imaginary advantage, to seize a mere *ignis fatuus*. And such and so powerful was the delusion, that long after its fallaciousness had been fully demonstrated by North, and by Hume, Smith, and others, it continued to maintain an unimpaired ascendancy. Even in our own times Parliament was annually congratulated on the excess of the exports over the imports. The gilded image of clay and mud stood for more than a century, an object of slavish adoration, after its foundations had been rent in all directions. (From the preface to this tract in the volume printed for the Political Economy Club.)

——— Necker: De la Législation et le Commerce des Grains, par M. Necker. 8vo. Paris, 1776. Mor., ex.

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* But written as early as 1635 or 1640. Literature of Political Economy, p. 38.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c.—*cont.*

——— North : Discourses upon Trade, principally directed to the Cases of the Interest, Coynage, Clipping, and Increase of Money, (by Sir Dudley North, Brother to the Lord Keeper Guildford.) 4to. Orig. edition. London, 1691. Very rare. Fine portrait and MS. note of Lord Macaulay inserted.

I have characterized this work as follows in the Preface to the Tracts published for the Political Economy Club :—

North is an uncompromising advocate of commercial freedom. He is not, like the greater number of his predecessors, well-informed on one subject and erroneous on others. An Achilles without a heel, he has no vulnerable points, no bounties, no duties, no prohibitions. His system is sound throughout, consentaneous in its parts, and complete. His reasoning in defence of a moderate seignorage is quite conclusive. Had it been acted upon, the new silver coins issued during the great recoinage of 1696–98 would not have begun, almost immediately, to disappear ; and the currency of last century would, speaking generally, have been vastly improved. In commercial matters he shows that nations have the same interest as individuals. He exposes the folly of thinking that any trade advantageous to the merchant can be injurious to the public ; and he ridicules the efforts to retain the precious metals in a country by dint of customs regulations, pronouncing them to be no better than attempts to hedge in the cuckoo! "For," as he truly observes, "no people ever yet grew rich by policies ; but it is peace, and industry, and freedom that bring trade and wealth, and nothing else."

——— Pitkin : A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America, including an Account of Banks, Manufactures, Internal Trade, &c., by Timothy Pitkin, Esq. 8vo. New Haven, 1835.

——— Postlethwayt : The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, by Malachy Postlethwayt, Esq. Folio. 2 vols. London.

——— Proposals for constituting a Council of Trade in Scotland. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1757.

This work has been usually ascribed to the famous John Law, of Mississippi celebrity. But it has latterly been affirmed, and apparently on pretty good grounds, that it owes its origin to Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England.

——— Richardson : An Essay on the Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade, consequently of the Value of Lands in Britain, and on the Means to restore both, (by —— Richardson, Esq.) 4to. London, 1744.

It is now ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, that this work, which has been ascribed by Adam Smith and others to Sir Matthew Decker, was really the work of Mr. Richardson, a merchant, who died abroad in 1767. It is liberal and able.

——— Roberts : The Merchants' Mappe of Commerce, wherein the Universal Manner and Matter of Trade is compendiously handled, &c., by Lewes Roberts, Merchant. Folio. London, 1638. In the original morocco binding.

——— ——— The Treasure of Traffike, or a Discourse of Forraigne Trade, &c. 4to. London, 1641.

——— Scherer : Histoire Raisonnée du Commerce de la Russie, par M. Scherer. 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. Paris, 1788.

——— Serionne (de) : Le Commerce de la Hollande, ou Tableau du Commerce des Hollandais dans les Quatre Parties du Monde, par Acarias de Serionne. 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1768.

——— Sismondi : De la Richesse Commerciale, ou Principes d'Economie Politique appliqués à la Législation du Commerce, par M. Simonde de Sismondi. 8vo. 2 vols. Genève, 1803. Calf, ex.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c.—*cont.*

——— Smith: Three Tracts on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws, by Charles Smith, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1766.

——— ——— Another Copy, with Life of the Author, and some Additions, by George Chalmers 8vo. London, 1804.

——— Stevenson: Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce, from the Earliest Periods to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century, by William Stevenson, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1824.

——— Stirling: The Philosophy of Trade, or Outlines of a Theory of Profits and Prices, &c., by Pat. James Stirling, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1846.

——— Sugar (East and West India): Tracts published in 1822 and 1823, on the Controversy respecting the Equalization of the Duties on East and West India Sugar, with a Report of the Debate on the Question in the House of Commons. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1822–23.

——— Toiles Peintes: Tracts in the Controversy in relation to the Admission of Printed Cloths into France, by Forbonnais, Morellet, and others. 12mo. 1755–59. Veau fauve. Very scarce.

The question discussed in this volume in regard to the importation of printed cloths excited great interest in France at the time when the tracts appeared, as it had previously done in England. Their importation was, on the one hand, opposed by the manufacturers, who resorted to the sophistry usual on such occasions, while, on the other, it was advocated by the merchants, whose interests and those of the public luckily coincided. The cause of the latter was espoused by Morellet, in the tract entitled *Réflexions sur les Avantages de la libre Fabrication et de l'Usage des Toiles Peintes en France*; Genève, 1758. Though diffuse and less conclusive than it might have been, this is a sound and convincing tract. To counteract its effect the manufacturers published a reply to it, entitled *Examen des Effets que doivent produire dans le Commerce de France l'Usage et la Fabrication des Toiles Peintes, ou Réponse à l'Ouvrage*, &c.; Genève, 1759. We are told by Grimm that this last-mentioned tract was written by an advocate of the name of Moreau, of whom and of whose work he speaks in terms of severe but just censure. Among other things Grimm observes, in reference to some statements of Moreau as to the indirect results of these discussions, that he had not failed—"Se jeter dans les généralités, de faire remarquer au gouvernement que cet esprit philosophique, cette envie de raisonner et d'examiner qui s'est emparée de la nation, est un esprit pernicieux qui tend à diminuer l'autorité du roi et de ses ministres. Il faut être bien vil pour combattre avec de pareilles armes. Si nos ministres étaient assez vils eux-mêmes pour croire qu'il vaut mieux maîtriser une troupe d'esclaves que de commander à une nation qui pense, M. Moreau pourrait se flatter de faire sa cour par de pareilles bassesses."

One would think that there was nothing in this statement to object to, but the Censor thought otherwise, and when Grimm's correspondence was published, the article on *Toiles Peintes* was struck out.* We are glad to have to add that the Government of that day (1759) was sagacious enough to see on which side truth and the public interests really lay; and that it admitted foreign printed cloths on paying the reasonable duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

——— Torrens: An Essay on the External Corn Trade, by Colonel Torrens. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1827. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Tucker. *See* Tucker.

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* It is now given in the Supplement to the Correspondence, p. 102, &c.

COMMERCE, CORN TRADE, &c.—*cont.*

——— Ulloa—Forbonnais : Rétablissement des Manufactures et du Commerce d'Espagne. Traduit de l'Espagnol de Don Bernardo de Ulloa, par Forbonnais (?) 12mo. Amsterdam, (Paris,) 1753.

——— Ustariz : Théorie et Pratique du Commerce et de la Marine. Traduction libre sur l'Espagnol de Don Geronymo de Ustariz. 4to. Paris, 1753. Calf, ex.

——— Vénise : Essai de l'Histoire du Commerce de Vénise. 12mo. Paris, 1729.

——— Vincent : The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean, by William Vincent, D.D. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1807. Russia, ex.

The first volume of this valuable work, originally published in 1797, contains an account of the voyage of Nearchus, the Admiral of Alexander the Great, from the Indus to the Euphrates. This account, though not translated from, is principally founded on, the journal of the voyage given by Arrian (of Nicomedia), the historian of Alexander, in his book on India, the statements in the latter being compared with and illustrated by other ancient and a host of modern authorities.

The second volume principally consists of what is called the "Periplus of the Erythræan Sea," from an ancient work of that name, giving an account not merely of the coasts of the Red Sea, but also of those of Southern Arabia, Persia, and Western India. Neither the author nor the epoch of this work is ascertained. It has, indeed, been commonly ascribed to Arrian, the historian of Alexander, to whom, as stated above, we are indebted for the account of the voyage of Nearchus. But it is now generally admitted that there is no good ground for supposing Arrian to be its author. Dr. Vincent says, it "certainly was not his;" and supposes it to have been the work of a Greek, a native of Egypt, and a merchant of Alexandria, prior to Arrian, by about a century. But, whoever may have been the author of this Periplus, it is an extremely curious and interesting relic. Dr. Vincent makes it, as in the case of the voyage of Nearchus, the foundation of a lengthened work, embracing a detailed account of the navigation and trade of the ancients in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Elaborate dissertations are annexed to this volume on the country of the Seres; the places and articles referred to in the magnificent account of the commerce of Tyre, in the 27th chapter of the prophet Ezekiel; the compass of the Chinese, &c. (*See, also,* St. Croix, Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexandre, pp. 88–102, éd. 2de; Penny Cyclopædia, art. Arrian, &c.)

This work evinces throughout great industry, research, and good sense, and is a valuable contribution to the geography of antiquity and the history of commerce. Its principal fault is its prolixity; it might have been compressed, without injury to its merits, within considerably smaller limits.

——— Wood : A Survey of Trade, in Four Parts, with Considerations on Money and Bullion, by William Wood, Esq. 8vo. London, 1718.

COMTE : Traité de Législation, ou Exposition des Lois Générales, par Charles Comte. 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1826.

CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS. *See* Classics, Translations, &c.

CONDAMINE : Journal du Voyage à l'Equateur, par M. De la Condamine. 4to. Paris, 1751. Red mor., ex.

——— Relation Abrégé d'un Voyage fait dans l'Intérieur d'Amérique Méridionale, par M. De la Condamine. 8vo. Maestricht, 1778.

CONDE : Histoire de la Domination des Arabes et des Maures en Espagnol et en Portugal, redigée sur l'Histoire traduite de l'Arabe en Espagnol de M. Joseph Conde, par M. De Marlès. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1825. Calf, gilt.

Conder : Italy, by Josiah Conder, Esq. 12mo. 3 vols. London, 1831.

——— The Modern Traveller ; a Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical, of the Various Countries of the Globe. 12mo. 30 vols. London, 1830.

This is an excellent work. The descriptions principally consist of extracts from the best travellers ; and the historical portions are carefully condensed from the best authorities. The entire work is conscientiously composed, and may be depended upon.

Condillac : Cours d'Etude pour l'Instruction du Prince de Parme, par M. l'Abbé De Condillac. 4to. 13 vols. Deux Ponts, 1782. Veau fauve, gilt.

Though it has Deux Ponts on its title pages, this edition was really printed at Parma. The work was intended to be a Course of Instruction for the use of the Prince of Parma ; but after a few copies had got into circulation, some passages in it were supposed, by the Court of Madrid, to be of too liberal a character, and its sale was prohibited. Eventually, however, the passages objected to being modified or suppressed, the prohibition was removed, and the work appeared with Deux Ponts on the titles. A spurious edition in 16 vols. had already been issued from that city.

The works of Condillac are distinguished by clearness of style and closeness of reasoning. That portion of the *Cours d'Etudes* which consists of a general historical outline is said by a very good judge (M. Daunou) to be *Peut-être l'esquisse le plus raisonnable et le plus impartial qui existe* (*Etudes Historiques*, iv. 393). The last volume of the *Cours*, on the study of history, was contributed by Condillac's brother, the Abbé de Mably, and is not the best of the series.

——— An Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge, from the French of Condillac, by Mr. Nugent. 8vo. London, 1756.

Condorcet : Esquisse d'un Tableau Historique des Progrès de l'Esprit Humain, par Condorcet. 8vo. Paris, 1822. Calf, ex.

Condorcet—Turgot : The Life of M. Turgot, Comptroller General of the Finances of France in 1774, 1775, and 1776, from the French of the Marquis Condorcet. 8vo. London, 1787

Confession of Faith (the), and Larger and Shorter Catechisms, Solemn League, Covenants, &c., of the Church of Scotland. 8vo. Edin., 1855.

——— Same Book. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1827. Mor., ex.

The principal pieces in this collection, including the Confession of Faith, the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, the Form of Church Government, &c., were drawn up by the Assembly of Divines held at Westminster in 1645 and 1646, when Presbyterianism was in the ascendant. It was attended by delegates from Scotland ; and the pieces referred to having been examined and approved in 1647, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, were ratified and enforced by Acts of the Scottish Parliament in 1649 and 1690. And though for the most part neglected and forgotten in England, they continue to be of the highest authority in Scotland, and are appealed to as standards by all classes of Protestants, whether churchmen or dissenters.

Confucius : La Morale de. 12mo. Paris, 1783. Large paper. Red mor., Derome.

Cook : History of the Reformation in Scotland, by George Cook, D.D. 2d ed. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinb. 1819.
——— History of the Church of Scotland, from the Reformation to the Revolution. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1815.
} Uniform, calf, ex.

Cook : The Voyages of Captain James Cook and others to the Southern and Northern Hemispheres. 4to. 5 vols., and 2 vols. Atlas. London, 1777–84. Calf, gilt, fine. *See* Hawkesworth.

Cooke : The Medallic History of Rome by, &c. *See* Roman History.

Cooper—Socrates : The Life of Socrates, collected from Xenophon, Plato, &c., by J. G. Cooper, jun., Esq. 3d ed. 8vo. London, 1750.

——— Letters concerning Taste, to which are added Essays on similar and other Subjects by the Author of the Life of Socrates. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1757.

Coplestone : An Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination, by Edward Coplestone, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1821. Calf, ex.

——— Letters of, to Sir R. Peel. 8vo. Oxford, 1819.

Cordiner : Antiquities and Scenery in the North of Scotland, by the Rev. Charles Cordiner. 4to. London, 1780. Old calf, gilt.

Corneille : Œuvres de Pierre Corneille, avec le Commentaire de Voltaire, et les Jugements de La Harpe. 8vo. 11 vols. Paris, 1821.
——— Chefs-d'Œuvre de Th. Corneille. 8vo. Paris, 1821.
} Uniform, green mor., ex.

——— Vie de P. Corneille. *See* Taschereau.

Corney : Curiosities of Literature, by J. D'Israeli, Esq., illustrated by Bolton Corney, Esq. 2nd ed. 8vo. London, 1838. Olive mor.

——— Researches on the Bayeux Tapestry ; and a Critique on the New Biographical Dictionary. London, 1838 and 1839. In 1 thin vol. 8vo. Mor., gilt.

Corney's Tracts are among the most effective pieces of criticism we have ever met with. He is intimately acquainted with the subjects of which he treats ; he is distinguished by the variety and accuracy of his researches ; and his style is as pungent as his facts are telling.

Cory : A Practical Treatise on Accounts, Mercantile, Private, and Official, by I. P. Cory, Esq. 8vo. London, 1840.

Coryat : Crudities, by Thomas Coryat ; reprinted from the Edition of 1611, with his Letters from India, &c. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1776. Light calf, gilt.

This is a very curious book. Coryat, the son of the rector of Adcombe in Somerset, was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and had a great deal of originality, shrewdness, and vanity in his composition. He had a strong desire to visit foreign countries; and having left England for that purpose in 1608, he travelled mostly on foot, and in the same pair of shoes (!), through France, the north of Italy to Venice, of which he gives a full description, and then by Germany back to England. His account of this expedition, which he called his "Crudities," was dedicated to Prince Henry, son of James I., and to it is prefixed a great number of "testimonials," mostly in verse, by Ben Johnson, Drayton, and the first men of the time, apparently in praise, but really in ridicule of the author. The book has, however, a great deal of merit, and supplies much information which must at the time have been equally new and valuable. In 1612, the year after the Crudities were published, Coryat set out on another journey, in which he proposed to visit on foot the Holy Land, the East Indies, China, &c. He died at Surat in the course of this expedition. Only a few notices of this portion of his travels have been preserved, but they are such as make us regret the loss of the full account.

Coryat is said to have been the first who introduced table forks into England. And how necessary soever these articles may appear to us, they were entirely unknown

CORYAT—*cont.*

in Greece and Rome, and only began to be introduced in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.* It is true that instruments called forks were occasionally heard of in the houses of the great and the rich before that period; but, besides being excessively rare, it is more than probable that they were wholly used in eating preserves and delicacies of that sort, without ever serving as ordinary table forks.† Coryat, who had been acquainted with the best people in England, never met with a fork till he visited Italy, where they were introduced long before they found their way into other countries. His statement is as follows, viz. :—

"I observed a custome in all those Italian cities and townes through the which I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my trauels, neither doe I thinke that any other nation of Christendome doth vse it, but only Italy. The Italian and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe alwaies at their meales vse a little forke when they eut their meate. For while with their knife, which they hold in one hand, they eut the meate out of the dish, they fasten their forke, which they hold in their other hand, vpon the same dish, so that whatsoeuer he be that sitting in the company of any others at meale, should vnaduisedly touch the dish of meate with his fingers from which all at the table doe eut, he will giue occasion of offence vnto the company, as hauing transgressed the lawes of good manners, in so much that for his error he shall be at the least brow-beaten, if not reprehended in wordes. This forme of feeding I vnderstand is generally vsed in all places of Italy, their forkes being for the most part made of yron or steele, and some of siluer, but those vsed only by gentlemen. The reason of this their curiosity is, because the Italian cannot by any means indure to have his dish touched with fingers, seing all mens fingers are not alike cleane. Hereupon I my self thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked eutting of meate, not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and oftentimes in England since I came home: being once quipped for that frequent vsing of my forke, by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, one Mr. Laurence Whitaker, who in his merry humour doubted not to call me at table *furcifer*, only for vsing a forke at feeding, but for no other cause."—(Crudities, i. 106.)

The use of steel forks did not become general amongst us till the eighteenth century, while those of silver have been mostly introduced during the present century.

COTTON: Report of the Proceedings of the East India Company in regard to the Production of Cotton Wool. 8vo. London, 1836.

——— Manufacture, Account of, at Dacca in Bengal. Post 8vo. London, 1851.

——— History of. *See* Baines.

——— Hand-Book of. *See* Ellison.

COTTON: Cottoni Posthuma; Divers Choice Pieces of that Renowned Antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, by James Howell, Esq. 12mo. London, 1672.

COULIER: Tables des Principales Positions Géographiques du Globe, recueillies et mises en ordre d'après les Autorités les plus Modernes. 8vo. Paris, 1828.

COURNAUD: Vie de l'Infant Dom Henri de Portugal, par M. l'Abbé Cournaud. 12mo. Lisbonne, 1781.

COUSIN: De l'Instruction Publique en Hollande, par M. Victor Cousin. Paris, 1837.
——— Etat de l'Instruction Primaire en Prusse. 1832. } 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Œuvres Philosophiques, petit in-8vo. 16 vols. Paris, 1847, &c. Blue mor., ex.

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* Beckmann's History of Inventions, iv. pp. 384-395.
† Our English Home, its History and Progress, 2d ed., p. 46.

Cousin : Fragments Philosophiques de la Philosphie Ancienne. 3me édition. 8vo. Paris, 1840.

——— ——— de la Philosophie Scholastique. 8vo. 2de édition. Paris, 1840.

——— ——— ——— 8vo. Paris, 1826.

The last 3 vols. uniform, half mor., uncut.

Cowley : The Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley. Folio. London, 1674. Russia, gilt leaves, C. Lewis.

Cowper : Poems by Wm. Cowper, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1800.

——— Poems by ditto, Posthumous ; Sketch of his Life, by John Johnson, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1815.

} Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

Cox : Sabbath Laws and Sabbath Duties, by Robert Cox, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1853.

An extremely elaborate, and, indeed, exhaustive work, the gift of the Author.

In Scotland, the puritanical observance of the Sunday is carried to an absurd, and even offensive extent. In Glasgow, which has above 450,000 inhabitants, every possible effort is made, by the prevention of travelling by railways and by the river, to hinder the population from getting into the country on the Sundays. It is supposed that if they can only be made to stay at home, they will go to church, and listen to lengthened and often unintelligible harangues on, what are very generally, the most abstruse portions of the Calvinistic creed. But this scheme, though enforced with a zeal worthy of a better cause, has had very little success. And many of those who, but for the unwarrantable interference of the authorities, would have been enjoying the beauties of the Clyde and Loch Lomond on Sundays, spend them in drinking and debauchery. And so it is to a greater or less extent all over the country. The results are such as every man, who is not a bigot, would anticipate. There is a vast deal of pretension, cant, spiritual pride, and intolerance, with but little genuine religion ; and there is, at the same time, an immense amount of drunkenness and of all sorts of profligacy. It is really surprising that the good sense of the public should submit to the continuance of so intolerant and so demoralising a system.

——— The Life of Philip Melancthon, by F. A. Cox, A.M. 8vo. London, 1815.

This is a respectable account of one of the leading reformers of the 16th century (born 1497, died 1560). Though inferior to Luther in energy and boldness of character, Melancthon was his superior in learning and literary talent. Being of a comparatively mild and tolerant disposition, he would have agreed to the compromise, attempted in 1548, between the extreme religious parties. But this scheme ended, as such schemes uniformly do, in increased irritation, at the same time that it exposed him to much abuse, especially from the zealots on his own side.

Coxe, the Rev. William, M.A., Rector of Bemerton, &c., the following Works of, viz. :—

——— Travels in the North of Europe, including Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. 8vo. 5 vols. 5th edition. London, 1802.

——— Travels in Switzerland and the Grisons. 8vo. 4th edition. 3 vols. London, 1801.

——— Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America, with the History of the Conquest of Siberia, and of the Trade between Russia and China. 8vo. London, 1803.

The above in calf, uniform.

History and biography, especially the latter, form a large and most interesting portion of Coxe's travels. In the countries which he visited there was little scope for

COXE—*cont.*

personal adventures; and these, unless there be something peculiar about them, are, for the most part, both tedious and uninteresting. But Coxe's travels will always be referred to, both for their historical and biographical details, which are derived from the best sources, and clearly and briefly stated, and for their exhibiting the true state of the countries at the time that he travelled in them. His historical works are also valuable.

——— Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir R. Walpole. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1800.

——— Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1808.

——— History of the House of Austria, from the Foundation of the Monarchy by Rhodolph of Hapsburgh to the Demise of Leopold II. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1807. Russia.

——— Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1829.

——— Sketches of the Lives of Corregio and Parmegiano. Post 8vo. London, 1823. Calf, ex.

COYER: Histoire de Jean Sobieski, Roi de Pologne, par M. l'Abbé Coyer. 12mo. 3 vols. Varsovie, 1761.

CRABB: English Synonymes explained, in Alphabetical Order; with copious Illustrations and Examples, by George Crabb, Mag. Hall, Oxford. 8vo. London, 1816.

A useful publication, but very inferior to the classical work of Girard on French synonymes. Dr. Whately has published an excellent little work on the same subject.

CRAGII (Nic.) de Republica Lacedæmoniorum Libri IV. 12mo. Lugd. Bat., 1670.

CRAIG, Sir Thomas: Thomæ Cragii de Riccarton, Equitis, Jus Feudale, tribus libris comprehensum. Editio tertia, prioribus multo emendatior, opera et studio Jacobi Baillie. Folio. Edinburgi, 1732.

This is a work of the highest reputation. Bishop Nicolson says,—"The incomparable Th. Craig's Jus Feudale will be a lasting monument of the extraordinary learning of its great author."—(Scottish Historical Library, p. 81, ed. 1776.)

CRAIK: A Compendious History of English Literature and of the English Language, from the Norman Conquest, with numerous specimens, by George L. Craik, LL.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1861.

CRAMER: Geographical and Historical Description of Ancient Italy, with a Map (separate) and Plan of Ancient Rome, by the Rev. J. A. Cramer, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1826.

——— ——— of Ancient Greece, with Maps (separate). 8vo. 3 vols. Oxford, 1828.

——— ——— of Asia Minor, with a Map. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1832.

A set of exceedingly useful publications.

CRANTZ: The History of Greenland, translated from the Dutch of David Crantz. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1767. Calf, gilt.

CRASSET, sur les Sibylles. *See* Sibylline Oracles.

CRAUFURD: Essais sur la Littérature Française, par M. Craufurd. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1815.

CRAVEN : A Tour through the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, by the Hon. R. K. Craven. 4to. London, 1821.

CRAWFURD : History of the Indian Archipelago, by John Craufurd, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1820. Calf, ex.

——— Malay Dictionary. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1852.

These works were given to me by my old and very learned friend the author.

CREBILLON, Les Œuvres de M. de. Grand papier, figures avant les lettres. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1785. Mor. ex.

CREECH : Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, with Letters, &c., by William Creech, Esq., late Lord Provost of Edinburgh. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1815, with a portrait. Calf, ex., H. & B.

This is an instructive and an amusing miscellany. The paper, contrasting the Edinburgh of 1763 with the Edinburgh of 1783 and 1790, is peculiarly interesting; and we should be glad to see it continued to the present time. The Author, who was a bookseller, was also a scholar and a gentleman. His shop, now pulled down, in the centre of the High Street, was long the resort of the literati of the city. He either published or was concerned in the publication of most part of the great works that emanated from the Edinburgh press during the half century ending with 1815.

CREUZER : Religions de l'Antiquité considérés principalement dans leurs Formes Symboliques et Mythologiques, par le Dr. F. Creuzer, traduit de l'Allemand par M. Guigniaut. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1825. Half mor., uncut.

CREVIER : Histoire des Empereurs Romains, depuis Auguste jusqu'à Constantin, par M. Crevier. 4to. 6 vols. Paris, 1750. Old calf, uniform with the Works of Rollin. (For translation, *see* Mills.)

——— Histoire de l'Université de Paris. 12mo. 8 vols. Paris, 1761. Old calf, gilt. (Scarce.)

——— Rhétorique Françoise. 12mo. 2 tomes. Paris, 1765.

CRISTIANI : *See* Weights and Measures.

CROISADES : L'Esprit des Croisades. 4 vols. Paris, 1780. (*See, also,* Heeren and Michaud.)

CROMEK : Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song, by R. H. Cromek, F.A.S.Ed. 8vo. London, 1810. (*See* Burns.)

——— Select Scottish Songs, with Observations, &c., by Burns, edited by R. H. Cromek. Post 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1810. H. & B.

CROMPTON—FRENCH : The Life and Times of Samuel Crompton, Inventor of the Spinning Machine called the "Mule," by G. I. French. Post 8vo. London and Manchester, 1859.

CROSSINGE : Discourses on Charity, by Richard Crossinge, B.D. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1732. Mor.

CRUDEN : Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, by Alexander Cruden, M.A. 3d and best edition. 4to. London, 1769. Russia, gilt leaves.

This is a fine copy of an elaborate, valuable, and, I think, interesting work. Mr. Orme says, "The work is uncommonly complete, the definitions of leading words remarkably accurate, and the references exceedingly correct" (Bibliotheca Biblica, p. 120).

The Author, a native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1700, was unhappily subject to fits of insanity. He dedicated his work to Queen Caroline, and had not Her Majesty died soon after he would most likely have benefited by her bounty or recommendation. He died in 1770; and despite his eccentricities, and his humble employment of corrector of the press, he left some property.

CRUMPE : An Essay on the Best Means of Providing Employment for the People ; to which was adjudged the Prize proposed by the Royal Irish Academy for the best Dissertation on the Subject ; by Samuel Crumpe, M.D. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1795.

It is but seldom that a prize essay is worth looking into. The present, however, is an exception to the common rule, and is a really valuable publication. The author was an intelligent physician, residing in Limerick. The principles which pervade the work are sound ; and those parts of it which have special reference to Ireland are distinguished by the absence of prejudice, and by their practical good sense.

CRUSIUS : The Lives of the Roman Poets, by L. Crusius. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1732 ; and 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1753. Calf, ex.

CUDWORTH : The True Intellectual System of the Universe, by Ralph Cudworth, D.D., with his Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality, and the Notes on the former of Dr. J. L. Mosheim, by John Harrison, M.A. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1845. Calf, gilt., H. & B.

Hallam refers to Cudworth as follows, viz.,—

"Ralph Cudworth, by his Intellectual System of the Universe, published in 1678, but written several years before, placed himself in a middle point between the declining and rising schools of philosophy ; more independent of authority, and more close, perhaps, in argument than the former, but more prodigal of learning, more technical in language, and less conversant with analytical and inductive processes of reasoning than the latter. Upon the whole, however, he belongs to the school of antiquity, and probably his wish was to be classed with it. Cudworth was one of those whom Hobbes had roused by the atheistic and immoral theories of the Leviathan ; nor did any antagonist, perhaps, of that philosopher bring a more vigorous understanding to the combat. This understanding was not so much obstructed in its own exercise by a vast erudition, as it was sometimes concealed by it from the reader. Cudworth has passed more for a recorder of ancient philosophy than for one who might stand in a respectable class among philosophers; and his work, though long, being unfinished, as well as full of digression, its object has not been fully apprehended. . . . . .

"Inasmuch as even a second-rate philosopher ranks higher in literary precedence than the most learned reporter of other men's doctrine, it may be unfortunate for Cudworth's reputation, that he consumed so much time upon mere learning, even though that should be reckoned more useful and valuable than his own reasonings. These, however, are frequently valuable, and, as I have intimated above, he is partially tinctured by the philosophy of his own generation, while he endeavours to tread in the ancient paths. Yet, he seems not aware of the place which Bacon, Descartes, and Gassendi were to hold ; and not only names them sometimes with censure, hardly with praise, but most inexcusably throws out several intimations that they had designedly served the cause of atheism. The disposition of the two former to slight the argument from final causes, though it might justly be animadverted upon, could not warrant this most uncandid and untrue aspersion.

"Cudworth is too credulous and uncritical about ancient writings, defending all as genuine, even where his own age had been sceptical. His terminology is stiff and pedantic, as is the case with all our older metaphysicians, abounding in words which the English language has not recognized. He is full of the ancients, but rarely quotes the schoolmen. Hobbes is the adversary with whom he most grapples ; the materialism, the resolving all ideas into sensation, the low morality of that writer, were obnoxious to the animadversion of so strenuous an advocate of a more elevated philosophy. In some respects Cudworth has, as I conceive, much the advantage ; in others, he will generally be thought by our metaphysicians to want precision and logical reasoning ; and, upon the whole, we must rank him, in philosophical acumen far below Hobbes, Malebranche, and Locke, but also far

CUDWORTH—*cont.*

above any mere Aristotelians, or retailers of Scotus and Aquinas."—(Lit. of Europe, iv. 187, &c.)

Mosheim translated the Intellectual System of Cudworth into Latin, and added to it very extensive and learned notes. These have been translated into English by Harrison, and added to this edition of the work, the value of which is in consequence very much increased.

CUMBERLAND : Anecdotes of Eminent Painters in Spain, by Rich. Cumberland. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1782.

——— Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ, or Attempts for Discovering the Times of the First Planting of Nations, by the Right Rev. R. Cumberland, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough. 8vo. London, 1724.

——— Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History, from the First Book of Eusebius, with many Additions, with an Account of the Author. 8vo. London, 1720.

——— Traité Philosophique des Loix Naturelles, traduit du Latin du Docteur R. Cumberland, par M. Barbeyrac, avec des Notes du Traducteur. 4to. Amsterdam, 1744. Old mor., gilt.

——— On Jewish Weights and Measures. *See* Works on that Subject.

CUNNINGHAM : The Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern, with an Introduction and Notes, Historical and Critical, by Allan Cunningham. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1825.

——— Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical, with Notices of the surrounding Countries, by Alexander Cunningham, Bengal Engineers. Royal 8vo. London, 1854.

——— The History of Great Britain, from the Revolution of 1688 to the Accession of George I., from the Latin of Alex. Cunningham, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1787.

——— The Church History of Scotland from the Commencement of the Christian Æra to the present Century, by the Rev. John Cunningham, Minister of Crieff. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1859.

We borrow from the Preface to this work the following statement :—" In writing this history I have endeavoured, above all things, to purge my heart of all leaven of polemical and party hatred, and to follow faithfully both truth and charity. I have not concealed my own sentiments, for it had been either hypocrisy or cowardice to have done so ; but I have endeavoured to state them without asperity, and to do justice to the motives, the opinions, and the conduct of those who differ from me. Though I cannot hope that I have arrived at perfect impartiality, I trust I have never sacrificed truth to subserve a party purpose. I have seen enough and read enough to know that worth and wisdom are not confined to any Church or any sect, and that infallibility does not belong to Presbytery any more than to Popery."

The reader will find that these promises have been kept as well as made ; and that Mr. Cunningham has supplied him, within a reasonable compass, with a really fair, moderate, and rational history of the Scottish Church.

CURRAN : The Life of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, by his Son, W. H. Curran. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1819. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Currency, or Metallic and Paper Money, Banking, &c., Tracts on, in 8vo., viz. :—

1. Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee, by Charles Bosanquet, Esq., 1810.
2. A Review of the Controversy respecting the High Price of Bullion, 1811.
3. Speech of Mr. Johnstone on the Third Reading of Lord Stanhope's Bill, 1811.
4. Defence of Abstract Currencies, by Glocester Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., 1811.
5. The Effects of the Continuance or Removal of the Restriction on Cash Payments, by R. Torrens, Esq., 1819.

} 1 vol.

1. Considerations on Money, Bullion, and Foreign Exchanges, by —— Beldam, Esq., 1772.
2. Observations on the Present State of our Gold and Silver Coins, 1730, by the late John Conduit, Esq., M.P., 1774.
3. Proposal for Restoring the Ancient Constitution of the Mint, by the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D., 1799.
4. The Utility of Country Banks considered, 1802.
5. Thoughts on the Effects of the Bank Restriction, by Lord King, 1804.

} 1 vol.

1. Observations on the Effects of the Expenditure of Government during the Restriction of Cash Payments, by William Blake, Esq., F.R.S., 1823, and MSS. Note of Author.
2. Plan for a National Bank, by David Ricardo, Esq., M.P., 1824.
3. Elementary Propositions, illustrative of the Principles of Currency, by Henry Drummond, 1826.
4. A Letter to Lord Archibald Hamilton, on Alterations in the Value of Money, 1823.
5. The late Prosperity and Present Adversity of the Country explained in a Correspondence between Sir John Sinclair and Mr. Thomas Attwood, 1826.
6. The State of our Circulation and Currency briefly considered, 1826.
7. The State of our Circulation and Currency briefly considered, in a Second Letter, by Jasper Atkinson, Esq., 1826.

} 1 vol.

1. The Theory of Money, or a Practical Inquiry into the Present State of the Circulating Medium, 1811.
2. Elementary Thoughts on the Bullion Question, 1820.
3. General View of the History and Objects of the Bank of England, by John M'Cay, 1822.
4. A Review of the Banking System of Britain, 1821.

} 1 vol.

1. Considerations on the State of the Currency, by Thomas Tooke, F.R.S., 1826.
2. The Effects of the Issues of the Bank of England on its own Interests, Public Credit, and Country Banks, by Robert Mushet, 1826.
3. Observations on Paper Money, Banking, and Over Trading, by Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., M.P., 1827.
4. A Practical Treatise on Banking, by James William Gilbart, 1827.

} 1 vol.

1. The Causes and Consequences of the Pressure upon the Money Market, &c., by J. Horsley Palmer, Esq., 1837.
2. Reflections on Mr. Horsley Palmer's Pamphlet on the Causes, &c., by S. J. Loyd, Esq., 1837.
3. Reply to the Reflections of Mr. Loyd, by J. Horsley Palmer, Esq., 1837.

CURRENCY, OR METALLIC AND PAPER MONEY, BANKING, &c., Tracts on—*cont.*

4. Observations on the Pamphlet of Mr. Palmer, by Samson Ricardo, Esq., 1837.
5. Further Reflections on the State of the Currency, by S. J. Loyd, Esq., 1837.
6. A Defence of Joint Stock Banks, by David Salomons, Esq., 1837.
7. The Cause of the Present Money Crisis explained, by W. Bennison, 1837.
8. Letter to Lord Melbourne on the Derangement of the Money Market, and on Bank Reform, by R. Torrens, Esq., F.R.S., 1837.
9. Letter to Thomas Tooke, Esq., on Bank Reform, by R. Torrens, Esq., F.R.S., 1840.
10. The Currency and the Country, by J. G. Hubbard, Esq., 1843, (Director of the Bank of England).
11. An Inconvertible National Paper Currency best adapted to increase Commerce, &c., by William Blacker, 1838.
12. The Safety and Advantages of Joint Stock Banking, by an Accountant, 1833.

} 1 vol.

1. Speech of William Clay, Esq., M.P. (now Sir William Clay, Bart.) on Joint Stock Banks, &c., 1836.
2. The Safety Principle of Joint Stock Banks and other Companies, by H. S. Chapman, 1837.
3. Remarks on the Question of again permitting the Issue of One Pound Notes by the Bank of England, &c. (by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., 1830.)
4. Money, the Representative of Value, &c., 1837.
5. Thoughts on the Currency, 1842.
6. Thoughts on the Principles of Banks, and the Wisdom of Legislative Interference, 1837.
7. Letter from the Honourable Martin Van Buren, relative to the Bank of the United States, 1836.
8. Metallic Currency, the Cause of the Money Crisis in England and America, 1839.

} 1 vol.

1. Metallic, Paper, and Credit Currency, &c., by J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., 1842.
2. Letters to the Right Honourable F. T. Baring on Paper Currency, by J. W. Cowell, B.A., 1843.
3. An Inquiry into the Currency Principle, &c., by Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., 1844.
4. An Essay on Money, its Origin and Use, 1833.

} 1 vol.

1. Tracts relative to the Bank of England.
2. Hints by way of Warning in relation to Joint Stock Banks, by George Farren, 1833.
3. An Examination of the Bank Charter Question, by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., F.R.S., M.P., 1833.
4. An Impartial Inquiry into the Bank Question, by a Merchant, 1833.
5. The Currency and its Connexion with National Distress, by 'H. O., 1836.
6. Observations on the Metallic Currency of this Country, by W. H. Morrison, Esq., 1837.
7. Letter to Lord Melbourne on the Position and Proceedings of the Bank of England, by a Merchant, 1840.

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CURRENCY, OR METALLIC AND PAPER MONEY, BANKING, &c., Tracts on—*cont.*

1. Historical Sketch of the Bank of England, (by J. R. M'Culloch,) 1831.
2. A Letter to Lord Grenville on the Resumption of Cash Payments, by Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., 1829.
3. On the Currency, Corn Trade, and Corn Laws, by the same, 1829.
4. Letter to the Right Hon. George Canning on Internal Bills of Exchange, &c., by Henry Burgess, Esq., 1826.
5. A Practical Treatise on Banking, by J. W. Gilbart, (Manager of Westminster Bank.) 1827.
6. Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States, by Albert Galbatin, 1831.

} 1 vol.

1. A Critical Inquiry into the Legality of Proceedings consequent on the late Gold Act, 1774.
2. Thoughts upon a New Coinage of Silver, 1798.
3. The Influence of the Stoppage of Issues in Specie at the Bank of England on the Prices of Provisions, &c., by Walter Boyd, Esq., M.P., 1801.
4. Observations on State of the Currency in Ireland, by Henry Parnell, Esq. 2d edition. 1804.
5. Effects produced on the National Currency by the Bank Restriction Bill, by Robert Mushet, 1810.
6. Reflections on the Abundance of Paper in Circulation, &c., by Sir Philip Francis, K.B. 2d edition. 1810.
7. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on the Bank of the United States, &c., 1820.

} 1 vol.

1. Essays on Money Exchanges and Political Economy, by Henry James, 1820. No. 1.
2. Ditto, by ditto. No. 2.
3. A Practical Treatise on Banking, by Jas. Wm. Gilbart. 2d edition. 1828.
4. The Philosophy of Joint Stock Banking, by G. M. Bell, 1840.
5. Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee in 1810, by A. G. Stapleton, Esq., 1837.

} 1 vol.

1. Inquiry into the Currency Principle, by Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., 1844.
2. Speeches of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in the House of Commons on the 6th and 20th May 1844, on the Renewal of the Bank Charter, 1844.
3. Inquiry into the Practical Working of the Proposed Arrangements for the Renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, by R. Torrens, Esq., 1844.
4. On the Regulation of Currencies, and the Restriction of the Issues of the Bank of England, by John Fullarton, Esq., 1844.
5. Reflections on the Connexion between our Gold Standard and Monetary Vicissitudes, by David Salomons, Esq., 1843.

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1. Essays on the Public Debt, on Paper Money, Banking, and Frugality, 1755.
2. A Discourse concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in America, 1751.
3. An Essay on Paper Circulation, 1764.
4. An Essay on the Theory of Money. 1771.
5. A Treatise upon Money, Coins, and Exchange in regard both to Theory and Practice, by John Hewitt, 1755.
6. Observations on the Present State of our Gold and Silver Coins, 1730, by John Conduit, Esq., 1774.
7. Considerations on Money, Bullion, and Foreign Exchanges, 1772.

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——— *See, also,* Overstone (Lord) for Tracts, &c., by.

CYCLOPÆDIA : The Penny Cyclopædia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Folio. 29 vols., including 2 of Supplement. London, 1833, &c.

The worst part of this work is its title, which is both quackish and absurd; otherwise it is a publication of very great merit.

D.

D'AGUESSEAU : Discours et autres Ouvrages de M. le Chancelier D'Aguesseau. 12mo. 2 vols. in 1. Amsterdam, (Paris,) 1756. Mor., ex.

D'Aguesseau was one of the most illustrious of the illustrious magistrates that have presided in the high courts of France. His works are very voluminous (4to. 13 vols., 1787-89); but the most valuable, and those of most interest, are contained in the volumes now referred to. As a judge, the only fault of which he was ever accused was a certain dilatoriness or hesitation in coming to a decision. On this being mentioned to him by his son, he answered:—"My child, when you shall have read what I have read, seen what I have seen, and heard what I have heard, you will feel that if on any subject you know much, there may be also much that you do not know; and that something even of what you know may not at the moment be in your recollection. You will then too be sensible of the mischievous and often ruinous consequences of even a small error in a decision; and conscience, I trust, will then make you as doubtful, as timid, and consequently as dilatory, as I am accused of being."—(Butler's Reminiscences, p. 265.)

D'ALEMBERT : Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Françoise morts depuis 1700 jusqu'en 1771, par M. D'Alembert. 12mo. 6 vols. Paris, 1787.

——— Mélanges de Littérature, d'Histoire, et de Philosophie. 12mo. 5 vols. Paris, 1759. Calf, gilt.

The famous Introductory Discourse to the *Encyclopédie* is to be found in the first of these volumes.

DALLAWAY : Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England, with Explanatory Observations on Armorial Ensigns, by James Dallaway, A.M. 4to. Gloucester, 1793. Russia, extra.

——— Constantinople, Ancient and Modern, with Excursions to the Shores and Islands of the Archipelago, and to the Troad. 4to. London, 1797. Large paper. Russia.

——— Anecdotes of the Arts in England, of Comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. 8vo. London, 1800.

DALRYMPLE : Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Malcolm III. in M.LVII. to the Accession of the House of Stewart in M.CCC.LXXI., to which are added Tracts relative to the History and Antiquities of Scotland, by Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. (Lord Hailes). 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1819. Calf, ex.

——— Remarks on the History of Scotland, by Sir D. D., to which is added a Letter to the Author by Lord Elibank. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1773. Calf, ex.

Dalrymple : Tracts by Lord Hailes, on several Subjects connected with the History and Antiquities of Scotland, including Case for the Countess of Sutherland, "Canons of the Church of Scotland," "Remarks on Regiam Majestatem," &c. 4to. Edinburgh, V. Y.

Lord Hailes was an exceedingly careful and sagacious investigator. His Annals is the best work on the early history of Scotland. His other pieces are all valuable.

——— An Essay towards a General History of Feudal Property in Great Britain, by John Dalrymple, Esq. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1758.

It is stated in the dedication of this work (to Lord Kames) that parts of it were revised by Montesquieu, and it was not unworthy even of his supervision.—"*Cet ouvrage, écrit avec goût, et plein de philosophie politique, contient plus que ce titre ne l'annonce, même l'histoire de la constitution du parlement d'Angleterre. Il serait desirable qu'on le traduisit en Français, et qu'on nous donnait un ouvrage semblable pour notre pays.*"—(Dupin.)

——— Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland from the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II. till the Capture of the French and Spanish Fleets at Vigo (in 1702). By Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1790.

Dalzel : History of the University of Edinburgh, from its Foundation, by Andrew Dalzel, Professor of Greek in that University, with a Memoir of the Author, (by Cosmo Innes, Esq.) 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1862. Uncut, half morocco.

Dampier, &c.: A Collection of Voyages, containing Captain William Dampier's Voyages Round the World, &c. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1729.

One of the best of the old voyagers.

Daniel : Histoire de la Milice Françoise depuis l'Etablissement de la Monarchie jusqu'à la Fin du Règne de Louis XIV., par le Rév. Père Daniel. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1721. Large paper, old morocco, gilt leaves.

Dante : La Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri, già ridotta a miglior Lezione degli Accademici della Crusca, ed ora accuratemente emendata, col Commento del P. Pompeo Venturi. 8vo. 3 vols. Firenze, 1831. Mor., uncut. Hayday.

This is the most celebrated poem of modern Italy, and a work of great genius. Homer's Ulysses and Virgil's Æneas descended into the realm of Pluto; but the information which they brought back from their subterranean tours was for the most part of a very vague description, and better fitted to excite than to gratify curiosity. The expedition of Dante* was of quite a different character. Under the guidance of Virgil and Beatrice (his deceased mistress), he successively explored, and describes in different portions of his poem, the Infernal Regions, Purgatory, and Paradise; with their mysteries and their occupants. Of these portions the *Inferno* is admitted by all critics to be by far the best. Dante has not peopled his Tartarus with imaginary beings, but with the leading men, the chief priests, soldiers, and civilians of the Italy of his own times and of those immediately preceding, whose conduct had entitled them to a place in that undesirable region; and his gloomy imagination has depicted their various crimes, and the punishments to which they were subjected, in the darkest colours, but yet, in most cases, with a brevity, a vividness, and an energy that set them clearly before the reader and leave little to be imagined.

* Born 1266, died 1321.

DANTE—*cont.*

Dante was deeply engaged in the factions and party struggles of his day; and by these, which were prosecuted with extraordinary rancour, he was driven into perpetual exile. Absence, however, did not abate his resentments. After he had lost all hopes of returning to his native country, he could neither forget nor forgive the injuries of which he supposed he had been the victim; and his powers of invective being stimulated by a strong sense of private as well as public wrongs, sometimes break forth in the most furious imprecations and denunciations. These circumstances sufficiently account for the great and sudden popularity of the *Divina Commedia*. The events referred to in it interested everybody, and its personages were, whether for good or for evil, among the most distinguished that Italy had produced. But the history of the greater number of them is no longer known with any degree of accuracy, and hence the difficulty of understanding not a few of the allusions and statements in the poem, and the many commentaries of which it has been made the subject.

Dante is very unequal, and is deeply marked with the barbarism of his age. Some of his cantos, particularly in the *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso*, are prosaic, tedious, and feeble. But his original and extraordinary merits are, notwithstanding, in the words of Tiraboschi, *un ben abondante compenso de' difetti e delle macchie, che in esso s'incontrano.*—(Storia della Letteratura, v. 504.)

It is further to be observed that Dante had in great measure to create the language in which his thoughts are embodied. And though occasionally harsh, abrupt, and obscure, his poem affords one of the best specimens of the early Tuscan dialect, and is, in this respect, wonderfully little antiquated.

Tiraboschi and Ginguené give very ample accounts of Dante and his works; and he is, also, referred to and criticised by most writers on Italian literature.

DANTE—CARY: The Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, by the Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1819. Calf, ex.

This is one of our best translations.

D'ANVILLE: The following Works of this great Geographer, with his Life, viz.:—

——— Notice de la Vie et des Ouvrages de M. D'Anville, par M. Barbié du Bocage. 1802.
——— Mémoire sur la Chine. 1776.
——— Considérations Générales sur l'Etude de la Géographie. 1777.
——— Traités des Mesures Itinéraires Anciennes et Modernes. 1769.

} 1 vol. 8vo.

——— Eclaircissements Géographiques sur l'Ancienne Gaule. 12mo. Paris, 1741.
——— Analyse Géographique de l'Italie. 4to. Paris, 1744.
——— Notice de l'Ancienne Gaule. 4to. Paris, 1760.
——— Etats formés en Europe après la Chute de l'Empire Romain en Occident. 4to. Paris, 1771.

"Concise, correct, and original."—(Gibbon.)

——— Antiquité Géographique de l'Inde, et de plusieurs autres Contrées de la Haute Asie. 4to. Paris, 1775.
——— L'Euphrate et le Tigre. 4to. Paris, 1779.
——— Mémoires sur l'Egypte Ancienne et Moderne, suivis d'une Description du Golfe Arabique ou de la Mer Rouge, avec des Cartes. 4to. Paris, 1766.
——— Analyse de la Carte (avec la Carte) intitulée les Côtes de la Grèce et l'Archipel. 4to. Paris, 1757.
——— Mémoire sur la Mer Caspienne. 4to. Paris, 1777.

The Analysis and Memoir last mentioned are bound in one volume along with a second copy of the treatise on the Euphrates and Tigris.

D'Anville : Géographie Ancienne abrégée. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1768.
——— L'Empire Turc considéré dans son Etablissement et ses Accroissemens. 12mo. Paris, 1772.
——— L'Empire Russe, son Origine et ses Accroissemens. 12mo. Paris, 1772.

Daphnis et de Chloe, les Amours Pastorales de. 12mo. Paris, 1718. Très beaux planches par M. Audran. Mor., sup. ex.

Darby : View of the United States, Historical, Geographical, and Statistical, by William Darby. 12mo. Philadelphia, 1828.

Daru : Histoire de la République de Venise, par M. le Comte Daru. 2de éd. 8vo. 8 vols. Paris, 1821. Mor., gilt leaves.

A work of great value, derived from authentic sources.

Darwin : The Botanic Garden, a Poem, with Notes, by Dr. Darwin. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1799. Calf, ex.

This poem, now well-nigh forgotten, has a great deal of tinsel and trash intermixed with some splendid passages. We subjoin one of the latter :—

" Flowers of the sky! ye, too, to age must yield,
Frail as your silken sisters of the field!
Star after star from heaven's high arch shall rush,
Suns sink on suns, and systems systems crush,
Headlong, extinct, to one dark centre fall,
And death and night and chaos mingle all!
Till o'er the wreck, emerging from the storm,
Immortal Nature lifts her changeful form,
Mounts from her funeral pyre on wings of flame,
And soars and shines, another and the same."

Canto iv. line 379.

Daubeney : A Description of Active and Extinct Volcanoes, Earthquakes, &c., by Charles Daubeney, M.D. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1848.
——— *See* Agriculture, Works on.

Daunou : Cours d'Etudes Historiques, par P. C. F. Daunou. 8vo. 20 vols. Paris, V. Y. Uncut, half mor., ex., H. & B.

A valuable work, but tedious in the extreme; it only reaches to the end of the Second Punic war.

D'Aussy, (Le Grand) : Histoire de la Vie Privée des Français, depuis l'Origine de la Nation jusqu'à nos jours, par M. Le Grand D'Aussy, revue par M. Rocquefort. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1815. Mor., Thouvenin.

David (Emeric) : Jupiter, Recherches sur ce Dieu, sur son Culte, &c., par F. B, Emeric-David. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1833. Uncut, half mor., ex.

Davies : Historical Tracts, by Sir John Davies, to which is prefixed a New Life of the Author. *See* Ireland.
——— Agriculture of North Wales. *See* Agriculture, Works on.
——— Miscellaneous and Fugitive Pieces, by Johnson and others, published by T. Davies. Post 8vo. 3 vols. 2d edition. London, 1774. Calf, ex.

Davila : Historia delle Guerre Civili di Francia, di Henrico Caterino Davila. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1775. Old red mor., gilt leaves.

Ginguené has published a Life of Davila in the *Biographie Universelle*, in which he gives the following estimate of his History :—

" Il n'y a qu'une opinion sur le mérite de Davila, considéré comme écrivain. Son style, exempt des vices qui régnaient de son temps, sans être aussi pur que celui de

DAVILA—*cont.*

Guichardin, est plus serré, plus concis, et brille en même temps par une admirable facilité. Sa manière de narrer, de disposer les évènements, de les enchaîner l'un à l'autre, d'introduire ses personnages, de les faire agir et parler, décrire les lieux, les villes, les champs de bataille, les faits d'armes, les assemblées, les conseils, la conduite des negociations, n'est pas moins louable que son style. Il paraît enfin avoir pris des soins extrêmes pour connaître la vérité, l'avoir puisée dans de bonnes sources, et l'avoir dite en général avec franchise. Mais cette franchise n'a pu manquer d'être quelquefois altérée par sa position et ses relations particulières, par les préjugés de son pays et de son siècle. Un Italien de ce temps-là ne pouvait tenir la balance égale entre les Catholiques et les Protestants ; un homme que devait la fortune de sa sœur, de son frère, et le commencement de la sienne à Catherine de Médicis, à qui son nom même rappelait qu'il lui avait été pour ainsi dire consacré dès sa naissance, ne pouvait être un juge impartial de cette reine. On ne lui a pas reproché sans raison de se montrer trop prévenu pour elle. Il ne met en vue que son adresse et sa prudence, quand il faudrait laisser voir sa dissimulation profonde, sa perfidie, sa cruauté, qui, sans parler de tout le reste, lui firent méditer, préparer pendant plus de deux ans, couvrir de dehors caressants et faire exécuter au milieu des fêtes le massacre de quarante mille Français. Il avoue pourtant dans un endroit que l'effusion du sang n'effrayait pas Catherine, et lorsqu'à la fin du neuvième livre, après avoir raconté sa mort, il a tracé en beau son caractère, la conscience de l'historien reprenant enfin l'empire qu'elle aurait dû toujours avoir, il ajoute que cette reine fut accusée d'une insigne mauvaise foi, défaut commun, dit-il, dans tous les temps, mais particulièrement dans ce siècle ; qu'on lui reproche une avidité, ou plutôt une mépris pour le sang humain, plus qu'il ne convenait à la tendresse de son sexe (comme si cette avidité ou ce mépris convenaient même à la dureté du nôtre) ; qu'enfin, dans beaucoup d'occasions, pour arriver à ses fins, elle parut regarder comme honnêtes tous les moyens qu'elle jugeait utiles, quoiqu'ils fussent en eux-mêmes véritablement iniques et perfides. Davila serait exempt de reproche, à l'égard de Catherine de Médicis, si, en racontant les différents actes de sa régence, il l'avait toujours peinte telle qu'elle est dans cet aveu tardif. Malgré quelques défauts graves, sur lesquels ce n'est pas ici le lieu d'insister, son histoire reste avec les qualités éminentes qui la distinguent ; ce qu'elle a de défectueux ne peut plus être d'aucun danger. Le cours des années a mis tout à sa place, et, comme il arrive toujours après un certain laps de temps, ce n'est plus tel ou tel historien qui peut nous tromper sur les faits ; ce sont les faits bien connus qui nous servent à juger l'historien lui-même."

Ginguené did not live to complete that portion of his history of Italian literature that refers to Davila. That was left to Salfi, the continuator of Ginguené ; and his estimate of the merits and defects of Davila does not differ materially from that now laid before the reader.—(Hist. Littéraire d'Italie, ix. 334.)

DAVIS : China ; a General Description of that Empire and its Inhabitants, by Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., &c., a new edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1857.

DAVY : An Account of Ceylon, and of its Inhabitants, with Travels in that Island, by John Davy, M.D. 4to. London, 1821.

——— Notes and Observations on the Ionian Islands and Malta. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1842.

DEANE : The Worship of the Serpent traced throughout the World, and its Traditions referred to the Events in Paradise, proving the Temptation and Fall of Man by the Instrumentality of a Serpent Tempter, by J. B. Deane, M.A. 8vo. London, 1830. Calf, ex.

DEARTHS AND FAMINES : A True Relation or Collection of the most Remarkable Dearths and Famines which have happened within this Realme since William the Conqueror, to Michaelmas 1745. 4to. London, 1748.

DEBT, NATIONAL, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Essay on the Publick Debts of this Kingdom. 3d edition. By Sir Nathaniel Gould. 1726. Scarce.
2. Remarks on an Essay on the Publick Debts of this Kingdom, 1727.
3. Defence of an Essay on the Publick Debts of this Kingdom, by the Author of the Essay, 1727.
4. An Essay on the Sinking Fund, 1736.
5. An Essay on the National Debt, by Andrew Hooke, Esq. 2d edition. 1751.

8vo. 1 vol. Very scarce and valuable.

1. The Debts of the Nation Stated and Considered, 1712.
2. The State and Condition of our Taxes Considered. 1st edition. 1714.
3. Ditto, ditto. 3d edition. 1714.
4. The Inviolable Nature of Publick Securities, 1717.
5. Two Letters to a Member of Parliament concerning the Publick Debt, 1718.
6. Considerations on the Present State of the Nation, 1720.
7. Proposals for the Payment of the Nation's Debts, 1720.
8. The Crisis of Property, by Sir Richard Steele, M.P., 1720.
9. Proposals for the Payment of the Publick Debts, by Sir H. Mackworth. 3d edition.
10. The Nature and Weight of the National Taxes Considered, 1722.
11. A Proposal in relation to the Public Taxes and Debts, 1727.
12. Considerations on the National Debts, Sinking Fund, &c., 1729.

8vo. 1 vol.

1. Considerations on a Proposal to Lower the Interest of the National Debts to Three per Cent., 1737.
2. Considerations occasioned by a Proposal to Reduce Interest to Three per Cent., 1737.
3. Reasons against Lowering the Interest, 1737.
4. Queries relating to the Reduction, 1737.
5. A Survey of the National Debts, 1745.
6. Letter to Sir John Barnard on his Proposals for Raising Three Millions for 1746. 1746.
7. Remarks on Letter to Sir J. Barnard, by an Enemy to Jobbs, 1746.
8. Defence of Several Proposals for Raising Three Millions, &c., by Sir J. Barnard, 1746.
9. Letter caused by the rejecting Sir J. Barnard's Scheme, 1746.
10. Considerations on the Proposal for Reducing the Interest of the National Debt, 1750.
11. Essay on the National Debt, by Andrew Hooke, Esq., 1750.

8vo. 1 vol.

1. An Essay on the Publick Debts of this Kingdom, 1726.
2. Remarks on the above Essay, 1727.
3. Letter to a Member of Parliament showing the Justice of a more Equal and Impartial Assessment on Land, 1717.
4. The State of the Nation for the Year 1747, and respecting 1748. 1747.
5. The Present Taxes compared to the Payments formerly made to the Publick, 1749.
6. Proposal for Redressing the Grievances of the Nation, 1752.
7. Inquiry into the Origin and Consequences of the Public Debt, 1754.

8vo. 1 vol.

1. The Debt of the Nation compared with its Revenue, 1781.
2. State of the Public Debts, &c., by John Earl of Stair. 7th edition. 1783.
3. Acts and their Consequences, by the Earl of Stair. 2d edition. 1782.
4. Address to the Public on the Present Peace, by the same, 1783.

DEBT, NATIONAL, Tracts on—*cont.*

5. Argument for a Consideration of the State of the Nation. 3d edition. 1783.
6. Article from the Edinburgh Review, No. 77, on the Finance Accounts of 1822. Written by J. R. M'C.
7. Progress of the National Debt, and best Method of Funding, from the Edinburgh Review, No. 93.
8. Elements of a Plan for the Liquidation of the National Debt, by Richard Heathfield, Gent., 1820.
9. Further Observations on the Liquidation of the National Debt, by the same, 1820.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

See, also, Overstone (Lord), Tracts reprinted by.

DE BURE (le Jeune): Bibliographie Instructive, &c. *See* Bibliography.

DEFOE: The Complete English Tradesman, in Familiar Letters, directing him in all the several Parts and Progressions of Trade, by Daniel Defoe. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1732.

——— A Plan of the English Commerce, being a Compleat Prospect of the Trade of this Nation, as well the Home Trade as the Foreign. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1730.

——— The History of the Union between Scotland and England, by Daniel Defoe, with an Introduction and a Life of Defoe. 4to. London, 1786. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— The Life, and Strange, Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1785. Old calf, gilt.

See, also, Poor, &c., Works on.

DEGERANDO (J. M.): De la Génération des Connaissances Humaines (ou des Systèmes de la Philosophie). 2de édition. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, (an XI.,) 1803.

——— For his "Bienfaisance Publique" and other Works, *see* Poor, &c., Works on.

D'HERBELOT: Bibliothèque Orientale, ou Dictionnaire Universel, par M. D'Herbelot, avec le Supplément. 4to. 4 vols. La Haye, 1777. Calf, gilt.

This illustrious Oriental scholar and his great work have been noticed as follows by a learned writer in the *Biographie Universelle*:—

"D'Herbelot consacra une grande partie de sa vie à rassembler les matériaux de son grand ouvrage, mais n'eut point la satisfaction de le publier. Ce fut Galland qui le mit en ordre, et en soigna l'impression. La *Bibliothèque Orientale*, considérée dans ses détails, est, pour le XVII^e^ siècle, ce que fut, pour le XVIII^e^, l'histoire des Huns, avec cette différence que D'Herbelot fraya la route, et fut souvent copié par De Guignes. L'un et l'autre de ces célèbres Orientalistes eurent une érudition prodigieuse; et l'on a peine à se persuader que la vie de l'homme le plus laborieux ait suffi pour rassembler les richesses contenues dans ce recueil. Que l'on réfléchisse au nombre de chroniques Arabes, Turques, ou Persanes dont la *Bibliothèque Orientale* offre les extraits; aux connaissances accessoires nécessaires dans une semblable entreprise, et l'on se formera une idée de l'erudition, de la persévérance, de l'activité de D'Herbelot. A la vérité, on peut lui reprocher le défaut de critique, et l'absence de l'harmonie ou de la concordance qui devrait régner, dans cet ouvrage, entre les diverses parties dont il se compose. Mais la mort surprit l'auteur avant la fin de son travail; et, d'ailleurs, il avait adopté un plan trop vaste pour le perfectionner dans tous ses détails. Cette tâche eût dû être celle de ces derniers éditeurs; mais ils se sont bornés à l'addition ou bien au développement de quelques articles, sans corriger aucune erreur de fait ou de date; ainsi la littérature Orientale attende encore qu'un homme habile, examinant avec critique tous les articles de cette *Bibliothèque*, les mette en accord les uns avec les autres, et fasse disparaître les fautes que le temps y a signalées."

De Latinitate Veterum Jurisconsultorum opuscula varia, curante Dukero. 12mo. Lug. Bat., 1711.

De Ligne : Mémoires et Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires, par le Prince de Ligne. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1827. Half mor., uncut.

The author of these Memoirs was descended from one of the oldest and most illustrious families of the Low Countries. He attained to the rank of Field Marshal in the Austrian service, and was distinguished as a soldier, a courtier, and a *littérateur*. His style has all the elegance and piquancy of the best writers of the age of Louis XV., and he has also much shrewdness and good sense. The most important portion of this publication consists of a sketch of the life of Prince Eugene, which was said, when it appeared, to have been written by the Prince, and printed from a manuscript in his handwriting. And it seemed to be so very like what the great general might be supposed to have written, that its authenticity was at first generally admitted. It is interesting, and is in extensive demand as a separate publication. Next to the Life of Prince Eugene, the Letters to Madame de Coigny are the best of the various writings of the Prince de Ligne.

Delille : L'Homme des Champs, ou les Géorgiques Françoises, par M. l'Abbé Delille. 8vo. Paris, 1805.

De Lolme : The Constitution of England, or an Account of the English Government, by J. L. De Lolme. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1784. Calf, ex.

A work that formerly enjoyed rather a high degree of reputation. It is pleasingly written, and gives a good, though flattering, theoretical view of the constitution. The reform effected in 1832 obviated many abuses which were not noticed by De Lolme. That balance of power which he so much eulogises, instead of inclining towards monarchy as in his time, may now incline towards democracy.

Demian : Tableau Géographique et Politique de la Hongrie et des Pays qui lui dependent, traduit de l'Allemand de M. Demian. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1809.

De Moivre : Annuities upon Lives, &c., by A. De Moivre, F.R.S. 8vo., large paper. London, 1725. Old red mor.

——— The Doctrine of Chances ; or a Method of Calculating the Probabilities of Events in Play. 4to. 2d edition. London, 1738. Blue mor., gilt.

M. De Moivre was a very distinguished mathematician. Mr. Baily speaks in the highest terms of his treatise on annuities.* His celebrity, and the confidence placed in him, were such, that the Royal Society referred to his decision the famous question between Newton and Leibnitz, concerning the invention of fluxions. He was highly esteemed by the first of these great philosophers, and Pope has referred to him as follows :—

"Who made the spider parallels design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line?"

De Moivre was a native of France, forced to seek shelter in this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He died in 1754, at the advanced age of 87.

Demogeot : Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis ses Origines jusqu'en 1830, par M. Demogeot. Post 8vo. Paris, 1852.

De Morgan : Bibliographical Notices of Arithmetical Books. *See* Bibliography.

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* Doctrine of Life Annuities, &c., Preface, p. 10.

Denina : Tableaux des Révolutions de la Littérature, par il Signor Denina, traduit de l'Italien. 12mo. Paris, 1767. Old red mor.

This is an interesting work, pervaded by what may, on the whole, be said to be a fair and impartial spirit of criticism. There is in it a chapter (the 11th) on the Progress of Literature in Scotland; and the fact that the author evinces a much more intimate acquaintance with the subject than could have been expected, gives considerable countenance to the rumour mentioned by Stewart, that he had been supplied by Hume with the materials for this part of his work (Stewart's Works, i. 428). What is said in it of Hutcheson and Wilkie, especially the latter, is more likely to have emanated from Hume than from any one else.

——— Delle Revoluzioni d'Italia, di Carlo Denina. 4to. 3 vols. Torino, 1769.

Denmark : Lettres sur le Dannemarc. Nouvelle édition. 8vo. 2 vols. Genève, 1767.

Dennistoun : Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino, illustrating the Arms, Arts, and Literature of Italy from 1440 to 1830, by James Dennistoun, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1851.

Deparcieux : Essai sur les Probabilités de la Durée de la Vie Humaine, par M. Deparcieux. 4to. Paris, 1746.

De Pauw. *See* Pauw (M. De). *See, also,* Carli.

De Pinto. *See* Works on Money, &c.

Depping : Histoire du Commerce. *See* Commerce, Works on.

De Quincey's Logic of Political Economy. *See* Political Economy.

De Reste : Histoire des Pêches, des Découvertes, et des Etablissemens des Hollandois dans les Mers du Nord, par M. Bernard de Reste. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, (an IX.,) 1801.

Derham : Physico-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from his Works of Creation, by W. Derham, Canon of Windsor, &c. 13th edition. 8vo. London, 1768.

——— Astro-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from a Survey of the Heavens, by the same. 10th edition. 8vo. 1767. Uniform, old calf, gilt.

These books were deservedly popular down to the publication of Paley's work on Natural Theology, by which they have been in great measure superseded.

De Sacy : Histoire Générale de Hongrie, par M. De Sacy. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1778.

Desbillons (F. J.) : Fabulæ Æsopiæ, curis posterioribus omnes ferè emendatæ cum Notis ; editio quinta. 12mo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1769. Mor., gilt leaves.

The *editio optima* of a classical work.

" Desbillons, an author of very high merit among the modern Latin poets. He rivals in the *Fabulæ Æsopiæ* the naïveté of Phædrus, and unites to that quality an elegance, tenderness, and even dignity of composition, with the purest Latinity." —(Tytler on Translation, p. 343.)

Descartes : Œuvres Philosophiques de Descartes, publiées d'après les Textes Originaux, avec Notices, &c., par M. Adolphe Garnier. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1835. Calf, uncut.

" Le Français René Descartes (Cartesius), né à La Haye, en Touraine, en 1596, entreprit d'opérer, par la voie spéculative opposés à celle de l'empirisme, une

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DESCARTES—*cont.*

réforme de la philosophie ; tentative dont les effets furent éclatans et immenses, et qui donna lieu à une admiration, ainsi qu'à une opposition des plus vives ; il accompagna ce projet d'un système qui excita puissamment l'ardeur des recherches. Dès l'époque de ses études au collége des Jésuites de La Flèche, il s'était distingué par la vivacité de son imagination et un extrême désir de s'instruire. En cherchant à satisfaire cette curiosité au moyen des livres, sa vivacité d'esprit, ses lectures sans aucun plan, la multitude d'idées diverses qu'il avait accumulées le plongèrent dans une pénible incertitude ; ses voyages augmentèrent le mal au lieu d'y remédier. Alors ce génie hardi conçut le projet de se créer une philosophie par lui-même, et sans secours étranger. Il se confina dans cette vue en Hollande, où il espérait trouver du repos et de la liberté, et où il composa la plupart de ses ouvrages (de 1629 à 1649). Il acquit bientôt une grande célébrité, et se trouva exposé à de nombreuses attaques, particulièrement de la part des théologiens ; il entretint d'importantes correspondances scientifiques, et fut enfin appelé en Suède par la reine Christine ; il y mourut dès l'année 1650.

" Descartes n'était pas seulement philosophe, ce fut en outre un mathématicien, un astronome, et un physicien du premier ordre.

" Malgré la méprise grave par laquelle Descartes a confondu et pris l'une pour l'autre la pensée et la connaissance ; malgré le défaut de solidité dans les principes et de rigueur dans les conséquences que présente sa philosophie, ainsi que les contradictions implicites qui lui auraient été plus sensibles s'il eût abordé les questions morales, il n'en faut pas moins reconnaître les grands et salutaires résultats de cette philosophie. Ses systèmes, tant par leur forme que par le fond des doctrines, par leur éclat et leur hardiesse hypothètique, animèrent puissamment les esprits à penser par eux-mêmes ; par lui on fut amené à rechercher la théorie de la pensée et de la connaissance, et la différence qui les sépare ; on songea enfin à vider le différend entre le supernaturalisme et le rationalisme, entre l'empirisme et la spéculation ; c'est lui qui donna le coup de grâce à la scholastique, qui répandit dans le monde philosophique une vie nouvelle, et lui apprit à se méfier de ses erreurs."—(Tennemann, Manuel, ii. 91, &c.)

DESLANDES, Histoire Critique de la Philosophie. *See* Philosophy, History of.

——— Essai sur la Marine des Anciens. 12mo. Paris, 1768.

DES MAIZEAUX : La Vie de M. Bayle, par M. Des Maizeaux. 12mo. 2 vols. La Haye, 1732. Veau fauve, gilt. Portrait inserted.

DESPOTISM : The Origin and Progress of, in the Oriental and other Empires of Africa, Europe, and America. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1764.

DE TOCQUEVILLE. *See* Tocqueville.

DE VERE : English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds, by Aubrey de Vere. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1848.

DIBDIN (Dr. T. F.). *See* Bibliography.

DICCIONARIO de la Lengua Castellana, compuesto por la Real Academia Española, reducido a un Tomo para su mas facil uso. 2do edic. Folio, Madrid, 1783. Russia, ex.

DICKSON'S Husbandry of the Ancients. *See* Agriculture.

DICTIONNAIRE Historique des Mœurs, Usages, et Coutumes des François. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1767.

——— de l'Académie Françoise. 4me édition. Folio. 2 vols. Paris, 1772. Old French calf.

——— des Sciences Philosophiques, par une Société des Professeurs de Philosophie. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1844, &c. Half mor., uncut, H.

A valuable work, to which there is nothing similar in the English language.

Dictionnaire Comique, &c. *See* Leroux.
——— Diplomatique, &c. *See* Vaines (Dom. de).
——— Etymologique. *See* Menage.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus. *See* Classics and Translations.

Diplomatie, Traité complet de, par un Ancien Ministre. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1833. Calf, ex.

Diplomatique : Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique, par Deux Bénédictins 4to. 6 vols. Paris, 1750. Calf, elegant.

Decidedly the most learned and best work on the subject, which is one of no common interest and importance.

Disraeli : Curiosities of Literature, by Isaac Disraeli, with a View of his Life and Writings, by his Son. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1849.
——— Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography, by Ben. Disraeli, M.P. 8vo. London, 1852.

The gift of my right hon. and distinguished friend the author.

Distillery (Scotch), Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Resolutions of the Landed Interest of Scotland, 1786.
2. The Present State of the Distillery of Scotland, by Walter Ross, W.S., 1786.
3. Impartial Observations on the Distillery Duties, 1786.
4. Statement of the Distillers in Scotland who make Spirits for the Consumption of England, 1817.
5. Petition of James Haig, Distiller, to the Lords of the Treasury, with Appendix, 1808.
6. The Claims of the West India Distiller to an Equalization of the Duties on Rum and British Spirits, by John Innes, Esq., 1830.
7. Observations on Mr. Innes' Letter, 1830.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

D'Ivernois : Matériaux pour aider à la Recherche des Effets du Morcellement de la Propriété Foncière en France, par Sir Francis D'Ivernois. 8vo. Genève, 1826.

Dobell : Travels in Kamtchatska and Siberia, with a Narrative of a Residence in China, by Peter Dobell. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1830.

Docks (London), Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Plain Statement of Facts as to the proposed St. Katherine Docks, 1824.
2. Case of the London Dock Company, by S. Cock, Esq. 2d edition. 1825.
3. Observations on the Case of the London Dock Company, 1825.
4. Review of the Warehousing System in the Port of London, by Henry Longlands, Esq. 2d edition, 1824.
5. Review of Mr. Longlands' Pamphlet, 1824.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Dodington : The Diary of George Bubb Dodington, M.P., from March 1749 to February 1761, by H. P. Wyndham. 8vo. Salisbury, 1784.

Dodsley : Trifles, by Robert Dodsley. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1777. Old calf, gilt.
——— The Preceptor, containing a General Course of Education, by Dodsley and others. 4th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1763.

The preface, contributed to this publication by Johnson, is excellent. The design of the work was good, and being reasonably well executed, it was very successful. A work of the same description, and suited to the present state of knowledge, were it compiled with due diligence and care, would be a valuable addition to our literature.

Dodsley : A Collection of Poems, by several Hands. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1765. Old calf, gilt. Scarce.

——— The same Collection, with Pearch's Supplement. 12mo. 10 vols. London, 1763. Uniform, old calf, gilt, extra.

——— The Œconomy of Human Life, (ascribed to Dodsley.) 12mo. London, 1751. Blue mor., ex.

A particularly fine copy of the original edition.

Dodsley, the author and editor of the above works, commenced his literary career when he was in the humble capacity of footman. His depressed situation, modesty, and ability procured for him the warm friendship and patronage of Pope, and attracted the public attention. Having commenced business as bookseller, his shop in Pall Mall speedily became a favourite resort of the most distinguished men of the time ; and he managed his business so well that he acquired a good fortune, and rose to be the Murray of his day. He died in 1764, in the 55th year of his age.

Dodson : The Mathematical Repository, by James Dodson. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1755, &c.

Dodwell : A Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806, by Edward Dodwell, Esq., F.S.A. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1819. Orange mor.

Doig : Two Letters on the Savage State, addressed to Lord Kames, by David Doig, LL.D. 12mo. London, 1792. Calf, ex.

This is a rare and rather paradoxical little work. It has been held by all the ablest inquirers into the history and progress of society, that mankind were originally immersed in barbarism, without any knowledge of arts or industry. And that their necessities and their constant desire to improve their condition by gradually developing their capacities and sharpening their intellects, have advanced them to the improved state in which we now find them in highly civilized countries; and that the same circumstances will continue to raise them still higher in the ages that are to come. But Doig objects to this rational doctrine. He contends that, had mankind been once sunk in the barbarism referred to, they could have made no advances, but would rather, had it been possible, have sunk still lower. Neither reason, nor reflection, nor the *duris urguens in rebus egestas*, could, he says, have been of any service. But happily there were two centres, one on the Euphrates and the other on the Nile, where the seeds of civilization had been planted by supernatural means, and from these it has been diffused over most part of the globe. It would be worse than useless to waste time by dwelling on the transparent fallacy of such a theory. It is inconsistent alike with principle and experience. There is very little, if anything, in the religion, the arts, or the sciences of the Greeks, which they can be truly said to have derived from the sources mentioned by Doig. And he does not venture to allege that the considerable advances made by the Mexicans and Peruvians were a consequence of their intercourse with the Babylonians and Jews.

We may observe that Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, though probably unacquainted with the speculations of Doig, has supported the same theory (Lecture on the Origin of Civilization). But he is not more successful. Though it were conceded to Whately that the savages to whom he refers, and to whom many other varieties might be added, are incapable of civilization, that would not really advance his argument. The capacities of the different races of men are widely different, and supposing the Negro or the Australian to continue for ages without making any sensible improvement, is the same thing to be affirmed of the Greeks, the Etruscans, and other races ? It is singular that a logician like Dr. Whately should have given his sanction to such a doctrine. Had he shown that all races of men, how different soever in appearance, have been and are endowed with equal capacities, his conclusions from the instances which he notices would have carried some weight. But this, it is needless to add, he has not

DOIG—*cont.*

done, and he has been wise enough not even to attempt it; so that, in fact, he has contributed nothing to strengthen the flimsy theories of Doig.

The latter, whose learning and attainments were great and various, was for more than 40 years head master of the Grammar School of Stirling. Besides his separate publications, he contributed some valuable articles to the 3d edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and left a great mass of manuscripts. He died in 1800 at the age of 81.

D'ORBIGNY: L'Homme Américain (de l'Amérique Méridionale) considéré dans ses Rapports Physiologiques et Moraux, par M. Alcide D'Orbigny. 8vo. 2 vols. and Atlas. Paris, 1839. Calf, ex., H. & B.

D'ORLEANS: Histoire des Révolutions d'Espagne, par P. J. D'Orleans. 12mo. 4 vols. La Haye, 1734.

DOUGLAS: The Criterion, or Rules, by which the True Miracles of the New Testament may be distinguished from the Spurious Miracles of the Pagans and Papists, by John Douglas, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. 8vo. London, 1807.

A learned and clever work in support of a rather difficult thesis. Dr. Douglas greatly distinguished himself by his triumphant vindication of Milton from the charge of plagiarism brought against him by the notorious William Lauder, who, the Doctor showed, had himself forged the passages on which he founded his accusation. He also wrote two or three tracts against Bower,* the mendacious historian of the Popes. Goldsmith in his "Retaliation," in allusion to these circumstances, calls Douglas,

"The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks."

DOVER: The Life of Frederick II. (the Great), by Lord Dover. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1832. Calf, ex.

DRAKE: The History of the Last Parliament, began at Westminster 10th Feb. an. Dom. 1700 (Dr. T. Drake). 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1702.

——— Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of the City of York, &c., by Francis Drake, F.R.S. Folio. London, 1736. Old Russia, gilt leaves.

A fine copy of a work of standard value and authority.

DRAMATIC WORKS (ENGLISH), viz.:—

——— of William Shakespeare, with Notes by Johnson, Steevens, &c., revised by Isaac Reed, with Ayscough's Index. 8vo. 22 vols. London, 1803. Russia, marbled leaves.

We beg to subjoin Dryden's character of Shakespeare. Johnson has said of it that it is "a model of encomiastic criticism; exact without minuteness, and lofty without exaggeration."

"He was the man, who, of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul. All the images of nature were still present to him, and he drew them not laboriously, but luckily. When he describes anything, you more than see it—you feel it too. They who accuse him of wanting learning give him the greatest commendation. He was naturally learned. He needed not the spectacles of books to read nature; he looked inward, and found her there. I cannot say he is everywhere alike. Were he so, I should do him injury to compare him to the greatest of mankind. He is many times flat and insipid; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his serious swelling into bombast; but he is 'always great when some great occasion is presented to him.'"—Essay of Dramatic Poetry.

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* Called by Gibbon, "a rogue unmasked" (Misc. Works, v. 484).

Dramatic Works (English)—*cont.*

——— of William Congreve. 8vo. 3 vols. Birmingham (Baskerville), 1761. Old calf.

Voltaire says of Congreve, "He entertained too mean an idea of his first profession, that of an author, though it was to it he owed his fame and fortune. He spoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him, and hinted to me in our first conversation that I should visit him upon no other footing than that of a gentleman who led a life of plainness and simplicity. I answered that had he been so unfortunate as to be a mere gentleman, I should never have come to see him."—(Letters on the English Nation.)

——— Bell's (John) British Theatre, a Collection of the best English Plays. 8vo. 34 vols. London, 1797, &c. Fine Plates. Calf ex.

——— Theatrical Pieces of Various Authors. 8vo. 3 vols. London, V.Y.

——— Select Plays, including the Beggars' Opera, with the Music. 8vo. 2 vols. London, V.Y.

——— of Colley Cibber. 4 vols. London, 1760.

——— Thomas Southerne, Esq. 3 vols. London, 1774.

——— Sir John Vanbrugh. 2 vols. London, 1759.

——— Sir Richard Steele. London, 1760.

——— Nicholas Rowe, Esq. 2 vols. London, 1766.

——— Thomas Shadwell, Esq. 4 vols. London, 1720.

——— ——— Wycherly, Esq. London, 1768.

——— John Dryden, Esq. 6 vols. London, 1762.

The above 23 vols. post 8vo., uniform, calf, gilt, double lettered.

——— of Thomas Otway, with a Sketch of his Life. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1812.

——— *See* Corneille, Molière, &c.

Drummond: Travels through Different Parts of Germany, Italy, Greece, and Part of Asia, as far as the Euphrates, by Alexander Drummond, Esq. Folio. London, 1754. Old calf, gilt.

——— Academical Questions, by the Right Hon. Wm. Drummond, K.C., &c. 4to. London, 1805. Calf, ex.

——— Œdipus Judaicus. 8vo. London, 1811. Calf, ex., H. & B. Very scarce.

——— *Origines*, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities, by the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1824–29. Uncut, calf, ex.

——— Persius' Satires. *See* Classics and Translations.

——— The Zodiacs of Dendera and Esneh. *See* Zodiac.

Sir William Drummond's works are all very learned and ingenious. The Academical Questions are at the same time distinguished by their scepticism; and the Œdipus Judaicus is fantastical as well as sceptical.

——— Speeches in Parliament and Miscellaneous Pamphlets of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P.; edited by Lord Lovaine. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1860.

This is the work of a learned, intelligent, perfectly honest, and somewhat eccentric individual. Henry Drummond was long at the head of one of the first private banking houses in London. He combined a theoretical preference of the Tory system of government, with a thorough detestation of whatever was mean, base, or corrupt, and a strong desire to elevate the character, and to improve the

DRUMMOND—*cont.*

physical condition of the mass of the people. But in doing this he chalked out a path for himself, and treated with deserved contempt the conventional morality and oratorical twaddle of the day. No man could be more perfectly independent; and his speeches and tracts have a terseness, a self-reliance, and an originality about them, in striking contrast with the miserable common-place of most speakers and writers. With all this he was a scholar, a gentleman, and had a strong sense of religion. He was *sui generis* in the House of Commons; and never hesitated to denounce the insincerity, the platitudes, and the unfounded pretensions of its different factions. His endowment of the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Oxford is at once a proof of his munificence and of the liberality of his views.

DRYDEN: The Critical and Miscellaneous Prose Works of John Dryden, with an Account of his Life and Writings, by Edmund Malone, Esq. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1800.

——— The Poetical Works of, containing Original Poems, Tales, and Translations, with his Life by Johnson, and Notes by Messrs. Joseph and John Warton and others. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1811. Calf, gilt, uniform with the Prose Works.

——— The Poetical Works of, by Samuel Derrick. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1760. Old calf, ex.

Dryden was a great prose writer as well as a great poet; but it is in the latter capacity only that he is now generally known. The improvements he effected in our versification have been admirably stated by Pope :—

> "Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
> The varying verse, the full resounding line,
> The long majestic march, and energy divine."

But though often of the highest excellence, his poems are very unequal. Johnson said of him that "such is the unevenness of his compositions, that ten lines are seldom found together without something of which the reader is ashamed. Dryden was no rigid judge of his own pages; he seldom struggled after supreme excellence, but snatched in haste what was within his reach; and when he could content others, was himself contented. He did not keep present to his mind an idea of pure perfection, nor compare his works, such as they were, with what they might be made. He knew to whom he should be opposed. He had more music than Waller, more vigour than Denham, and more nature than Cowley; and from his contemporaries he was in no danger. Standing, therefore, in the highest place, he had no care to rise by contending with himself; but while there was no name above his own, was willing to enjoy fame on the easiest terms.

"He was no lover of labour. What he thought sufficient, he did not stop to make better; and allowed himself to leave many parts unfinished, in confidence that the good lines would overbalance the bad. What he had once written he dismissed from his thoughts; and I believe there is no example to be found of any correction or improvement made by him after publication. The hastiness of his productions might be the effect of necessity; but his subsequent neglect could hardly have any other cause than impatience of study."—(Life of Dryden.)

His masterpiece, Alexander's Feast, is unequalled, perhaps, for the majesty, splendour, and energy of the verse. But notwithstanding the burning of the Palace at Persepolis, the incident on which this noble ode is founded, be a fact, it is apt to give an erroneous impression of Alexander's character. Though of a social disposition, and fond of company, he was rarely intemperate. It is impossible, indeed, that he could have been, what he really was, one of the greatest captains and statesmen of antiquity, had he been addicted to drinking. The circumstances attending the burning of the palace are not accurately known. And if Alexander really set fire to it, he may have been as much influenced by political considerations as by the excitement of the moment.

Dubos: Réflexions Critiques sur la Peinture et sur la Poésie, par M. l'Abbé Dubos. 6me édition. 4to. 3 vols. Paris, 1755. Old red mor.

——— Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement de la Monarchie Françoise dans les Gaules. Nouvelle édition. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1742.

——— *See* Cambray, Ligue de.

The Abbé Dubos's Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting is, says Dugald Stewart, "one of the most agreeable and instructive works that can be put into the hands of youth. Few books are better calculated for leading their minds gradually from literature to philosophy. The author's theories, if not always profound or just, are in general marked with good sense as well as with ingenuity; and the subjects to which they relate are so peculiarly attractive, as to fix the attention even of those readers who have but little relish for speculative discussions."

"Ce qui fait la bonté de cet ouvrage (says Voltaire) c'est qu'il n'y a que peu d'erreurs, et beaucoup de reflexions vraies, nouvelles, et profondes. Il manque cependant d'ordre et surtout de précision; il auroit pu être écrit avec plus de feu, de grace, et d'élégance; mais l'écrivain pense et fait penser."—(Siècle de Louis XIV.)

Du Cange: Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis, auctore Carolo Dufresne, Dom. Du Cange. Editio nova. Folio. 6 vols. Parisiis, 1733.

——— Glossarium Novum ad Scriptores Medii Ævi, seu Supplementum ad Glossarium Cangeani, collegit et digessit D. P. Carpentier. Folio. 4 vols. Parisiis, 1768.

} Uniform, calf, ex. Hayday.

Ducange was one of the greatest scholars and antiquaries of whom France has to boast. The Glossary is the best, or, at all events, the most useful of his many valuable works. It contains all the words, arranged in alphabetical order, that are peculiar to the Latin writers of the middle ages, or that are not used by the classical authors; with their etymologies and various meanings, and references to the different works in which they are to be found. Hence it is of the greatest utility, and is all but indispensable to those who refer to these works, and also to those who have to consult the charters or other documents of the period. The preface and some of the articles, such as that on money (*moneta*), are elaborate, and, in truth, first-rate dissertations; and, in addition to its merits as a Lexicon, there is probably no work that does so much to illustrate the institutions, customs, and state of society in the darker ages. Bayle, whose authority on such a subject will not be disputed, says that this work proves Ducange to have been profoundly learned, and in the highest degree persevering and laborious. It is not, indeed, less remarkable for its accuracy than for its vast research.

The Supplement by Carpentier is worthy of the original work, to which it is a most valuable addition. It has been incorporated with the latter, and published entire, with some additions by Henschel, in 4to, 7 vols., Paris, 1840–50. But though in some respects more complete, the latter edition is not so handsome as the former, and its pages are much more crowded.

Duchatelet: De la Prostitution dans la Ville de Paris, par M. Duchatelet. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1836. Calf, ex.

The best and most complete work on the subject of which it treats.

Duclos: Considérations sur les Mœurs, par M. Duclos. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. Paris, 1751.

"This work is, in general, good; some chapters treating of the connexion of genius with character are excellent."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 472.)

Duclos—*cont.*

M. De Barante refers to this work as follows, viz.:—"Il n'est pas un livre de morale profonde et générale; il ne sonde pas dans les replis du cœur de l'homme; mais il n'est guère possible de mieux peindre toutes les nuances de l'esprit de société, de mieux caractériser leurs causes et leurs effets immédiats. C'est un tableau spirituel de l'écorce superficielle dont les habitudes du monde revêtent les hommes. Il règne surtout dans cet ouvrage une clarté et une précision remarquables. On conçoit toujours toute la pensée de l'auteur, rarement on peut en contester la vérité. Cet avantage résulte d'un grand talent de définition; Duclos commence par établir ce que signifient les mots qu'il emploie, ou du moins ce qu'il veut leur faire signifier. Ainsi il fait toujours apercevoir les bornes qu'il impose à ses pensées; on voit avec évidence jusqu'où s'étend son raisonnement, et on n'est pas tenté d'en nier le résultat. Les discussions viennent ordinairement de ce qu'on n'attache pas le même sens au même mot; quand on a fait comprendre sa pensée, on trouve peu de contradicteurs. Il ne s'agit que de transporter les autres au point où l'on est placé pour envisager les choses; alors ils partagent ou du moins conçoivent les mêmes impressions."—(Litt. Française, p. 219; Laharpe, also, refers to it in terms of high commendation, xiv. 275.)

Dudley: Letters of Earl Dudley to Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff. 8vo. London, 1841.

Du Guesclin: Histoire de Bertrand Du Guesclin, Comte de Longueville, &c., par M. De Berville. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1772.

Du Halde: Description Géographique, Historique, Chronologique, Politique, &c. de la Chine et de la Tartarie Chinoise, par le P. J. B. Du Halde. 4to. 4 vols. La Haye, 1736.

Dulaure: Singularités Historiques, contenant ce que l'Histoire de Paris et de les Environs offre de plus piquant et de plus extraordinaire, par J. A. Dulaure. 8vo. Paris, 1825.

——— Histoire Physique, Civile, et Morale de Paris. 6me édition, revue par M. Bellin. 8vo. 8 vols. Paris, 1837. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

The gift of my late excellent friend, Alexander Murray, Esq., of Broughton, M.P.

Dumesnil: Synonymes Latins, et leurs Différentes Significations, par M. Jardin Dumesnil. 12mo. Paris, 1777.

Dumont—Rousset, Corps Universel Diplomatique du Droit des Gens:
Partie I.—Contenant un Recueil des Traitez d'Alliance, de Paix, de Trêve, &c. faits en Europe depuis le Règne de l'Empereur Charlemagne jusques à présent, par M. J. Dumont. Folio. 10 vols. Amsterdam, 1726.

„ II.—Supplément au Corps Universel Diplomatique du Droit des Gens: 1. Recueil des Traitez, &c., échapés au Dumont. Folio. 2 vols. Par M. Rousset. Amsterdam, 1739. 2. Cérémonial des Différents Cours, par Rousset. Folio. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1739.

„ III.—Histoire des Traitez de Paix depuis le tems le plus reculez jusqu'à Charlemagne, par M. Barbeyrac. Folio. Amsterdam, 1739.

DUMONT—ROUSSET—*cont.*

Partie IV.—Histoire des Traités de Paix et autres Négociations, depuis la Paix de Vervins jusqu'à la Paix de Nimègue, par M. J. Y. De S. Prest. Folio. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1725. In all, 17 vols. uniform. Old red mor., gilt leaves.

The *Corps Diplomatique* is one of the largest and is the best collection of State Papers that has hitherto appeared. It is a work of vast labour and research; and has, in great measure, superseded previous collections, by embodying all that was most valuable in them. Neither is it at all likely that it will itself be superseded, the age of such gigantic publications having entirely gone by.

DUMONT—BUTEL: Théorie du Luxe. *See* Political Economy.

——— Administration des Terres chez les Romains. *See* Agriculture.

DUNBAR: Essays on the History of Mankind in Rude and Cultivated Ages, by James Dunbar, LL.D. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1781.

DUNCAN'S Cæsar. *See* Classics and Translations.

——— The Elements of Logick, by William Duncan, Esq., Professor of Moral Philosophy, Aberdeen. 7th edition. 12mo. London, 1776.

DUNI: Dell' Origine e Progressi del Cittadino e del Governo Civile di Roma. 8vo. 2 vols. Roma, 1763.

DUNLOP: History of Roman Literature to and during the Augustan Age, by John Dunlop, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1823-28. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— History of Fiction; being a Critical Account of the most celebrated Works of Fiction from the earliest Greek Romances to the Novels of the present time, by John Dunlop. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1816.

——— Translations from the Latin Anthology by, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1838. Calf, ex.

——— Memoirs of Spain during the Reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II., from 1621 to 1700. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1834.

Mr. Dunlop's works evince considerable research, discrimination, and good sense. They are written in a clear, unaffected style, and are highly creditable publications. The 3d volume of the History of Roman Literature is rather scarce.

DUPIN: Des Secours Publics. *See* Poor, &c.

DUPPA: The Life of Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, by R. Duppa, LL.B., and Characters of the most Celebrated Painters of Italy, by Sir J. Reynolds. 8vo. London, 1816.

——— The Life of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, by R. Duppa, LL.B. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1816. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

DUPUIS: Mémoire Explicatif du Zodiaque Chronologique et Mythologique, par M. Dupuis. 4to. Paris, 1806. With MS. notes by Lalande, and a large plate engraved at the expense of Volney. Half mor., uncut. *See* Zodiacs, Works on.

DUPUYNODE. *See* Political Economy, Money, &c.

DUTENS: An Inquiry into the Origin of the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns, from the French, by the Rev. Mr. Dutens. 8vo. London, 1769.

DYER: Poems, by John Dyer, LL.B. 12mo. London, 1761.

E.

EARTH, Theory of the, Works on, viz. :—

——— The Sacred Theory of the Earth, by Thomas Burnet, D.D. 8vo. 7th edition. 2 vols. London, 1759. Calf, ex.

——— A New Theory of the Earth, by William Whiston, M.A. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1722. Calf, ex.

——— Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations, by James Hutton, M.D., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1795. Calf, ex. H. & B.

——— Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, by John Playfair, M.A., &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1802. Calf, ex.

Hutton's work is said by Sir Charles Lyell to be "the first in which geology was declared to be in no way concerned about questions as to the origin of things ; the first in which an attempt was made to dispense entirely with all hypothetical causes, and to explain the former changes of the earth's crust by reference exclusively to natural agents."—(Principles of Geology, 7th ed. p. 52.)

But though able and comprehensive, the Theory of Hutton was not very skilfully developed, and this circumstance rendered it less known, and more liable to be misrepresented than would otherwise have been the case. Hence it was that Playfair published his Illustrations of his friend's Theory, and by doing so, rendered him a service similar to that which Dumont rendered Bentham. He presented the Theory to the reader in its natural and most attractive order; made that clear which had previously been obscure ; and repelled the principal objections that had been made against it. The Illustrations are written with great clearness and eloquence, and afford one of the best models of a philosophical style that has ever been given to the public.

——— A Comparative View of the Huttonian and Neptunian Systems of Geology, (by John Murray, Lecturer on Chemistry.) 8vo. Edinburgh, 1802. Calf, ex.

——— An Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth, deduced from Facts and the Laws of Nature, by John Whitehurst, F.R.S. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1786.

EBRIETATIS ENCOMIUM, or the Praise of Drunkenness. 12mo. London, 1812. Calf, ex.

ECCLESTON : An Introduction to English Antiquities, by James Eccleston, B.A. 8vo. London, 1847.

ECKHEL. *See* Money, Coins, &c.

ECOSSE : Discours Particulier d'Ecosse, écrit par Commandement et Ordonnance de la Reyne Douairière et Régente, par Messires Jacques Makgill et Jean Bellenden, XI. Janvier 1559. 4to. Imprimé à Edinbourg, 1824.

EDEN : Four Letters to the Earl of Carlisle from William Eden, Esq. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1780.

——— The State of the Poor. *See* Poor, Poor Laws, &c.

EDINBURGH : Letters from Edinburgh, written in the Years 1774 and 1775, containing Observations on the Diversions, Customs, Manners, and Laws of the Scotch Nation. 8vo. London, 1776.

Edinburgh Review, from its Commencement in 1802 to the Present Time. 8vo. First 40 vols. thick paper, being all published in that form. Edinburgh, 1802, &c. Calf.

The establishment of this journal marks a memorable æra in the history of critical literature. It was previously, indeed, in a very degraded state, most reviews being under the control of the booksellers, and destitute alike of independence, ability, and influence. But the Edinburgh Review being entirely emancipated from anything like trade superintendence, and in young, able, and ambitious hands, had no difficulty in introducing a far more scientific, bold, and independent style of criticism than had previously obtained or been dreamt of. And the plan, which its conductors adopted, of publishing original essays in the form of reviews on such political, literary, and scientific subjects as engaged the public attention, enabled them to interfere with effect in all questions of interest and importance. The remuneration to the authors was, also, unusually liberal, and sufficient to secure the services of the most eminent individuals. The novelty of the project, and the talent with which it was carried out, made an impression, of which it is very difficult for those not alive at the time to imagine the strength. The Review became at once extremely popular. Edition followed edition. It was read by all parties, by those by whom it was objected to, as well as by those by whom it was approved ; and acquired an extraordinary degree of influence and authority.

After the Edinburgh Review, which was attached to the Whig or Liberal party, had been firmly established, the Tories perceived how necessary it was for them to have a similar organ, and hence the origin of the Quarterly Review in 1809. And though they have had many competitors, those that were first in the field continue to be the best and most successful of this class of publications.

The Edinburgh Review has been printed and published in London since 1848. The North British, which is now the only Scottish Review, is a respectable publication. But though liberal in its politics, its views are otherwise, for the most part, narrow, bigotted, and sectarian.

It is probable from the space they afford for the full discussion of most subjects, and the time given for their consideration, that Reviews will continue to hold a respectable position. No doubt, however, they have passed their zenith. The vast improvement that has taken place in the daily and weekly press, and the large circulation of the principal journals belonging to it, make them highly desirable vehicles in which to insert reviews, which have, indeed, become an important portion of their usual bill of fare. Some of the critiques that appear in the *Times* are quite equal to the best that appear in the ablest quarterly or monthly journals, and are far more widely diffused ; and hence the diminished sale and influence of the journals exclusively appropriated to reviews.

I made my *début* in the Edinburgh Review in 1818, by contributing to it an article on Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy. I was not previously acquainted with Jeffrey, the editor ; and as the theories advanced in the article were subversive of many doctrines previously entertained, Jeffrey was a good deal blamed for giving a person of whom he knew nothing permission to bring them forward. He, however, being satisfied of their correctness, was in no degree influenced by this petty hostility ; and I continued for about twenty years to write pretty regularly for the Review. I contributed almost all the economical articles that appeared in it during that period, with a few on other subjects. Jeffrey was an admirable person, and my intercourse with him was of the most satisfactory description ; and so, also, was my intercourse with his successor in the editorship, Mr. Macvey Napier. It was not owing to any proceeding on the part of the latter that I finally withdrew from the Review. My contributions to it make, when collected, three thick 8vo. volumes. *See* Cockburn, Life of Jeffrey.

Edleston. *See* Newton.

Edmonstone : A Journey to Two of the Oases of Upper Egypt, by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. 8vo. London, 1822.

EDUCATION, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. The Inaugural Oration of the London Institution, by Chas. Butler, Esq., 1816.
2. Discourse delivered at the Opening of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, 30th May 1825, by J. R. M'Culloch, 1825.
3. Report to the Trustees of Dick's Bequest, by Allan Menzies, 1835.
4. The Case of Maynooth College considered, 1836.
5. Address to the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1846.
6. On the Publication of School Books by Government at the Public Expense, 1851.
7. Education, National, Voluntary, and Free, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., 1851.
8. A Word for the Universities of Scotland, by Professor Pillans, 1848.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Essays on the Origin of Colleges or Universities, &c., 1769.
2. System of Education in the Schools and Universities of Scotland, by the Rev. M. Russell, 1813.
3. Remarks and Explanations connected with ditto, by the same, 1815.
4. Statement of the Experience of Scotland with regard to the Education of the People, by the Rev. Charles Anderson, 1825.
5. Extracts from the Reports of Ministers of Parishes in Scotland as to Parochial Schools, 1824.
6. Three Lectures on the Proper Objects and Methods of Education, by Jas. Pillans, 1836.
7. Some Considerations on the Educational System of the Scottish Universities, by Robert C. Black, M.A., 1850.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

EDWARDS: History, Civil and Commercial, of the British West Indies, by Bryan Edwards, Esq., M.P. 2d edition. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1794. Half Russia, gilt leaves, Hayday.

The History of the West Indies is well entitled to the popularity it has long enjoyed. The subject is varied and interesting; and though written in rather an ambitious style, with a strong bias in favour of the old colonial system, and a disposition to extenuate the cruelties that were too often inflicted on the slaves, it is a most valuable addition to our historical library. But we are sorry to say, that a continuation, which has been added to the work, is quite unworthy of the original and of the subject; and we do not know that many better services could be done to our colonial and commercial literature than the publication of an edition of Edwards's work that should complete the history and continue it to the present time. The independence of the Blacks of Hayti; the abolition of the slave trade; the emancipation of the slaves in the British colonies, with the present and probable future influence of that measure; the importation of coolies and free labourers; and the wonderful progress made by Cuba and Porto Rico since the repeal of the restrictions on their trade, are all topics of great interest. They would supply materials for a work which, if executed in a philosophical spirit, with the requisite knowledge and ability, would be most important.

——— Canons of Criticism and Glossary, with the Trial of the Letter Y, &c., by Thomas Edwards, Esq. 6th edition. 8vo. London, 1758. Bright old calf.

Ingenious, witty, pungent, and severe. The best and most effective criticism ever passed upon Warburton's Shakespeare.

——— A Careful and Strict Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions in regard to the Freedom of the Will, by Jonathan Edwards, A.M. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1775. Calf, ex.

This is the principal work of that remarkable person, who was said by Mackintosh to be the metaphysician of America. He is a stern Calvinist, and is admitted to be one of the ablest defenders of the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

EDWARDS : The Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the Writings of the New Testament, by Thomas Edwards, A.M. 8vo. Cambridge, 1759. Calf, ex.

——— *See* Bibliography.

EGEDE : A Description of Greenland, its Natural History, Situation, &c. Translated from the Danish of Mr. Hans Egede. 8vo. London, 1745.

ELKING : A View of the Greenland Trade and Whale Fishery, by H. Elking. 8vo. London, 1722. Scarce.

ELLISON : A Hand Book of the Cotton Trade, or a Glance at the Past History, Present Condition, and Future Prospects of this Trade, by Thomas Ellison. 8vo. London, 1858.

ELMES : A General and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts, by James Elmes, M.R.I.A., Architect. 8vo. London, 1826.

ELPHINSTONE : An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul and its Dependencies, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. 4to. London, 1815.

A comprehensive and valuable work. It is a principal memorial of one of the ablest and most excellent men employed to administer the English government of India.

ELSTOBB : An Historical Account of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, and other Fens, &c. in this Kingdom, by W. Elstobb, Engineer. 8vo. Lyme, 1793.

ELSYNGE : The Manner of Holding Parliaments in England, by Henry Elsynge, Cler. Parl. Post 8vo. London, 1768.

EMERIGON. *See* Insurance, Works on.

EMERSON : The History of Modern Greece, from its Conquest by the Romans, B.C. 146, to the Present Time, by James Emerson, Esq. (now Sir James Emerson Tennent). 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1830. Calf, ex. Arrowsmith's Map of Greece inserted. *See* Tennent, Sir James Emerson.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. The 8th edition. 4to. 21 vols. and Index. Edinburgh, V.Y. Half Russia, uncut, gilt.

A very fine copy, the gift of my old and excellent friend the proprietor, Adam Black, Esq., M.P., with an inscription which I value more than the book.

Notwithstanding its magnitude, and the immense variety of its contents, extending over the whole field of knowledge, this work is, on the whole, extremely well executed. Having been more than ordinarily successful, many new impressions gave an opportunity for rectifying errors and supplying deficiencies; and the improvements in the last two editions have been so very great that most part of the book has been re-written, the greater number of the principal articles being either entirely new, or carefully accommodated to the advanced knowledge of the day. Hence this Dictionary is peculiarly complete and well digested. No one else with which we are acquainted is fitted to be so generally useful, or has such transcendant claims to the public confidence. Many of the articles embodied in it are possessed of the highest merit; and they are all, or mostly all, fitted to supply the reader with the latest and most correct information in regard to the subjects of which they treat. Altogether it is the most important literary undertaking that has been set on foot and completed in Scotland. We are glad to have to add that it has been profitable to the publishers as well as creditable to them and to the contributors.

England : Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, with a Compendious Glossary, &c. Folio. London, 1840.

——— Chronological Abridgment of its History, Constitution, and Laws, from the Conquest to the Revolution. 8vo. London, 1815.

——— Remarks on the History of the Landed and Commercial Policy of England. Post 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1785. Calf, ex.

Entail, Papers on, by George Cranstoun (Lord Corehouse) and Francis Jeffrey (Lord Jeffrey) in Queensberry Case. 4to. Edinburgh, 1815.

——— Tracts on, viz. :—

1. A Free Disquisition concerning the Law of Entails in Scotland, by John Swinton, Esq. 1765.
2. Question considered whether Parliament ought to rescind the Scotch Entails, by Sir John Dalrymple.
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4. Inexpediency of the Law of Entail in Scotland, by Patrick Irvine, Esq., W.S. 2d edition. 1827.
5. Considerations on Removing or Mitigating the Evils arising from the Law of Entail in Scotland, by Patrick Irvine, Esq., 1830.
6. Remarks on the Report of the Committee of Entailed Proprietors in Scotland, by Charles Selkrig, 1827.
7. Some Important Questions in Scots Entail Law, by the late John Vans Agnew, Esq., 1826.
8. The Scotch Law of Entail Considered, by Adam Paterson, W.S. 1847.
9. Article from Quarterly Review on Mr. M'Culloch's Work on the Succession to Property Vacant by Death.

8vo. 1 vol. A very valuable collection.

Epaminondas, Histoire d'. *See* Latour.

Ephémérides du Citoyen. *See* Political Economy.

Epictetus—Carter : All the Works of Epictetus which are now Extant, from the Original Greek, by Elizabeth Carter. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1768.

Epigrammatum Delectus, ex omnibus tum Veteribus tum Recentioribus Poetis accurate decerptus ; cum Dissertatione (P. Nicole), de vera Pulchritudine, &c. 12mo. Parisiis. 1659. Old mor.

A very extensive and valuable collection.

Ercilla, Don Alonzo de, La Araucana Poema ; ed. optima. 8vo. 2 vols. Madrid, 1776. Blue mor.

This poem consists of a lengthened description of the war carried on by the Spaniards of Chili to recover the province of Araucania, which had revolted from their authority. Ercilla was one of the leaders in this enterprise ; and he might truly say that he was *magna pars* in the events which he has celebrated. The vice of the poem is its sameness. There is an endless recurrence of battles, some of which are well described, but they have little variety or interest. Having no proper plan, it is spun out to a most unreasonable length. It is, indeed, as Voltaire has stated, more savage than the Araucans to whom it refers. Whatever may be its rank among the poems of Spain, it has no pretensions to rank with the Lusiad, or even with the secondary poems of Italy.

Erman : Travels in Siberia, by Adolph Erman, from the German, by W. B. Cooley. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1848.

Ernesti : Clavis Ciceroniana, sive Indices Rerum et Verborum Philologico critici in Opera Ciceronis, J. A. Ernesti. 8vo. Oxonii, 1810. Calf, ex.

Erskine : The Principles of the Law of Scotland, in the Order of Sir G. Mackenzie's Institutions, by John Erskine, of Carnock, Esq. 12th edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1827.

The best elementary work on the law of Scotland.

Esménard : La Navigation, Poëme, par J. Esménard. 2d edition. 8vo. Paris, 1806.

Esop : Select Fables of Esop and other Fabulists, in Three Books. 12mo. Baskerville, Birmingham, 1764. Calf, ex.

Essayists (English), in 8vo. ; viz. :—
——— Spectator. 8 vols. London, 1775.
——— Tatler. 4 vols. London, 1759.
——— Guardian. 2 vols. London, 1750.
——— Freeholder, with Addison's Works. 5 vols. London, 1758.

} Calf, gilt, uniform ; a fine set.

Essayists (English), in 12mo. ; viz. :—
——— Mirror. 3 vols. London, 1783.
——— Connoisseur. 4 vols. Oxford, 1774.
——— Lounger. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1787.
——— Adventurer. 4 vols. London, 1788.
——— World. 6 vols. London, 1757.
——— Free Thinker. 3 vols. London, 1733.

Eugène : Histoire du Prince François Eugène de Savoie, &c. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. 5 vols. Amsterdam, 1750. Calf, ex.
——— *See, also*, De Ligne, Prince, Mémoires du.

Eustace : A Classical Tour through Italy, An. MDCCCII., by the Rev. J. C. Eustace. 3d edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1815. Half Russia.

Evelyn : Memoirs Illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S., edited by Wm. Bray, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1818. Russia, ex.
——— Numismata : A Discourse of Medals, Ancient and Modern, &c. Folio. London, 1697.
——— *Sylva*, or a Discourse on Forest Trees, and the Propagation of Timber, &c. ; with *Terra*, a Philosophical Discourse on Earth, &c., by John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S., with Notes, &c. by A. Hunter, M.D., F.R.S. 4to. York, 1776 and 1787. Prefixed is a fine head of Evelyn, by Bartolozzi. Russia, ex.

F.

Faber : A Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri, or the Great Gods of Phœnicia, Samothrace, &c., by G. S. Faber, A.M. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1803. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Fabricius : Voyage en Norwège, avec des Observations sur l'Histoire Naturelle et l'Economie, de l'Allemand de J. C. Fabricius. 8vo. Paris, 1802.

Facciolati. *See* Lexicon.

Falconer : The Shipwreck, a Poem, by William Falconer, with a Life of the Author, and Notes, by J. S. Clarke. Post 8vo. London, 1806.

——— Poetical Works of. 12mo. Pickering, London, 1836. Calf, ex.

Falconer—Burney : A New and Universal Dictionary of Marine Affairs, by William Falconer and William Burney, LL.D. 4to. London, 1830.

Fargeau. *See* Saint-Fargeau.

Farmer : The General Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations, by Hugh Farmer. 8vo. London, 1783. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— An Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, by Richard Farmer, B.D. 8vo. London, 1789. Calf, ex., Ch. Lewis.

A brief, conclusive, and masterly essay.

Fellows : A Journal written during an Excursion to Asia Minor in 1838, by (Sir) Charles Fellows. Small 4to. London, 1839. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, more particularly in the Province of Lycia, by Sir Charles Fellows. 8vo. London, 1852.

Feltham : A Tour through the Island of Mann in 1797 and 1798, by John Feltham. 8vo. Bath, 1798. Calf, ex.

Fénélon : Les Aventures de Télémaque, Fils d'Ulysse, par Messire Fénélon, Archevêque de Cambray. 8vo. 2 vols. With beautiful Plates. Londres, Dodsley, 1738. Old calf, gilt.

——— The same Work. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, Barbou, 1769.

Dugald Stewart has made the following remarks upon *Télémaque*, which are as true as they are well expressed :—

" The Adventures of Telemachus, when considered as a production of the seventeenth century, and still more as the work of a Roman Catholic bishop, is a sort of prodigy ; and it may to this day be confidently recommended as the best manual extant for impressing on the minds of youths the leading truths both of practical morals and of political economy. Nor ought it to be concluded, because these truths appear to lie so near the surface, and command so immediately the cordial assent of the understanding, that they are therefore obvious or trite ; for the case is the same with all the truths most essential to human happiness. The importance of agriculture and of religious toleration to the prosperity of states ; the criminal impolicy of thwarting the kind arrangements of Providence by restraints upon commerce ; and the duty of legislators to study the laws of the moral world as the groundwork and standard of their own, appear, to minds unsophisticated by inveterate prejudices, as approaching nearly to the class of axioms ; yet, how much ingenious and refined discussion has been employed, even in our own times, to combat the prejudices which everywhere continue to struggle against them ; and how remote does the period yet seem when there is any probability that these prejudices shall be completely abandoned !"—(Collected Works, i. 167.)

Renouard has made the following statement in regard to the edition of *Télémaque* referred to above :—

" Cette édition, long-temps la seule qui fût de quelque élégance dans le format portatif, avoit acquis une valeur exorbitante, qui n'a pu tenir après la publication de tant de beaux Télémaques imprimés depuis une quarantaine d'années. C'est cependant toujours un livre rare, et recommandable par la réduction des gravures de l'édition de 1734."—(Bibliothèque d'un Amateur, iii. 208.)

FERGUSON: The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic, by Adam Ferguson, LL.D., F.R.S.E. 8vo. 5 vols. Edinburgh, 1779. Calf, gilt.

The author disposes very briefly of the earlier portion of the history of Rome, of which, indeed, he recognizes the uncertainty. But he dwells at considerable length on the later ages of the Commonwealth, and especially on the civil wars, and on the changes which they introduced into the civil and military organization of the state. He carries his narrative down to the death of Tiberius. The style is concise, clear, and unaffected; but the book has but little of the eloquence that distinguishes the History of Civil Society.

——— The Institutes of Moral Philosophy. 3rd edition. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1785.

——— An Essay on the History of Civil Society. 6th edition. 8vo. London, 1793.

——— Principles of Moral and Political Science. 4to. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1792.

"Ferguson was Dugald Stewart's predecessor, and as I attended his lectures, I heard the substance of his book. He has, in some degree, the Scotch fault of expressing common ideas in a technical form. He has adopted the very just, stoical principle, 'that the state of the mind is of more importance to happiness than outward circumstances;' but he is so entirely and constantly occupied with it as to forget everything else. There is something not unbecoming a moral teacher in his austere, dogmatic, sententious manner; and he contemplates human life with a cold sternness worthy of those magnanimous moralists whom he professes to follow. I entirely agree with him in rejecting rewards and punishments as motives to virtue. I was rather surprised to find, at the end of his first volume, some judicious observations respecting a future state. I am also surprised at finding such grand and, as I think, just notions of the progressive character of the human species. It is not a pleasing, but it is an improving book; it elevates the moral sentiments.

"The part of the second volume which details the moral duties is far superior to the rest of the work, and is, indeed, of such excellence that I must read it again, particularly if I write either a treatise on morals, or a book of synonyms. His distinctions are in general very good; I except that between civility and politeness, of which he makes the first negative, and the second positive, and I think him equally wrong in both. His idea of liberty is the same which I gave in my 'Discourse on the Law of Nature,' that it was 'security against wrong;' I was not aware that I had been in substance anticipated. He does not apply his general principle to the distinction between civil and political liberty, of which the former is security against wrong from our fellows, and the latter is security against wrong from our governors."—(Mackintosh, Life of, ii. 243.)

Ferguson, who was an intimate friend of Hume, Robertson, Smith, and Blair, died in 1818 at the very advanced age of 93. He passed the last 20 years of his life in seclusion at St. Andrews.

——— Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, by James Ferguson, F.R.S. A new edition. 4to. London, 1773. Russia.

The author of this work occupies a prominent place in the list of those who have risen to distinction despite the greatest difficulties. He was born in Banffshire in 1710, being the son of a day labourer. With the exception of three months' attendance at the school of Keith, and such instruction as was given him by his father, he was entirely self-taught. He early evinced a decided taste for practical mechanics and astronomy. Having learnt to draw patterns, and to copy pictures and prints in pen and ink drawings, he acquired the means of maintaining himself and constructing an orrery, which was warmly commended by Maclaurin. He repaired to London in 1743, where he continued subsequently to reside. Here he gave courses of lectures on astronomy and mechanics, which were well attended; and the produce of them and of his various publications enabled him to accumulate considerable property. He died in 1776.

FERGUSON—*cont.*

It has been said by an intelligent judge that, "Ferguson contributed more than perhaps any other man in this country to the extension of physical science among all classes of society, but especially among that largest class whose circumstances preclude them from a regular course of scientific instruction. Perspicuity in the selection and arrangement of his facts, and in the display of the truths deduced from them, was his characteristic both as a lecturer and a writer."—(Art. on Ferguson in Knight's Biography.)

FERGUSON: The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture, being a Concise and Popular Account of the different Styles of Architecture prevailing in all Ages and Countries, illustrated by no fewer than 850 Wood Engravings, by James Ferguson, M.R.I.B.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1855.

A comprehensive, well arranged, and valuable work.

FERGUSSON: The Works (Poems) of Robert Fergusson, with Life of Author, Notes, &c. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1851. Calf, ex.

Fergusson, a precursor of Burns, though in poor circumstances, was educated at the university of St. Andrews; after leaving which he got a situation in the office of the Commissary-Clerk of Edinburgh. He had considerable poetical talents, with, unhappily for himself, a strong relish for jovial company. The many opportunities he had of enjoying the latter, led him into dissipated habits, to which he fell a victim in 1774, at the early age of 24. His verses have received more, perhaps, than their due share of commendation. He is principally indebted for whatever celebrity may now attach to his name to the encomiums of Burns, and to the latter having raised a monument to his memory over his grave in the Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh.

FERRIAR: Illustrations of Sterne, with other Essays and Verses, by John Ferriar, M.D. 12mo. London, 1798. Calf, ex.

FERRIÈRE: Histoire du Droit Romain, par M. Claude-Joseph De Ferrière. 12mo. Paris, 1783.

FÊTES et Courtisannes de la Grèce: Supplément au Voyages d'Anacharsis et d'Antenor (par M. Chaussard). 2de édition. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1803. Half Russia.

FIELDING: The Works of Henry Fielding, Esq., with an Account of his Life. 8vo. 8 vols. London, 1762. Old calf, gilt. Choice copy.

——— The Life of, by Frederick Lawrence, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. London, 1855.

Fielding is by far the greatest of British novelists. He is intimately acquainted with the various passions and prejudices that actuate the human breast. His style is manly and forcible; and he has a rich vein of genuine English humour. His taste, unfortunately, was not on a level with his other qualities; and he is not unfrequently coarse and even gross. Hence his popularity is greatly fallen off, and he is not nearly so much read as formerly; but notwithstanding his defects, he ranks among the first of English classics, and is on the whole admirable.

FINANCE, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Considerations upon a Reduction of the Land Tax, 1749.
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FINANCE, Tracts on—*cont.*

1. An Essay on Ways and Means for Raising Money for the Present War, by Francis Fauquier. 3d edition. 1757.
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3. Ways and Means for Raising the Extraordinary Supplies to carry on the War for Seven Years, &c. Part I. 1757.
4. The Way to Wealth and Glory, or Taxes Odious only in Name, 1758.
5. Occasional Observations on the Clear Produce of the Civil List Revenue, 1761.
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8. The Mystery of the Sinking Fund Explained from the Traveller of January 4th, 1821. (By Place, the Tailor, of Charing Cross.)
9. Essay on the National Debt, by John Rooke, 1822.

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FINLAY: Greece under the Romans; an Historical View of the Condition of the Greek Nation from its Conquest by the Romans, B.C. 146, to A.D. 717, by George Finlay, K.R.G. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1844.

——— The History of Greece from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks, and of the Empire of Trebizond, 1204–1461. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1851.

——— History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires, A.D. 716–1453. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1853–54.

FINLAYSON: The Mission to Siam and Hué, the Capital of Cochin China, in 1821-2, from the Journal of George Finlayson, Esq., with a Memoir of his Life by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1826.

FISHERY, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. A View of the Greenland Trade and Whale Fishery, by Henry Elking, 1722. Scarce.
2. The Wealth of Great Britain in the Ocean, being a Correct State of the British Fisheries, 1749.
3. Considerations on the Herring and Cod Fisheries, 1749.
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5. The Fisheries Revived, or Britain's Hidden Treasure discovered, 1750.

} 8vo. 1 vol. Calf, ex. Very scarce.

Fitzosborne, The Letters of Sir Thomas, on several Subjects. *See* Melmoth.

Flagellants, History of the; being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Historia Flagellantium of the Abbé Boileau (by Delolme). 8vo. 2nd edition. London, 1784.

Flassan: Histoire Générale et Raisonnée de la Diplomatie Française, par M. De Flassan. 2de édition. 8vo. 7 vols. Paris, 1811.

> "A history of French diplomacy is not much less than a history of the European political system. The use of the most important diplomatic authorities, the fidelity and preciseness of the accounts, and a rare impartiality of judgment, give to this work a classical value."—(Heeren's Manual of Modern History, i. 5.)

Flechier: Oraisons Funèbres, par Messire Esprit Flechier, Evêque de Nismes, avec un Précis de la Vie de l'Auteur. 12mo. Paris, 1760. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— Histoire du Cardinal Ximénés. 4to. Paris, 1693. Old calf.

——— Histoire de Théodose le Grand. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. Paris, 1749. Old mor.

> "A Life of Theodosius the Great was composed in the last century to inflame the mind of the young Dauphin with Catholic zeal. The author, Flechier, afterwards Bishop of Nismes, was a celebrated preacher, and his history is adorned or tainted with pulpit eloquence, but he takes his learning from Baronius, and his principles from St. Ambrose and St. Augustine."—(Gibbon, Decline and Fall, ii. 624, 4to ed.)

Fleetwood: Chronicon Preciosum, or an Account of English Gold and Silver Money; the Price of Corn and other Commodities; of Stipends, Salaries, Wages, Jointures, Portions, Day Labour, &c., in England, for Six Hundred Years last past. By Bishop Fleetwood. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1745.

Fletcher: The Political Works of Andrew Fletcher, Esq. 8vo. London, 1737.

> Fletcher of Saltoun, the author of this volume, was a genuine but impracticable patriot. He was well versed in ancient and modern literature, and wrote a remarkably good English style. His works breathe the purest spirit of liberty, and evince a morbid apprehension of standing armies and of some of those establishments that are necessary to secure national independence and the rights of individuals. A strenuous opponent of the tyrannical government of the Stewarts, he joined the ill-fated expedition under Monmouth, and having escaped to Holland, he returned with our great deliverer William III. But he was too much of a republican to give even his government a steady support. It is almost needless to add that he was a determined enemy of the union. His death took place at London in 1716.
>
> We extract from a discourse on the affairs of Scotland, written in 1698 (p. 144 of this volume), the following extraordinary statement:—
>
> "There are at this day in Scotland (besides a great many poor families very meanly provided for by the church boxes, with others, who by living on bad food fall into various diseases) 200,000 people begging from door to door. These are not only no way advantageous, but a very grievous burden to so poor a country. And though the number of them be, perhaps, double to what it was formerly, by reason of this present great distress, yet in all times there have been about 100,000 of these vagabonds who have lived without any regard or subjection either to the laws of the land, or even those of God and nature: fathers incestuously accompanying with their own daughters, the son with the mother, and the brother with the sister. No magistrate could ever discover or be informed which way one in a hundred of those wretches died, or that ever they were baptised. Many murders

FLETCHER—*cont.*

have been discovered among them; and they are not only a most unspeakable oppression to poor tenants (who, if they give not bread or some kind of provision to perhaps 40 such villains in one day, are sure to be insulted by them), but they rob many poor people who live in houses distant from any neighbourhood. In years of plenty many thousands of them meet together in the mountains, where they feast and riot for many days; and at country weddings, markets, burials, and other the like public occasions, they are to be seen, both men and women, perpetually drunk, cursing, blaspheming, and fighting together."

I suspect there must be some considerable exaggeration in this striking paragraph; for as Scotland did not at the period referred to contain more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants, it is very difficult to suppose, notwithstanding the peculiar distress by which she was then visited,* that 200,000 persons, or a fifth part of the entire population, could be given up to the mendicancy and disorders described above. But the intelligence and good faith of Fletcher are unquestionable; and there cannot be a doubt that the disorders to which he refers were of long standing, and upon the most gigantic scale, and that he did not believe he had in any degree overstated them. Indeed, so impressed was he by the idleness and crime then so prevalent, and by the enormities he had witnessed, that, to introduce good order and industry, he did not scruple to recommend the establishment of a system of predial slavery, to which the vagabonds in question, and their children, should be subjected. The nature of the proposed remedy shows what the disease must have been.

The establishment of schools and of a more vigorous and impartial system of government, the consequence of that union which Fletcher did his best to obstruct, happily succeeded in repressing these disorders. But the people of Scotland continued, till after the peace of Paris, in 1763, without manufactures or trade, and were frequently involved in extreme misery and destitution.

FLETCHER: An Historical Account of the Ancient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland. 8vo. Aberdeen, 1823.

FLEURY et FABRE: Histoire Ecclésiastique depuis la Mort de Jésus Christ, par Cl. Fleury, avec la Continuation de J. C. Fabre. Post 8vo. 40 vols., y compris 4 vols. de Tables. Paris, 1740. Veau fauve, gilt leaves. From the Lamoignon Library.

The History of Fleury enjoys a high degree of reputation. It is written with great fairness and impartiality. In this respect he has acted conformably to his own rule, *Personne n'est obligé d'écrire l'histoire; mais quiconque l'entreprend s'engage à dire la vérité toute entière.* (4me. Disc.) The vices, ignorance, and ill-regulated ambition of the Popes and clergy are not concealed or varnished over, neither are they exaggerated, but they are exposed in their native deformity to the execration of the public. Hence the work has been the object of many attacks; but these have not affected its celebrity, which has continued progressively to increase.

The Dissertations prefixed by Fleury to some of the volumes are the most valuable parts of the work. "Concise, but neither dry nor superficial; luminous, yet appearing simple; philosophical without the affectation of profundity; seizing all that is most essential on the subject without the tediousness of detail, or the pedantry of quotation; written, above all, with that clearness, that ease, that unaffected purity of taste, which belong to the French style of that best age, they present a contrast, not only to the inferior writings on philosophical history with which our age abounds, but in some respects even to the best. It cannot be a crime that these Dissertations contain a good deal which, after more than a century's labour in historical inquiry, has become more familiar than it was."—(Hallam's Literature of Europe, iv. 129. *See, also,* Works of Charles Butler, v. 216.)

* The period from 1693 to 1700, emphatically termed "the seven ill years," was long remembered in Scotland. A scarcity continued throughout; and the severity of its pressure was such as to depopulate several extensive parishes in different parts of the country.

FLEURY : Catechismus Historicus Major, auct. Claud. Fleury. 12mo. Parisiis, 1776. Mor., ex.

"In wisdom and impartiality few have equalled Fleury. His *Mœurs des Anciens Juifs* and *Mœurs des Anciens Chrétiens*, and his *Choix des Etudes* are excellent. Far from depreciating the Biblical exertions of our own times, the present writer thinks they have rendered, and continue to render, incalculable service to learning and religion : yet he is convinced that a repeated perusal of the Bible, or of any portion of it, will not give, either childhood or youth, so good a notion of the history, the religion, or the morality of the sacred volume as Fleury's Historical Catechism."—(Works of Charles Butler, v. 17.)

This Catechism, being everywhere held in the highest estimation, has had an immense sale ; and though thousands of other catechisms have appeared since its publication, it is still reckoned superior to all its competitors. It was originally published in French, and was subsequently translated by the author into Latin, with proofs from Scripture.

——— Discours sur l'Histoire Ecclésiastique, par M. Fleury. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1777.

——— Traité du Choix et de la Méthode des Etudes, par, &c. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. Paris, 1826.

"I read an excellent work on *The Method and Choice of our Studies*, by the Abbé Fleury. The whole breathes a spirit of truth and virtue, together with that clearness and strength of reason, and that superior good sense, which is more uncommon than wit, and almost as rare as genius. The author was a Roman Catholic and a priest ; but this fault is perceived by those only who are neither the one nor the other."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 454.)

——— Opuscules de M. l'Abbé Fleury. 8vo. 5 vols. Nismes, 1780.

In addition to the minor works mentioned above, this collection contains the treatises *Sur les Mœurs des Israélites et des Chrétiens, les Devoirs des Maîtres et des Domestiques, l'Histoire du Droit Française, &c.* Of these the first two are, perhaps, the most valuable. Though brief, they are accurate and comprehensive; and exhibit the clearest views of the religious opinions, character, and conduct of those described.

FLIBUSTIERS, Histoire des Aventuriers. *See* Oexmelin.

FLINTER : An Account of the Present State of the Island of Puerto Rico, by Colonel Flinter. 8vo. London, 1834.

FLOYER, Sir John. *See* Sibylline Oracles.

FONTENELLE : Œuvres de M. De Fontenelle. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de Plusieurs Pièces relatives à l'Auteur, mise pour la première fois par Ordre des Matières, et plus correcte que toutes les Précédentes. 8vo. 8 vols. Paris, 1790. Dark maroon mor.

FORBES : The Works of Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, President of the Court of Session. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh.

——— Memoirs of a Banking House, by Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1859. Printed for private circulation.

Interesting, and very creditable to the writer.

FORDYCE : The Elements of Moral Philosophy, by the Rev. David Fordyce. 4th edition. 12mo. London, 1769. Calf, gilt.

FOREIGN POLICY, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Address to the South Americans and Mexicans, by James Henderson, 1822.
2. Remarks on the Declaration of the Allied Powers from Verona, 1823.
3. On the Alien Bill, by an Alien, 1824.
4. Substance of Speech by Sir James Mackintosh in the House of Commons, 15th June 1824, on a Petition for the Recognition of the Independent States of America, formerly subject to Spain, 1824.
5. England, France, Russia, and Turkey. 4th edition. 1835.
6. A Few Remarks on our Foreign Policy. 2d edition. 1836.
7. Supplementary Remarks on our Foreign Policy, 1837.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

FORMALEONI. *See* Commerce, &c., Works on.

FORMEY: Elemental Principles of the Belles Lettres, from the French of M. Formey. 12mo. London, 1766.

——— A Concise History of Philosophy and Philosophers. 12mo. London, 1766.

——— Mélanges Philosophiques. 12mo. 2 vols. à Leide, 1754. Orange mor.

——— An Ecclesiastical History, from the Birth of Christ to the Present Time, from the French of, &c. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1766.

These are said to be among the best of the many works of their extremely prolific author; and they are very good.

——— *See, also,* Bibliography.

FORMEY et ROBINET: Introduction aux Sciences, et Considérations sur les Lettres, par MM. Formey et Robinet. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1764.

FORREST: A Voyage to New Guinea, the Moluccas, Magindanao, Sooloo, and other Islands, in 1774, 1775, and 1776; by Capt. Thomas Forrest. 4to. London, 1779.

FORSTER: An Enquiry into the Causes of the Present High Price of Provisions, in Two Parts; (by Nathaniel Forster, D.D.) 8vo. London, 1767.

——— The Historical Geography of Arabia, or the Patriarchal Evidences of Revealed Religion, by the Rev. Charles Forster, B.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1844.

——— Mahometanism Unveiled; an Inquiry in which that Arch-Heresy, its Diffusion and Continuance, are examined on a New Principle. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829. Calf, ex., Hayday.

A learned, liberal, and important publication.

FORSYTH: Remarks on the Antiquities, Arts, Letters, &c. of Italy, by Joseph Forsyth, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1816. Half Russia.

——— The Principles of Moral Science, by Robert Forsyth, Esq., Advocate. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1805.

——— History of the Trial by Jury, by William Forsyth, M.A. 8vo. London, 1852.

Fortescue : De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, from the Latin, with a large Preface, Selden's Notes, &c. Folio, large paper. London, 1737.

Fortis : Travels in Dalmatia, containing General Observations on the Natural History of that Country and the Neighbouring Islands, &c., by the Abbé Alberto Fortis. 4to. London, 1778.

Foster : An Essay on the Different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their Application in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, by John Foster, M.A. 2d edition. 8vo. Eton, 1763. Half mor., uncut.

Fournier : Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de Lettres, &c. 12mo. 2 vols. (Barbou.) Paris, 1764–68. Fine paper ; red mor., ex.

——— *See* Bibliography.

Fox, the Right Hon. C. J. : Account of the Life of, from the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Nothing worthy of being called a life of this distinguished statesman has yet been published. The notice of him, now referred to, was written by John Allen, the friend of Lord Holland, who had the best means of acquiring accurate information; but it is so much abridged as to be of comparatively little value. And the Memorials and Correspondence of Fox, edited by Earl Russell, though important in many respects, are principally useful as authentic materials to be employed in writing his life. Perhaps, indeed, we are yet too near his æra to be able to form a fair estimate of his character. But though a great orator, and possessed of many estimable qualities, it may, we apprehend, be concluded on good grounds that he was very indifferently qualified to be Minister in a country like this, and that he was a most unsafe party leader.

In proof of the first of these statements it is enough to mention that Fox was wholly ignorant of everything that had any reference to matters connected with commerce and finance. And it is more, perhaps, to this ignorance than to any intentional sacrifice of the public interests to party purposes, that we should ascribe his discreditable opposition to Pitt's measures for promoting the trade with Ireland and France.

In illustration of his unfitness to lead a great party we may refer to the formation of the Coalition Ministry, and his conduct on the Regency question. These were capital errors. Seeing that the contest with America had terminated, it may, perhaps, be said that there was nothing left to prevent a junction between its supporters and opponents. But it should have been borne in mind that this contest had been of no common description. It partook largely of the character of a civil war, and deeply roused the feelings of the public, who were shocked and disgusted at seeing those who had been abusing the war party for years, suddenly laying aside their animosities and uniting with their old enemies that they might dictate to the king and country. No amount of popularity could have withstood a trial of this sort; and the coalition was shivered to atoms by the hostility it excited in the public mind.

The blunder in regard to the regency was nearly as bad. Fox should have waited till the minister made his proposals, and then have dealt with them as circumstances seemed to require. But by insisting at the outset on the Prince of Wales's right to assume the regency without restrictions, he abandoned constitutional and popular principles for the highest doctrines of prerogative. That, however, might have been excused or overlooked, had the proposed regent been either popular or supposed to be deserving of popularity. Unluckily, however, he was neither the one nor the other. And the little consideration and influence that were enjoyed by Fox, notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and liberal principles, was not owing so much to the serious defects in his own character as to his connexion with the prince. The conduct of the latter was looked upon with loathing by the great bulk of the people. And the sincere rejoicings that accompanied the recovery of the king,

Fox, the Right Hon. C. J.—*cont.*

in 1789, did not proceed so much from any regard for him as from a fear of the consequences likely to result from a transfer of power to the prince and his friends.

Whether Fox did right or wrong in opposing the war with revolutionary France is a question which admits of no conclusive answer, and is in truth insoluble. We believe, however, that it may be taken for certain that the war could not have been avoided for any length of time. And it was not entered into against, but in accordance with the opinion of the great majority of the public.

The splendid *éloge* of Fox, written by Sir James Mackintosh, when the intelligence of his death reached Bombay, is given in the article in the Encyclopædia Britannica referred to above.

Fracastorii (Hieronymi) Opera Omnia. 4to. Venetiis, apud Juntas, 1555. Old red mor.

"The Platonic theory of two worlds is accurately stated in some splendid verses of Fracastorius, a poet hardly inferior to Virgil, and a philosopher far superior to his age."—(Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysical Lectures, ii. 33.)

Tiraboschi refers to Fracastorius as follows:—"Non vi ha Poema, a mio credere, in cui si veggano si ben combinate forza ed eleganza de stile, leggiadria d'immagini, e profondità di dottrina; e ottimamente dice il celebre Guarino, che in esso *la Fisica e la Poesia l'estremo delle sue forze ben consumate*."—(Storia Della Letteratura, vii. 1460.)

France: Dénombrement Quinquennal de la Population de l'Empire, 1856. 4to. Paris, 1857.

——— *See* Autriche, Legoyt.

——— Statistique de la, comparée avec les autres Etats de l'Europe, par Maurice Block. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1860.

One of the best publications of its class.'

——— The History of France from the first Establishment of the Monarchy to the Revolution (by the Rev. Charles Hereford). 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1790. Calf, ex.

——— Détail de la, sous le Règne Présent. 12mo. 1707.

1. Aperçu Statistique de la France, par M. De St. Fargeau. 1836.
2. Essai Comparatif sur la Formation et la Distribution du Revenu de la France en 1815 et en 1836, par M. Dutens. 1842.

} 8vo. 1 vol. Half Russia.

1. Traité de Statistique, ou Théorie de l'Etude des Lois d'après lesquelles se développent les Faits Sociaux, suivi d'un Essai de Statistique, etc. de la Population Française, &c., par Dufau. 1840.
2. Rapports Officielles de la Population de la France en 1842.
3. Faits, Calculs, et Observations sur la Dépense du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères depuis le Règne de Louis XIV. jusqu'à 1825; par le Comte D'Hauterives. 1828.

} 8vo. 1 vol. Half Russia.

——— Patria. La France Ancienne et Moderne, Morale et Matérielle, ou Collection Encyclopédique et Statistique de tous les Faits relatifs à la France et ses Colonies. Post 8vo. 2 thick vols. Paris, 1847. Calf, ex.

——— The Ports, Arsenals, and Dockyards of. 8vo. London, 1841.

FRANCE : Tracts on the Commerce, &c. of, viz. :—

1. Mémoire sur le Tarif des Sucres, 1828.
2. Pétitions des Propriétaires de Vignes de la Gironde, 1828.
3. Lettre des Membres composant la Commission d'Enquête nommée dans l'Assemblée Générale des Fabricans d'Etoffes, tenue à Lyon le 4 Décembre 1823, à M. le Comte de Saint Cricq.
4. Rapport fait au nom de la Commission chargée d'examiner le Projet de Loi sur Céréales, par M. le Baron Charles Dupin, 1834.
5. Les Négocians de Bordeaux au Chambres Législatives sur la Législation Commerciale.
6. Rapport de la Commission Commerciale du Havre à ses Commettans, 1835.
7. Recherches Statistiques sur les Forêts de la France, par Faiseau-Lavanne, 1829.

} 4to. 1 vol.

FRANCE : Morcellement des Terres :—

1. Effets du Morcellement de la Propriété Foncière en France, par Sir Francis d'Ivernois, 1826.
2. Aperçu sur la Division et le Morcellement des Héritages, par M. H. Grénier, 1826.
3. Des Systèmes de Culture et de leur Influence, par M. H. Passy, Pair de France, 1846.
4. Review of the Work of Messrs. Rubichon and Mounier ("de l'Action de la Noblesse," &c.), and of the Memoir of M. B. De Chateauneuf "sur l'Extinction des Familles Nobles en France," by Lord Lovelace, 1848.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— *See, also,* Sismondi.

FRANCŒUR : Uranographie, ou Traité Elémentaire d'Astronomie, par M. Francœur. 8vo. 6me édition. Paris, 1853.

FRANKLIN : The Complete Works on Philosophy, Politics, and Morals of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, with Memoirs of his Early Life written by himself. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London.

The famous Latin verse under the engraved portraits of Franklin,—
"*Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis,*"
was happily imitated by D'Alembert from the following verse of the Anti-Lucretius—
"*Eripuitque Jovi fulmen, Phœboque sagittas.*"

FREDERICK THE GREAT. *See* Dover.

FRESNOY (Ch. Alphonse du) : The Art of Painting, translated into English Verse, by William Mason, A.M., with notes by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 4to. York, 1783.

——— The same Work. Post 8vo. Dublin, 1783.

——— Méthode pour Etudier l'Histoire, avec un Catalogue des Principaux Historiens, par M. l'Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy, corrigée et augmentée par M. Drouet. 12mo. 15 vols. Paris, 1762.

FREZIER : Relation d'un Voyage de la Mer du Sud, aux Côtes du Chili et du Pérou, en 1712–1714, par M. Frezier. 4to. Paris, 1732.

This valuable work contains one of the earliest notices of guano, now of such importance, that is anywhere to be met with : — "L'Isle d'Iquique* est aussi habitée par des Indiens et des Noirs, qu'on y occupe à tirer la guana, qui est une terre jaunâtre qu'on croit être de la fiente d'oiseaux, parceque outre qu'elle a la puanteur de celle des Cormorans, on a trouvé des plumes d'oiseaux fort avant dans cette terre. Neanmoins on a peine à comprendre comment il a pû s'en amasser une si grande quantité, car depuis plus de cent ans on en charge tous les ans dix ou douze navires pour engraisser les terres, comme je le dirai plus bas, et à peine s'apperçoit-on que l'isle ait diminué de hauteur, quoiqu'elle soit petite d'environ trois quarts de lieue de tour, et qu'outre ce qu'on en porte par mer, on en charge

* Opposite and contiguous to the port of that name on the coast of Upper Peru.

FREZIER—*cont.*

quantité de mules pour les vignes et les terres labourées de Terapaca, Pica, et autres lieux circonvoisins, ce qui fait penser à quelques-un que c'est une qualité de terre particulière. Pour moi je ne serois pas de ce sentiment; car il est vrai que les oiseaux de mer sont en si grande quantité, qu'on peut dire, sans exagération, que l'air en est quelquefois obscurci; on les voit dans la baye d'Arica, par multitudes infinies, s'assembler tous les matins vers les dix heures, et tous les soirs vers les six heures, pour enlever le poisson qui vient à fleur d'eau dans ce temps-là, où ils font une espèce de pêche regulière" (p. 135).

FULLER: The History of the Worthies of England, by Thomas Fuller, D.D. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1840.

FUNDING. *See* Taxation and Funding.

G.

GALE: The Court of the Gentiles; or, a Discourse touching the Traduction of Human Literature, both Philologic and Philosophic, from the Scriptures and Jewish Church, in V. parts, by Theophilus Gale. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1672. Calf, ex.

This is a work in which the prejudices and the learning of the author are alike conspicuous. Its object is to show that all knowledge, whether barbarian or Greek, has been derived from the Jews. And this worthless hypothesis is supported with some ingenuity, and a great deal of research. The author is a zealous Calvinist; and lays down and enforces some of the most unpopular tenets embraced in the Calvinistic doctrine.

GALIANI: Correspondance inédite de M. l'Abbé Ferdinand Galiani, pendant les Années 1765 à 1783. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1818.

See, also, Corn Laws, Maritime Law, and Money, for other Works of this very clever Author.

GAME LAWS, Tracts on:—

1. Three Letters on the Game Laws, 1818.
2. Observations on the Game Laws, 1824.
3. Considerations on the Game Laws, by Lord Suffield. 2d edition. 1825.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

GARCILLASSO DE LA VEGA: Histoire des Incas, Rois du Pérou, traduite de l'Espagnol de Garcillasso de la Vega. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1744. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

GARDINER: Rapin of Gardens (*see* Rapini, &c.); a Latin Poem translated into English Verse, by W. B. Gardiner. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1706.

This work is said to have been revised by Pope.

GARNIER. *See* Political Economy.

GARTH: The Dispensary, a Poem in Six Cantos, by Sir Samuel Garth. 6th edition. Post 8vo. London, 1706. In the original red mor.

GASKELL: Artisans and Machinery; the Moral and Physical Condition of the Manufacturing Population; by P. Gaskell, Esq. 12mo. London, 1836.

GASSENDI (Pet.) De Vita et Moribus Epicuri libri VIII. 4to. Parisiis, 1647.

A learned, able, and conclusive vindication of the life and morals of Epicurus from the calumnies of which they had been the object. Gibbon says of Gassendi, that he is *le meilleur philosophe des littérateurs et le meilleur littérateur des philosophes* (Misc. Works, iv. 22).

Gaubil : Histoire de Genghiscan et de toute la Dynastie des Mongous, par le R. P. Gaubil. 4to. Paris, 1739.

Gaudentio (Sig.) di Lucca, the Adventures of, giving an Account of an unknown Country in the midst of the Deserts of Africa, &c. 2d ed. 8vo. London, 1748.

This curious work has been noticed by Mr. Dunlop as follows :—" Gaudentio di Lucca is generally, and, I believe, on good grounds, supposed to be the work of the celebrated Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne,* one of the most profound philosophers and virtuous visionaries of his age. We are told, in the life of this celebrated man, that Plato was his favourite author ; and, indeed, of all English writers, Berkeley has most successfully imitated the style and manner of that philosopher. It is not impossible, therefore, that the fanciful republic of the Grecian sage may have led Berkeley to write Gaudentio di Lucca, of which the principal object, apparently, is to describe a faultless and patriarchal form of government. This representation of perfection and happiness is exhibited in the journey of Gaudentio di Lucca to Mezzoramia, a country in the heart of the deserts of Africa, whose inhabitants had lived unknown to the rest of the world, and in a region inaccessible except by the road by which Gaudentio was carried thither. This Italian having followed a seafaring life, was taken by corsairs and conveyed to Alexandria. He was there sold to one of the chiefs, or pophars, of this unknown country, who had come to Egypt on mercantile speculation. The best and most striking part of the work is the description of the journey across the desert sands, which the travellers traverse on dromedaries, and which are happily contrasted with those stations that lay on the road, where they sought repose and shelter. The region which Gaudentio finally reaches is described as a terrestrial paradise, and its government, laws, and customs are what the author conceives to be most perfect in civil polity and social intercourse. His views are somewhat fantastic, but not so visionary as those exhibited in the Utopia. During his abode in this happy land, Gaudentio, who had been discovered to be the grand nephew of the master whom he had followed to Mezzoramia, is treated with much distinction, and, at length, espouses the daughter of the pophar. But after a residence of 25 years, having lost his wife and children, he sets out for his own country, and, after some adventures, arrives at Bologna, where he is arrested by the inquisition, and forced to give an account of his adventures.

" The style of this work is extremely pure, and some of the incidents, especially that of the grand vizier's daughter, who was afterwards sultana, exceedingly well managed. The portrait of the English free-thinker, towards the end of the work, is skilfully drawn, and the absurdity of the arguments of Hobbes very humorously displayed."—(History of Fiction, iii. 491.)

Gay : Fables by Mr. Gay (Part I.) Original edition, with the Dunciad of Mr. Pope. 4to. London, 1727 and 1729. Russia, gilt leaves.

——— Fables by John Gay, with Life of the Author. 12mo. Vignettes. London, 1816. Calf, gilt.

——— Fables, by the late Mr. Gay. 7th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1753.

——— Fables, by the late Mr. John Gay. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1761.

——— Poems on Several Occasions, by Mr. John Gay. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1767.

——— Plays of. Post 8vo. London, 1772. Calf, ex.

Gebelin : Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne, considéré dans son Genre Allégorique et dans les Allégories auxquelles conduisit ce Genre, &c., par M. Court de Gebelin. Nouvelle édition. 4to. 9 vols. Paris, 1787. Mor., gilt leaves.

* This, however, is not by any means so certain as Mr. Dunlop seems to suppose. Mackintosh says that its being ascribed to Berkeley " probably rests on no other ground than its union of pleasing invention with benevolence and elegance."—(Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy, 2d ed. p. 214.)

GEDDES : An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Antients, particularly Plato, by James Geddes, Esq., Advocate. 8vo. Glasgow, 1748.

GELL : The Topography of Rome and its Vicinity, by Sir William Gell, M.A., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1834.

——— Pompeiana : The Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii, by Sir William Gell and John P. Gandy, Esq., Architect. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1852.

This work is profusely illustrated with plates.

GENIUS, An Essay on Original. 8vo. London, 1767.

GENTZ on the State of Europe, before and after the French Revolution, translated by J. C. Herries. 8vo. London, 1802.

GEOGRAPHY : Dictionnaire Géographique Universel, par une Société des Géographes. 8vo. 10 vols. Paris, 1823, &c.

——— Journal of Geographical Society of London, from its Commencement in 1831. 8vo. vols. London, 1833, &c. Half Russia.

——— A Complete System of Geography, being a Description of all the Countries, Islands, Cities, &c. of the Known World. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1744.

——— The Geography and History of England, in Two Parts. 8vo. London, 1765.

——— Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, cum Interpretatione Latina, Dissertationibus ac Annotationibus. 8vo. 4 vols. Oxoniæ, 1698-1712. Blue mor., ex., Bozerian.

——— *See, also,* Cellarius, Cluverius, D'Anville, Guthrie, Johnston, Malte-Brun, M'Culloch, Pinkerton, Rennell, &c.

GERARD : An Essay on Taste, by Alexander Gerard, D.D. 3d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1780.

The proof sheets of the first edition of this Essay were corrected by David Hume (Wrangham, p. 245).

——— ——— on Genius. 8vo. London, 1774.

GIANNONE : Histoire Civile du Royaume de Naples, de l'Italien de Pierre Giannone, avec des Notes. 4to. 4 vols. à La Haye, 1742. Mor., ex.

" The candour, penetration, and freedom of this excellent lawyer will ever ensure to his work the esteem of all wise men."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 413.)

GIBBON : The Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1814.
——— History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 8vo. 8 vols. London, 1838.
} Uniform, calf, ex., Clark.

——— *See, also,* Rome, History of.

The greatest of all historians, as well for the importance and difficulty of the subject as for the learning and ability with which it is treated. Gibbon has constructed a broad, well-bottomed, well-paved, and luminous highway from the Rome of Augustus, across the chaos and confusion of the Middle Ages, down to the solid ground of modern times. No such gigantic undertaking has ever been accomplished by any other individual. And the solidity of the structure seems to equal its compactness and beauty.

GIFFORD : The Baviad and Mæviad, by William Gifford, Esq. 6th edition. 12mo. London, 1800. Purple mor.

——— Juvenal. *See* Classics and Translations.

GILBERT : A Treatise on the Court of Exchequer, by a late Lord Chief Baron (Gilbert). 8vo. London, 1758.

GILES : Life and Times of Alfred the Great, by the Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L. 2d edition. 8vo. Oxford, 1854.

GILLIES : Aristotle's Ethics, Politics, &c. *See* Classics and Translations.

——— Lysias and Isocrates. *See* Lysias and Isocrates.

——— The History of Ancient Greece, its Colonies and Conquests, to the Death of Alexander the Great, by John Gillies, LL.D. 4th edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1801.

——— The History of Ancient Greece, its Colonies and Conquests, Part Second; embracing the History of the Ancient World from the Dominion of Alexander to that of Augustus, &c. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1820.

} Calf, ex., uniform.

These are valuable works. The history of Greece, though written in a rather *grandiose* style, has the advantage of being comprised within moderate limits, and is the best that had been published when it appeared. The history of Alexander's successors has but little cohesion between its parts, and is a series of histories rather than a single history. But, nevertheless, it is perhaps the best account of an interesting period in the English language.

GILPIN : Lives of Wicliff, Lord Cobham, John Huss, &c., by William Gilpin. 8vo. London, 1765.

——— Life of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. 8vo. London, 1784.

——— An Essay on Prints, by William Gilpin, M.A. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1802. Half mor., uncut.

GINGUENÉ : Histoire Littéraire d'Italie, par P. D. Ginguené. 8vo. 9 vols.; avec la Continuation de Salfi, 8vo. 5 vols. · en tout 14 vols. Paris, 1811–23. Calf, ex.

The great work of Tiraboschi embraces the ancient as well as the modern literature of Italy. But Ginguené has wisely satisfied himself with a narrower range. He gives a rapid sketch of the state of literature during the dark ages, or in the interval between the æra of Constantine and the 13th century, or the age of Dante. The latter epoch may, indeed, be properly said to be the commencement of his history. And though less conversant than Tiraboschi with the theological, philosophical, and scientific learning of his countrymen, he is as well or better acquainted with their poetry, romances, and *belles-lettres* generally. Ginguené died before he had finished his account of the literature of the 16th century. But its deficient portions were completed, and the work still further extended by Salfi. The latter has executed his task in a very creditable manner; and though needlessly prolix, the labours of Ginguené and Salfi make a very interesting literary history.

GIRARD : Synonymes François, &c., par M. l'Abbé Girard, revu et augmenté par Beauzée. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris. Veau fauve, gilt.

An ingenious, philosophical, and, indeed, admirable work.

——— Les Vrais Principes de la Langue Françoise. 2 vols. Paris, 1747.

GIRAUD : Recherches sur le Droit de Propriété chez les Romains sous la République et sous l'Empire, par Charles Giraud. 8vo. Aix, 1838.

GISBORNE : An Inquiry into the Duties of Men in the Higher and Middle Classes of Society in Great Britain, by Thomas Gisborne, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1795.

——— Principles of Moral Philosophy Investigated. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1798.

Glas : The History of the Discovery, &c. of the Canary Islands, with a Description of the same, &c., by George Glas. 4to. London, 1764. Russia.

Glossarium Eroticum Linguæ Latinæ. 8vo. Parisiis, 1826. Mor., extra.

Glossary of Architecture. *See* Parker.

Glover : Leonidas, a Poem, by R. Glover. 5th edition. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1770.

——— Memoirs of a Celebrated Literary and Political Character, from the Resignation of Sir Robert Walpole in 1742 to the Establishment of Lord Chatham's Second Administration in 1757. New edition. 8vo. London, 1814.

Richard Glover, the author of these two works, a merchant of the city of London, born 1712, died 1785. Though engaged in commercial pursuits, he was distinguished as a poet and a politician. Being an adherent of the party in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, and on intimate terms with some of its chiefs, his Leonidas was eagerly patronised by them, and was at first very popular; but it has long since fallen to its just level, or, perhaps, to one a little lower, and is all but entirely forgotten. The ballad of Hosier's ghost is the only one of his poetical productions that is now remembered. The Memoirs referred to above were a posthumous publication; they comprise short sketches of some of the more prominent political negociations and changes during the period to which they refer; but they are not of any great importance. It has sometimes been said that Glover was Junius; and it was supposed that the publication of these Memoirs would, at all events, assist in unravelling the mystery in which that name is involved. But such has not been the case. It is, indeed, sufficiently evident that the famous letters which appeared under the signature of Junius could not have been written by the author of this book, and there is nothing in it to indicate who really wrote them. Glover was for a considerable time M.P. for Weymouth; and was a good speaker, especially upon commercial matters.

Godson : A Practical Treatise on the Law of Patents for Inventions, &c., by Richard Godson, Esq. 8vo. London, 1823.

Godwin : The Enquirer; Essays on Education, Manners, and Literature, by William Godwin. 8vo. London, 1797.

——— Life of Chaucer. 4to. 2 vols. London. Calf, ex.

——— Lives of Edward and John Philips, Nephews and Pupils of Milton. 4to. London, 1815. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Godwyn—Rous : Moses and Aaron; Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites of the Ancient Hebrewes, by Thomas Godwyn, B.D. London, 1641.

——— Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia recognita et aucta; an English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities. London, 1648.

——— Archæologiæ Atticæ libri septem; Seaven Books of the Attick Antiquities, by Francis Rous. 3d edition. Oxford, 1649.

} 4to. 1 vol.

Goguet : De l'Origine des Loix, des Arts, et des Sciences, et de leurs Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples, par A. Y. Goguet. 4to. 3 vols. Paris, 1758. Calf, ex. The Abbé Morellet's copy.

——— The same Work. 12mo. 6 vols. Paris, 1778. Veau fauve.

——— The same Work, Dr. Henry's Translation. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1761. Large paper. Calf, ex.

This book affords an admirable specimen of what Dugald Stewart calls conjectural history. Assuming the human race to have been in early ages everywhere in

GOGUET—*cont.*

a depressed state, similar to that of the Cyclops or ancient inhabitants of Sicily, as described by Homer,* Goguet proceeds to show how they raised themselves from this low condition, by investigating the origin of laws, arts, and sciences, and tracing their progress among the most ancient nations down to about 540 years B.C. His conclusions are partly bottomed on the sacred and classical authors, partly on observations made by modern voyagers and travellers who have visited barbarous or semi-civilised countries, and partly on what he presumed would be the description of discoveries and inventions that the circumstances under which men are supposed to have been placed would naturally give birth. The amount of reading and research is quite immense, and it may be truly said that no nook or corner, however remote or obscure, has been left unexplored that could be deemed at all likely to furnish any facts or hints in regard to the subjects treated of. And the success of the author in extracting, sifting, and estimating at its just value, the information derived from so many different sources, his sagacity in supplying its deficiencies by the most probable theories and deductions, and his skill in condensing the whole into a concise, clear, and interesting narrative, has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed. It would, indeed, be no easy task, were one so disposed, to overrate the merits of this work.

Gibbon, who has referred to it in terms of high commendation, doubts whether it be so well known in England as it deserves to be (Decline and Fall, caps. 38 and 40). But of this there can be really no doubt, which is the more surprising as it has been exceedingly well translated by Dr. Henry, the historian. The best of the French editions is the 4to of 1758, published by the author; and the best of the English editions is that of 1761. M. De Goguet was born in 1716, and was carried off by the small-pox in 1758, only a few months after the publication of his great work. He had been much indebted to and assisted in his labours by his contemporary, M. Fugère, to whom he bequeathed his library; but the latter was so much affected by his friend's death that he survived him only three days.—(Biographie Universelle, Art. Goguet.)

GOLD: Tracts on Supply of, viz.:—

1. The New Supplies of Gold, by William Newmarch, 1853.
2. On the Imminent Depreciation of Gold, by William Austin, 1853.
3. A Letter to Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., by F. Scheer, 1852.
4. Some Observations on the Recent Supplies of Gold, by Andrew Johnson, 1852.
5. Art. on Precious Metals, from Supplement to Commercial Dictionary, 1854.
6. Chevalier on the Production of the Precious Metals, by D. F. Campbell, Esq., 1853.
   Leon Faucher, on the Production of the Precious Metals, by Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P., 1852.
8. Wyld's Gold Fields of Australia, 1853.
9. Danson on the Quantity of Gold and Silver sent from America to Europe, 1851.
10. The Effect of a Small Fall in the Value of Gold upon Money, by James Maclaren, M.A., 1853.

} 1 vol. 8vo.

GOLDSMITH: The History of Rome, from the Foundation of the City to the Destruction of the Western Empire, by Dr. Goldsmith. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1786.

——— The History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Death of Alexander the Great. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1785.

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* "The Cyclops know no laws. Each governs his family, and rules over his wife and children. They trouble not themselves with the affairs of their neighbours, and think not themselves interested in them. Accordingly they have no assemblies to deliberate on public affairs. They are governed by no general laws to regulate their manners and their actions. They neither plant nor sow; they are fed by the fruits which the earth produces spontaneously. Their abode is on the summits of mountains, and caverns serve them for a retreat."—Odyss. lib. ix., line 106, &c.

Goldsmith : The History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Death of George II. 4th edition, with Heads. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1784.

——— Miscellaneous Works, by Prior. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1837. Calf, ex.

——— Poetical Works of, with Life. 12mo. Pickering, London, 1853.

——— Life of, by James Prior. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1837.

Golnitz : Compendium Geographicum, opera et studio A. Golnitz. 16mo. Amsterdam, 1643. Old red mor.

Gordon : Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through most of the Counties of Scotland and those in the North of England, with an Appendix and many Plates, by Alexander Gordon, A.M. Folio. London, 1726 and 1732. Hog skin, gilt leaves.

——— A Compleat History of the Ancient Amphitheatres. From the *Verona Illustrata* of Maffei. 8vo. London, 1730.

——— A History of Ireland, from the Earliest Accounts to the Union with Great Britain in 1801, by the Rev. James Gordon. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1806.

Gosselin : Recherches sur la Géographie Systématique et Positive des Anciens. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, An. VI. (1798).

——— Recherches sur la Serique des Anciens, et sur leurs Connoissances de la Haute Asie, par M. Gosselin. 4to. Paris, 1805.

Extracted from the 49th vol. of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions.* Only 20 copies printed.

Gough : British Topography, or an Historical Account of what has been done for Illustrating the Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland, by Richard Gough, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1780. Russia, ex., gilt leaves.

——— An Essay on the Rise and Progress of Geography in Great Britain and Ireland. 4to. London, 1780. Half Russia.

Gourcy : Quel fut l'Etat des Personnes en France sous la Première et la Seconde Race de nos Rois ? Par De Gourcy. 12mo. Paris, 1769.

Gouroff : Recherches sur les Enfants Trouvés et les Enfants Illégitimes, par M. De Gouroff. 8vo. Paris, 1839. Calf, ex.

Gouvernement, Principes de tout. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1766.

Graham : Three Months passed in the Mountains East of Rome, by Maria Graham. 8vo. London, 1820.

——— The History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America till the British Revolution in 1688, by James Graham, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1827.

Grainger : The Sugar Cane, a Poem, in Four Books, with Notes, by James Grainger, M.D. 4to. London, 1764.

Grainger—Tibullus. *See* Classics and Translations.

Gramatica de la Lengua Castellana, compuesta por la Real Academia Española. 12mo. Madrid, 1796.

Granger : A Biographical History of England, from Egbert to the Revolution, principally designed to illustrate a Series of Engraved Portraits, by the Rev. J. Granger. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1779. Old calf, ex.

GRANGER : Same work, a new and enlarged edition. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1824. Half mor., uncut.

A highly interesting and valuable work.

GRANT : A Sketch of the History of the East India Company, from its First Formation to the Passing of the Regulating Act of 1773, by Robert Grant, Esq. 8vo. London, 1813.

GRAUNT : Natural and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality, by Captain John Graunt, F.R.S., chiefly with reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Air, Diseases, &c., of the City of London. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1676.

GRAVINA: Origines du Droit Civil, ou Histoire de la Législation chez les Romains de Gravina, traduit du Latin, par Requier. Nouvelle édit. corrigé. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

Gravina *De Ortu et Progressu Juris Civilis*, of which this is a translation, is one of the best, or, perhaps, the very best, of the many works that have been published on the Civil or Roman law. It is not a mere work of erudition, but is composed in a philosophical and enlarged spirit. Montesquieu, Gibbon, and other great writers refer to it over and over again as being of first-rate authority.

GRAY : The Works of Mr. Gray, with Memoir of his Life and Writings. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1825. Mor., ex.

——— Poetical Works, with Life, by the Rev. John Mitford, &c. 8vo. Eton, 1851. Mor., ex.

——— Correspondence with Mason and Brown, by Mitford. 8vo. London, 1853.

Sir James Mackintosh has given the following sketch of Gray's poetical character :— " Gray was a poet of a high order, and of all English poets he was the most finished artist. He attained the highest degree of splendour of which poetical style seems to be capable. If Virgil and his scholar Racine may be allowed to have united somewhat more ease with their elegance, no other poet approaches Gray in this kind of excellence. The degree of poetical invention diffused over such a style, the balance of taste and of fancy necessary to produce it, and the art with which an offensive boldness of imagery is polished away, are not indeed always perceptible to the common reader, nor do they convey to any mind the same species of gratification which is felt from the perusal of those poems which seem to be the unpremeditated effusions of enthusiasm; but to the eye of the critic, and more especially to the artist, they afford a new kind of pleasure, not incompatible with a distinct perception of the art employed, and somewhat similar to the grand emotions excited by the reflection on the skill and toil exerted in the construction of a magnificent palace. They can only be classed among the secondary pleasures of poetry, but they can never exist without a great degree of its higher excellencies. Almost all his poetry was lyrical; that species which, issuing from a mind in the highest state of excitement, requires an intensity of feeling which for a long composition the genius of no poet could support. Those who complained of its brevity and rapidity only confessed their own inability to follow the movements of poetical inspiration. Of the two grand attributes of the ode, Dryden had displayed the enthusiasm, Gray exhibited the magnificence. He is also the only modern English writer whose Latin verses deserve general notice ; but we must lament that such difficult trifles had diverted his genius from its natural objects. In his letters he had shown the descriptive powers of a poet, and in new combinations of generally familiar words, which he seems to have caught from Madame de Sévigné (though it must be owned he was somewhat quaint), he was eminently happy. It may be added, that he deserves the comparatively trifling praise of having been the most learned poet since Milton."—(Life, ii. 177.)

GRAY—MATHIAS : Observations on the Writings and on the Character of Mr. Gray, by J. T. Mathias. Post 8vo. London, 1815.

GREAVES : The Miscellaneous Works of Mr. John Greaves, with an Account of his Life and Writings, by Thomas Birch, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1737.

GRÉGOIRE : De la Littérature des Nègres, ou Recherches sur leurs Facultés Intellectuelles, leurs Qualités Morales, et leur Littérature, etc., par M. Grégoire, ancien Evêque de Blois, &c. 8vo. Paris, 1808.

——— De la Domesticité chez les Peuples Anciens et Modernes, par M. Grégoire. 8vo. Paris, 1814.

These are works which display considerable research, and are written in a liberal spirit. In the first the ex-Bishop endeavours to show that Blacks, and even Negroes, are in all respects equal to the Whites, and are as capable of making advances in literature and civilization. He appears to have thought, as was said of slaves in antiquity, "*Homines sunt, etiamsi illos malus Fatus oppresserit.*" (Pet. Arbiter.) We are sorry to be obliged to say that there does not appear to be any good foundation for these statements. How comes it, if the races be really equal, that the Whites have raised themselves to the high position they now occupy? and that the Blacks continue to be, as of old, hewers of wood and drawers of water, without having made any advance ? No black nation, or race, has ever invented even an alphabet, or been able to tame the elephant, and their religious observances are quite in keeping with their attainments. Whether their inferiority affords any valid excuse for their enslavement, or for subjecting them to a system of compulsory labour, is a question of which the solution is not so very easy as we generally seem to imagine. But of the marked, and decided, inferiority of the Blacks to the Whites, in an intellectual point of view, we hold that no reasonable man can have the smallest doubt.

GREGORII (Jac., M.D.), Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, ed. sexta. 8vo. Edinburgi, 1818. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Celebrated for the elegance of its Latinity.

GREGORY—LOWTH : Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, from the Latin of Bishop Lowth, with the Notes of Michaelis, &c., by G. Gregory, F.A.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1787. Red mor., ex., gilt leaves.

GREGORY : A Treatise on Astronomy, by Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1802.

——— Euclid. *See* Classics and Translations.

GRELLIER : The History of the National Debt, by J. J. Grellier. 8vo. London, 1810. Calf, ex.

GRELLMAN—RAPER : An Historical Inquiry concerning the Manner of Life, Customs, Condition, and Origin of the Gipsies, from the German of H. M. G. Grellman, by Matthew Raper, Esq., F.R.S. 4to. London, 1787. Old mor.

The best edition of the most learned and best work on the subject. Mr. G. endeavours to show that the gipsies are descended from the Pariahs or Suders, the lowest and most degraded portion of the people of Hindostan ; and he makes this conclusion, if not quite certain, at all events exceedingly probable. He thinks that their emigration from India was occasioned by its invasion and conquest by Timur Bec, or Tamerlane, in 1408 and 1409. Altogether the work is very interesting.

GRESWELL : Memoirs of Angelo Politian, Picus of Mirandola, Sannazarius, &c., with Translations from their Poetical Works, by the Rev. W. Parr Greswell. 2d edition. 8vo. Manchester, 1805.

GREY : The Colonial Policy of Lord John Russell's Administration, by Earl Grey. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1853.

The gift of the noble Author.

GREY : Parliamentary Government, considered with reference to a Reform of Parliament : An Essay by Earl Grey. 8vo. London, 1858.

This is an able and excellent Essay, by one of the most independent men in Parliament. It is especially valuable for the moderate and judicious views which it gives of the practical working of Parliamentary Government. The noble Lord is strongly opposed, and for what appear to be most satisfactory reasons, to all measures tending to bring about a general reduction of the franchise. And it is clear that its appropriate amount is not to be decided by referring to abstract principles, but that it is a matter of compromise and expediency. What is the limit most likely to include those who may safely be intrusted with the franchise and to exclude others ? This is obviously a question which does not admit of a definite answer. It must be acknowledged of the present limit that it excludes a few individuals on whom it might be desirable to confer the franchise ; and that it admits large numbers, especially in the great towns, that should be excluded. But such anomalies will always exist, either to a greater or less extent, whatever limit may be adopted. And taking all things into account, it would appear that that which now exists had better not be disturbed, and that, on the whole, it is reasonably well fitted for a line of demarcation between those who should and those who should not be authorized to vote at elections. The necessary tendency of all measures for generally reducing the franchise is in so far to enable the poverty and ignorance of the lower portions of society to gain upon, or, it may be, to dictate to the wealth and intelligence of the other classes, including all, or almost all, the holders of property. The latter must, speaking generally, be conservative in the proper sense of the word; whereas the former are so liable to be affected by contingent circumstances that they may be, and occasionally are, influenced by a revolutionary spirit, or by such an inconsiderate desire for ill-defined and dangerous reforms as would, if carried, be sure to bring on revolutions, or changes ruinous to the well-being of the country. And hence the expediency of preventing them from acquiring what might sometimes be a preponderating influence over the election of members of Parliament. If the franchise be interfered with, its limit should be raised, not lowered. It would be a great improvement were it fixed at 20*l.*, instead of 10*l.*, in all towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards; their representation is at present in the hands of the lowest class or rabble.

GRIFFET : Traité de Preuves qui servent à établir la Vérité de l'Histoire, par M. H. Griffet. 12mo. Rouen, 1775. Calf, ex.

A work which I hold in high estimation. It displays great sagacity, acuteness, and good sense.

GRIMM—DIDEROT : Correspondance Littéraire de Grimm et de Diderot. 8vo. 16 vols. Paris, 1829. Calf, ex., H. & B.

The correspondence of Grimm, a species of German envoy resident in Paris, mixed with letters of Diderot, extends from 1753 to 1790, so that it nearly comprises the 40 years previous to the Revolution. It is extremely interesting. Grimm permits few objects of any importance to escape his notice, but he directs his principal attention to literary matters, and to those connected with the Court, the opera, and the fashionable world. He is a severe, but withal an able and a sagacious critic. He was a partisan of Voltaire, and an adherent of the philosophers of his day. It is singular that neither Grimm, nor any one of those with whom he associated, appears to have anticipated the Revolution; and even after the storm had begun to set in, they failed to estimate its causes, how it should be dealt with, and the violence to which, if allowed to run its course, it was likely to attain.

GROSE : A Voyage to the East Indies, began in 1750, with Observations continued till 1764, including Authentic Accounts of the Mogul Government, &c., by John H. Grose. 2d edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1766.

——— The Antiquities of Scotland, by Francis Grose, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1797. Russia, ex.

Burns' matchless poem of Tam O'Shanter was first published in this work.

Grosley : Observations sur l'Italie et sur les Italiens, par M. Grosley. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1774.

Grotius—Barbeyrac : Le Droit de la Guerre et de la Paix, par Grotius ; traduit et annoté par Barbeyrac. 4to. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1724.

——— De Jure Belli ac Pacis, cum Notis Barbeyracii et aliorum, cura Tydeman. 8vo. 2 vols. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1773. Russia.

The great work of Grotius was published in 1625. It speedily became the standard in all questions of public law, and acquired an authority in that science not inferior to what the Principia of Newton subsequently acquired in Physical Astronomy, and the Wealth of Nations in Political Economy. Its influence has, also, been as salutary as it was powerful, and much of the greater humanity by which modern contests are characterized is due to the teaching of Grotius. The work is original and well-reasoned. There is perhaps an excess of quotations. Generally, however, they are well selected. And those from poets and orators, while they serve for embellishment, afford by their concurrence a proof of the unanimity of all ages and nations in approving the leading doctrines and principles of national morality and public law laid down in the work.

Mackintosh has defended the quotations of Grotius in a passage of surpassing ability and eloquence in his Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations. And the statements in which Dugald Stewart has spoken disparagingly of Grotius in his dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy, in the Encyclopædia Britannica, have been satisfactorily repelled by Hallam. It is obvious, indeed, that Stewart had been but slenderly acquainted with the work of which he spoke in so unfavourable a tone.

"If," says Mackintosh, "we fairly estimate both his endowments and his virtues, we may justly consider Grotius as one of the most memorable men who have done honour to modern times. He combined the discharge of the most important duties of active and public life with the attainment of that exact and various learning which is generally the portion only of the recluse student. He was distinguished as an advocate and a magistrate, and he composed the most valuable works on the law of his own country ; he was almost equally celebrated as a historian, a scholar, a poet, and a divine ; a disinterested statesman, a philosophical lawyer, a patriot, who united moderation with firmness, and a theologian, who was taught candour by his learning. Unmerited exile did not damp his patriotism ; the bitterness of controversy did not extinguish his charity. The sagacity of his numerous and fierce adversaries could not discover a blot on his character ; and in the midst of all the hard trials and galling provocations of a turbulent political life he never once deserted his friends when they were unfortunate, nor insulted his enemies when they were weak. In times of the most furious civil and religious faction he preserved his name unspotted, and he knew how to reconcile fidelity to his own party with moderation towards his opponents."—(Discourse on Law of Nature and Nations.)

The notes added by Barbeyrac to his translation of the treatise *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* are able, judicious, and to the point ; and hence it is more valuable than the original work.

Grotius on the Truth of the Christian Religion, by Le Clerc and Clarke. 8vo. London, 1805. Calf, ex.

——— The Life of, from the French of Burigny. 8vo. London, 1754.

——— *See, also,* Classics and Translations.

Grove : A System of Moral Philosophy, by the Rev. Henry Grove of Taunton. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1749.

Guarini : Il Pastor Fido del Sig. Battista Guarini, con un Compendio di Poesia e altre cose notabili. 4to. Venetia, 1602. Old mor.

Guéné. *See* Lettres des quelques Juifs.

Guicciardini : Histoire des Guerres de l'Italie, de l'Italien de. 4to. 3 vols. Londres, (Paris,) 1738. Large paper. Red mor.

Guicciardini is usually supposed to occupy the first place in the triumvirate of Italian historians, comprising himself, Davila, and Macchiavelli, or Bentivoglio. His

GUICCIARDINI—*cont.*

subject embraces the history of Italy from 1490 down to 1534, comprising, of course, the invasion of Charles VIII., the sack of Rome by Bourbon, and other important events. But it is painfully minute, and would have been much improved had it been reduced to half its present size. Its prolixity has helped to weigh it down, and to detract from its merits, which, however, are great and various. Despite Guicciardini's employment in prominent capacities, by two successive popes, whose confidence he enjoyed, and his dislike to popular government, his history is written with great impartiality, much more so indeed than could have been anticipated. The style is grave and dignified ; and the work abounds in judicious reflections and in moral sentences, expressed with great brevity and force. Selections from these have been extracted and published separately, sometimes with and sometimes without comments.

GUIGNES (De) : Voyages à Peking, Manille, et l'Ile de France, faits dans l'Intervalle des Années 1784 à 1801, par M. De Guignes. 8vo. 3 vols. and Atlas. Paris, 1808.

GUIGNES (J. De) : Histoire Générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mogols, et des autres Tartares Occidentaux. 4to. 5 vols. Paris, 1756–58. Half mor., uncut, top edges gilt.

Fine copy of a standard work, and in this state very rare.

GUILLARD : Eléments de Statistique Humaine, ou Demographie Comparée, où sont exposé les Principes de la Science Nouvelle, les Progrès de la Population, &c., par M. Achille Guillard. 8vo. Paris, 1855. Half mor., uncut.

This is an original, an ingenious, and a generally sound work.

GUISCHARDT : Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains, par M. Ch. Guischardt. 4to. 2 vols. in 1. La Haye, 1758.

A work of very great merit. *See* the detailed account given of it by Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. pp. 219–223.

GUIZOT : Essais sur l'Histoire de France, par M. Guizot, pour servir de Complément aux Observations de Mably. 8vo. Paris, 1823.

——— Histoire de la Civilisation en France. 2de éd. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1840.

——— Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe. 3me éd. 8vo. Paris, 1840.

——— Corneille et son Tems ; Shakespeare et son Tems. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1852.

GUIZOT—MONK : Memoirs of Monk, from the French of Guizot, by the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley.

GUMILLA : Historia Natural, Civil, y Geografica de las Naciones situados en las Riveras del Rio Orinoco, por el Padre Joseph Gumilla. 4to. 2 vols. Barcelona, 1791. Spanish calf, ex.

GUTCH : Collectanea Curiosa ; or Miscellaneous Historical and Antiquarian Tracts, by the Rev. John Gutch. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1781. Calf, ex., uncut, Hayday.

——— A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode, with other Ancient and Modern Ballads and Songs relating to this celebrated Yeoman, by John M. Gutch, F.S.A., with Cuts by Fairholt. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1847. Calf, ex.

GUTHRIE : A Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, exhibiting the Present State of the World, by William Guthrie, Esq. 24th edition. 8vo. London, 1827.

Guyon : Histoire des Amazones, par M. l'Abbé Guyon. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1741. Mor., ex.

" Ouvrage intéressant et curieux" (Lenglet Dufresnoy).

Guys : Voyage Littéraire de la Grèce, ou Lettres sur les Usages des Grecs Anciens et Modernes, par M. Guys. 3me édition. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1783. Large paper, orange mor., gilt.

Gwilt : An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical, by Joseph Gwilt. 8vo. 1 vol. London, 1842.

——— *See* Vitruvius in Classics and Translations.

H.

Hagemeister : Report on the Commerce of New Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, by Julius De Hagemeister ; translated from the Original, published at Odessa, by T. F. Trubner. 8vo. London, 1836.

Hakewill : A Picturesque Tour of Italy, from Drawings made in 1816–1817, by James Hakewill, Architect. 4to. London, 1820.

Hailes, Lord. *See* Dalrymple.

Hale : The Primitive Origination of Mankind Considered and Examined according to the Light of Nature, by the Honourable Sir Matthew Hale, Kt. Folio. London, 1677.

——— History of the Common Law, by Hale, edited by C. Runnington, Esq. 8vo. London, 1779.

These works were written by one of the best of the many great judges that have illustrated the judicial annals of England. The first, however, though it embodies a good deal of learning and research, intermixed with some curious speculations, is now of little or no value. But the history of the law, conjoined with the elucidations of the learned editor, is a publication that may be advantageously referred to by most classes of persons. The chapter (xi.) on "the Course of Descents in England," is particularly interesting. Originally, inheritances were here equally divided among the children. But, says Hale, "this equal division was found to be very inconvenient, for,—

"First, it weakened the strength of the kingdom ; for by frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and crumbled that there were few persons of able estates left to undergo public charges and offices.

"Secondly, it did by degrees bring the inhabitants to a low kind of country living ; and families were broken ; and the younger sons which, had they not had those little parcels of land to apply themselves to, would have betaken themselves to trades, or to civil or military or ecclesiastical employments, neglecting those opportunities, wholly applied themselves to those small divisions of land, whereby they neglected the opportunities of greater advantages, of enriching themselves and the kingdom."—(p. 253.)

And then he goes on to show how the system of primogeniture was introduced and established.

We may add that the statement of Hale in regard to the mischievous effects of the equal division of inheritances, especially of land, among the children of families is consistent with universal experience. Sir John Davies says that it was a principal cause of the barbarism of the Irish (Discoverie of the Causes, &c., p. 172, ed. 1747). And it forms at this moment the principal obstacle to, and drawback upon, the increasing prosperity of France. See, for a full discussion of this important subject, the Treatise on the Disposal of Property vacant by Death, by J. R. M'C.

Halicarnassus, Mausoleum at. *See* Newton.

HALL: Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in 1820, 1821, 1822, by Capt. Basil Hall. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1824.

HALLAM: The Works of Henry Hallam, Esq., viz. :—

——— View of the State of Europe in the Middle Ages. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1819.
——— Supplement to the above Work. 8vo. London.
——— Constitutional History of England. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1832.
——— Introduction to the Literature of Europe. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1837.

Calf, ex. uniform.

HAMILTON: A New Account of the East Indies, being the Observations and Remarks of Capt. Alexander Hamilton. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1727.

——— Œuvres du Comte Antoine Hamilton. 8vo. 3 vols. Ed. de Renouard. Paris, 1812. Fine paper, mor., ex., with plates in different states.

This is the best edition of Hamilton. The Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, the brother-in-law of the author, in which he describes the Court of Charles II., are perfect in style and manner. Laharpe says, "De tous les livres frivoles c'est le plus agréable et le plus ingénieux; c'est l'ouvrage d'un esprit leger et fin, accoutumé dans la corruption des cours, à ne connaître d'autre vice que le ridicule, à couvrir les plus mauvaises mœurs d'un vernis d'élégance, à rapporter tout au plaisir et à la gaieté. Il y a quelque chose du ton de Voiture, mais infiniment perfectionné. L'art de raconter les petites choses, de manière à les faire valoir beaucoup, y est dans sa perfection. Ce livre est le premier où l'on ait montré souvent cette sorte d'esprit qu'on a depuis appelé *persiflage*, et qui consiste à dire plaisamment les choses sérieuses, et sérieusement les choses frivoles."—(Cours de Littérature, vii. 318.) The judgment of Voltaire is nearly similar.

The other works of Hamilton, though of a superior character, are less interesting than the Memoirs. It is supposed that the Count de Grammont, who resided long in England, and was famous for his wit, his gallantry, and his *bons mots*, either dictated, or supplied, to Hamilton the rough sketch of the Memoirs, and that the latter did little more than re-touch and polish their style. And it is not a little remarkable that a work which is reckoned a pattern of highly refined and elegant French should have been written by a foreigner.

The Count de Grammont was celebrated for the freedom as well as the pungency of his remarks. "Pendant son exil en Angleterre il assistoit un jour au diner de Charles II.; et conformément à l'étiquette de cette cour les officiers de ce Prince le servoient à genoux. Le roi fit remarquer cet usage au chevalier, comme un marque de respect que ne recevoit aucun autre souverain. *Sire*, lui dit Grammont, *j'ai cru que vos gens vous demandoient pardon de la mauvaise clère qu'ils vous font faire.*—(From the Notice of the Life of Hamilton prefixed to this edition of his works.)

——— A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of Hindostan and the adjacent Countries, by Walter Hamilton, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1820. Calf, ex.

——— Lectures on Metaphysics, by Sir William Hamilton, Bart., edited by Messrs. Mansel, B.D., and Veitch, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1859.

This is a posthumous publication of the most learned metaphysician, and one of the most profound thinkers that has ever appeared in Scotland. The lectures formed a part of the course delivered by Sir William Hamilton to the Logic Class, in the University of Edinburgh; and hence they are necessarily without those profoundly learned discussions on important and difficult questions to be found in his other publications. But on the other hand, they have the advantage of being written in a comparatively plain and clear style, and with an anxious desire that

HAMILTON—*cont.*

they should be easily understood. They frequently discover the vast extent of the author's reading and his singular capacity for observing and appropriating any hint or statement that might serve to illustrate a principle or a practice. The lectures have been extremely well edited. Hamilton was born in 1788, and died in 1856.

HAMILTON : On the National Debt. *See* Taxation and Funding.

HAMMER : Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman, depuis son Origine jusqu'à nos jours, traduit de l'Allemand de M. Hammer, par J. J. Hellert. 8vo. 18 vols. With folio Atlas. Paris, 1835. Half mor., uncut.

This is, perhaps, the most important historical work produced in the course of the present century. It is principally bottomed on the published and manuscript works of native and other Eastern authorities, vast numbers of which have been consulted and laid under contribution by the author. The rise, progress, and decline of the Ottoman power, with the genius of the people, their institutions, habits, &c., have been for the first time fairly exhibited in this work. Little, in truth, was known previously to its appearance, either of the real facts of Turkish history or of the nature of Turkish policy. By its publication M. Hammer has brought a very extensive domain within the sphere of authentic history ; and has, also, materially extended the field of political observation. The work is eminently readable.

HAMPSON : Medii Ævi Kalendarium ; or the Dates, Charters, and Customs of the Middle Ages, with Kalendars from the 10th to the 15th Century, and a Glossary of the Dates of the Middle Ages, &c., by R. T. Hampson. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1841. Calf, ex.

A learned, entertaining, and instructive work.

HANNO: The Voyage of, translated and accompanied with the Greek Text, by Thomas Falconer, A.M. 8vo. London, 1797.

HARFORD : The Life of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, by John S. Harford, Esq., D.C.L. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1857.

A very interesting work.

HARMER: Observations on Divers Passages of Scripture, placing many of them in a New Light by References to Voyages and Travels in the East, by Thomas Harmer. 2d edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1776–87.
——— Commentary on Solomon's Song. 8vo. Lond., 1768.
} Uniform, calf, ex. Kalthoeber.

HARRIS: The Works of James Harris, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1801.
——— The Works of. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1772–81. Calf, ex.
——— Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca, or a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels, by John Harris, D.D., F.R.S Folio. 2 vols. London, 1764. Russia, ex.
——— The Historical Works of William Harris, D.D., viz. :—
An Historical and Critical Account of the Life of James I., after the manner of Bayle. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1772.
Do. do. Charles I. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1772.
Do. do. Oliver Cromwell. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1772.
Do. do. Charles II. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1766.
} Uniform, old calf, gilt.

HARTE: The History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, by the Rev. Walter Harte, M.A. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1767.

This history is the fruit of much laborious research, and is really valuable. But it is tedious; and the style is so affected and bad, that it is all but unreadable. On its being reported to Lord Chesterfield, that Harte, who was tutor to his son, was preparing a new edition of this work, his Lordship said that the best thing he could do for it was to "translate it into English."

——— Essays on Husbandry. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1770. Very scarce.

An interesting and learned work. It contains sundry statements with respect to husbandry in general, and its importance in a national point of view, with various details respecting its state in different countries and different periods, and a lengthened essay on the value and culture of lucerne. The style is so clear and good, that one has difficulty in believing it can be written by the author of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus.

HARTY: Historic Sketch of the Causes, Extent, and Mortality of Contagious Fever and Epidemics in Ireland, in 1741, 1817, and 1818–19, by Wm. Harty. 8vo. Dublin.

HASE: The Public and Private Life of the Ancient Greeks, by Henry Hase, Ph.D., translated from the German. 12mo. London, 1836. Calf, ex.

HASSELQUIST: Voyages and Travels in the Levant, in the Years 1749–52. Written originally in the Swedish Language, by the late Frederick Hasselquist, D.D. 8vo. London, 1766.

HASTED: History of the City of Canterbury, Civil and Ecclesiastical, by Edward Hasted, Esq., F.R.S. and S.A. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Canterbury, 1801. Bright old calf.

HAUSSET, Mémoires de Mme. Du, Femme de Chambre de Mme. De Pompadour, avec des Notes et des Eclaircissemens Historiques. 8vo. Paris, 1825.

Especially valuable for the notices which it contains of Quesnay, the founder of the sect of Economists.

HAUTEVILLE. *See* Zenobie.

HAWKESWORTH: An Account of Voyages undertaken for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, by Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, by John Hawkesworth, LL.D. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1773.

HAWKINS. *See* Commerce, Corn Trade, &c., and Money, Coins, &c.

HAYNES: Great Britain's Glory, or an Account of the great Number of Poor employed in the Woollen and Silk Manufactories, by John Haynes. 12mo. London, 1715.

HAYWARD: Biographical and Critical Essays, reprinted from Reviews, with Additions and Corrections, by A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1858.

An interesting and amusing miscellany.

HAZLITT: Table Talk, or Original Essays on Men and Manners, by Wm. Hazlitt. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1824.

——— An Essay on the Principles of Human Action. Post 8vo. London, 1805.

Haslitt : Abridgment of Tucker. *See* Tucker.

Hearne : A Journey from Prince of Wales Fort on Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean. 8vo. Dublin. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— A Collection of Curious Discourses by eminent Antiquaries, with a Preface by Mr. Thomas Hearne. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1771. Calf, ex.

——— *See* Leland.

Heberden : Observations on the Increase and Decrease of Different Diseases, and particularly of the Plague, by William Heberden, jun., M.D. 4to. London, 1801.

Hecker : The Epidemics of the Middle Ages, from the German of J. F. G. Hecker, M.D., translated by B. G. Babington, M.D. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1859.

Heeren : Essai sur l'Influence des Croisades, par A. H. L. Heeren, traduit de l'Allemand par Charles Villers. 8vo. Paris, 1808.

——— The following Works of Heeren, translated from the German into English, in 8vo. ; viz. :—

I. Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, Trade, &c. of the Carthaginians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians. 2 vols. Oxford, 1832.

II. Historical Researches into the Politics, &c. of the Principal Asiatic Nations of Antiquity. 2 vols. London, 1846.

Vol. 1 of this work includes Persians, Phœnicians, and Babylonians. Vol. 2, Scythians and Indians, with Appendices.

III. Manual of the History of the Political System of Europe and its Colonies. 2 vols. Oxford, 1834.

IV. Manual of Ancient History, particularly with regard to the Constitution, Commerce, and Colonies of the States of Antiquity. 3d edition. Oxford, 1840.

Heinecch (Jo. Got.) Historia Juris Civilis Romani ac Germanici. 8vo. Lugd. Bat., 1740.

——— *See* Turnbull (George) for the translation of Heineccius' Treatise on Civil Law.

Heinecken : Idée Générale d'une Collection complète d'Estampes, &c. (par le Baron de Heinecken). 8vo. Leipsic et Vienne, 1771. Uncut, mor., ex.

A very fine copy of a work of the highest authority.

Heinsii (Nic.) Poematum nova editio, accedunt Rutgersii Postuma et Adoptivorum Carminum libri II. Post 8vo. Amstelodami, Elzevir, 1666. Russia, gilt.

Helvetius : Œuvres Complètes d'Helvetius, corrigée et augmentée sur les Manuscrits de l'Auteur, avec sa Vie et son Portrait. 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1795. Red mor., gilt leaves.

——— De l'Esprit. 4to. Paris, 1758. In olive morocco by Derome, with a fine Portrait, and the various pieces connected with the attempted suppression of the work.

Hemso : Specchio Geografico e Statistico dell' Impero di Marocco, del Conte I. G. di Hemso. 8vo. Genova, 1834.

HENDERSON: The History of Ancient and Modern Wines, by Alexander Henderson, M.D. 4to. London, 1824. Uniform with the Work of Barry on Wine. Light calf, H. & B.

This is an excellent work, full of sound information. Perhaps, indeed, it is too solidly written for the inspiring nature of the subject. A new edition would be most acceptable.

HENDERSONIANA: Being a Notice of the Life of Alexander Henderson, Esq., with his Account of Dr. Adam, of the High School, Edinburgh, and a Priced Catalogue of his Library.

HENRY: The History of Great Britain from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar, on a New Plan, by Robert Henry, D.D. 3d edition. 8vo. 12 vols. London, 1800.

This is a very valuable work executed on what was then an entirely new plan. This has been described by the author as follows, viz.:—"The whole work is divided into books comprising certain periods. The 1st chapter of each book contains the civil and military history of Great Britain, in the period which is the subject of that book. The 2d chapter of the same book contains the history of religion, or the ecclesiastical history of Britain, in the same period. The 3d chapter contains the history of our constitution, government, laws, and courts of justice. The 4th chapter comprehends the history of learning, of learned men, and of the chief seminaries of learning. The 5th chapter contains the history of the arts, both useful and ornamental, necessary and pleasing. The 6th chapter is employed in giving the history of commerce, of shipping, of money or coin, and of the prices of commodities. The 7th and last chapter of the same book contains the history of the manners, virtues, vices, remarkable customs, language, dress, diet, and diversions of the people of Great Britain, in the same period. This plan is regularly and strictly pursued from the beginning to the end of this work; so that each of the ten books of which it consists, may be considered as a complete work in itself, as far as it reaches, and also as a perfect pattern and model of all the other books."

There can be no doubt that by this means the sphere of history is very much enlarged. But a history which is divided into seven distinct portions, each of which is separate and complete by itself, is not, in fact, a single history, but a series of histories; and they really have nothing to make them be looked upon as the same work except that they have been written by the same author, and are bound together in the same series of volumes.

is not to be expected that a number of histories on so many different subjects should be all equally well executed. But in the present instance the good faith, research, and discernment of the author are equally conspicuous, while his style is concise, clear and unaffected. Dr. Henry carried down the history only to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. in 1547. But Mr. James Petit Andrews carried it on under the same plan till 1603, through the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Henry was at one time a dissenting clergyman at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and there he translated the work of Goguet, *De l'Origine des Loix, des Arts, et des Sciences*, (which see). And it is probable that the divisions in this work may have suggested to him, though the cases were very different, the making of similar divisions in his history.

The earlier volumes of this history were attacked when they appeared with almost frantic violence by the celebrated Dr. Gilbert Stuart. (*See* Stuart.) Hume wished to contribute a review of the second volume to the Edinburgh Magazine and Review, of which Stuart was editor; and it would seem that the latter, supposing that Hume would be jealous of Henry, and that the article would be unfavourable, had agreed to accept it. But on finding that it was highly favourable. Stuart refused to publish it, alleging in excuse that the "great philosopher had begun to dote!" This review has been preserved, and Hume, besides warmly commending the history, goes on to congratulate his fellow-townsmen on "the guidance of their spiritual concerns, which are of such unspeakable importance," being entrusted to such able and distinguished persons!—(Burton's Life of Hume, ii. 469.)

Henry : Continuation of the above, by J. P. Andrews, F.S.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1806.

Henson : History of the Framework Knitters in Europe and America, by Gravenor Henson. 8vo. Nottingham, 1831.

Hentzner : A Journey into England by Paul Hentzner, An. M.D.XCVIII. Translated by Horace Walpole, with the Latin Text. Post 8vo. Strawberry Hill, 1757.

This is that portion of the itinerary of the author (a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman) that refers to England. It is interesting for the information which it supplies in regard to the state of the country at the time, and especially for its very striking account of the greatest of our sovereigns, Queen Elizabeth :—

" We arrived next at the royal palace of Greenwich, reported to have been originally built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VII. It was here Elizabeth, the present queen, was born, and here she generally resides, particularly in summer, for the delightfulness of its situation. We were admitted by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the Lord Chamberlain, into the Presence Chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with hay, through which the queen commonly passes in her way to chapel. At the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the queen any person of distinction that came to wait on her. It was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility. In the same hall were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of counsellers of state, officers of the Crown, and gentlemen who waited the queen's coming out, which she did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner :—

" First went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dressed, and bare-headed; next came the chancellor, bearing the seals in a red silk purse, between two, one of which carried the royal scepter, the other the sword of state, in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleurs-de-lis, the point upwards ; next came the queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar) ; she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops ; she wore false hair, and that red ; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg table ; her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it, till they marry ; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it born by a marchioness ; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian ; for besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch. Whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling ; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, M. Slawata, a Bohemian baron, had letters to present to her ; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, everybody fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome and well-shaped, and for the most part dressed in white. She was guarded on each side by the gentlemen pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the anti-chapel next the hall where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of, Long live Queen Elizabeth ! She answered it with, I thank you, my good people. In the chapel was excellent music. As soon as it and the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner " (p. 47).

HEPTAMERON (L') Français, ou les Nouvelles de Marguerite de Valois, Reine de Navarre. 8vo. 3 vols. Berne, 1780-81. Proofs before the letters of the beautiful plates of Freudenberg. Large paper, half mor., uncut.

HERBELOT. *See* D'Herbelot.

HERBERT: The Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury. *See* Walpole.

HERCULANEUM: The Antiquities of; Part containing the Pictures, from the Italian, by Thomas Martyn, B.D., and John Lettice, B.D. 4to. London, 1773.

HERODOTUS: Histoire d'Hérodote, par Larcher, &c. *See* Classics and Translations.

HERON: Notes by Sir Robert Heron, Bart., M.P. 8vo. 3d edition. Grantham, 1852.

These Notes, or Reminiscences, extend from 1812 to 1851. Though a decided Whig, the author was on very good terms with many gentlemen belonging to the opposite party. Several mistakes in dates, some of which have been rectified in this edition, were pointed out in a notice of this book in the Quarterly Review; and the estimates given in it of measures and men, being, for the most part, built on hypothetical conclusions, and party preferences, have sometimes turned out to be not a little wide of the mark. This, however, must necessarily always be the case to a greater or less extent, with estimates or conjectures of this sort; and, notwithstanding these unavoidable drawbacks, the work is both curious and interesting.

HERSCHEL: Outlines of Astronomy, by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart. 8vo. London, 1849. Calf, ex.

——— Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, with Addresses and other Pieces. 8vo. London, 1857. Calf, ex.

——— A Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy. 12mo. London, 1830.

HERVEY: Memoirs of the Reign of George II., from his Accession to the Death of Queen Caroline, by John Lord Hervey. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1848. Half bound, dark green mor., uncut.

Authentic and at the same time highly interesting. They give some striking illustrations of the extraordinary dislike, or rather antipathy, entertained by George II. and his Queen (Caroline) to their son, Frederick, Prince of Wales; but they throw no new light on its cause. That however was, no doubt, well known to Lord Hervey.

These memoirs contain abundant evidence of the vigorous understanding and practical good sense of Queen Caroline. Though the excise scheme, proposed by Sir Robert Walpole, was a really wise and advantageous measure, it excited the most violent opposition. During the discussions in Parliament connected with the measure, the Earl of Stair (who had been Ambassador in France), having obtained an audience of Her Majesty, gave her his opinion, which was hostile to the project, in the plainest possible manner, inveighing, at the same time, in the bitterest terms, against the minister, Sir Robert Walpole, and his adherents, the Earl of Islay and the Duke of Argyle. With the exception of a laugh when he talked of his conscience, the Queen listened to his Lordship with exemplary patience, and when he had finished she answered, –

"Surely, my Lord, you think you are either talking to a child or to one that doats; for supposing this bill to be everything which you have described it to be, do you imagine I should be weak enough to believe that you would oppose it for the reasons you have given? Or that it would be natural for you to think that these arguments you have mentioned would weigh with anybody? Do you, my Lord, pretend to talk of the opinion of electors having any influence on the elected? You have made so very free with me in this conference, my Lord, that

HERVEY—*cont.*

I hope you will think I am entitled to speak my mind with very little reserve to you; and believe me, my Lord, I am no more to be imposed upon by your professions than I am to be terrified by your threats. I must, therefore, once more ask you, my Lord, how you can have the assurance to talk to me of your thinking the sense of constituents, their interest, or their instructions any measure or rule for the conduct of their representatives in Parliament; or if you believe I am so ignorant or so forgetful of all past proceedings in Parliament, as not to know that on the only occasion where these considerations should have biassed you, you set them all at nought? Remember the Peerage Bill, my Lord. Who then betrayed the interest of their constituents? Who gave up the birthright of their constituents? Who deprived their constituents of all chance of ever taking their turn with those whom they then sent to Parliament? The English Lords in passing that bill were only guilty of tyranny, but every Scotch Lord was guilty of the last treachery; and whether you were one of the 16 traitors, your own memory, I believe, will serve to tell you without the assistance of mine. To talk, therefore, in the patriot strain you have done to me on this occasion can move me, my Lord, to nothing but laughter. Where you get your lesson I do not want to know: your system of politics you collect from the 'Craftsman;' your sentiments, or rather your professions, from my Lord Bolingbroke and my Lord Carteret, whom you may tell, if you think fit, that I have long known to be two as worthless men of parts as any in this country, and whom I have not only been often told are two of the greatest liars and knaves in any country, but whom my own observation and experience have found so. If you think fit you may also, by way of supplement, let Lord Carteret know that I am not yet reduced to wanting his protection, though I hear he bragged of having the generosity to bestow it upon me when the affair of the Charitable Corporation was under prosecution in the House of Lords, and that he saved me from being exposed there. For the rest, my good Lord, as an old acquaintance, the best advice I can give you, if you are a friend to the King, is to detach yourself from his enemies; if you are a friend to truth, to take your intelligence for the future from those who deal in it; if you are a friend to honesty, not to herd with those who disclaim it; and if you are a friend to our family, never to cabal with those who look on ours and the Jacobites' cause as things indifferent in themselves, and to be espoused or combated in no other view, and on no other motive, than as this or that may least or most conduce to thwarting or gratifying their own private avarice and ambition."—(Memoirs, i. 170.)

Lord Hervey says that the foregoing report of Her Majesty's effective speech "is strictly and literally true."

Lord Hervey was unwise enough to provoke the hostility of Pope, who lashed him in verses of unparalleled severity and vigour.

HERVEY: Meditations and Contemplations, by James Hervey, A.M. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1767. Old calf.

——— Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey. 8vo. London, 1821.

HETTNER: Athens and the Peloponnese, with Sketches of N. Greece, from the German of H. Hettner. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1854.

HEUSCHLING: Essai sur la Statistique Générale de la Belgique, par Xavier Heuschling. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1838.

——— L'Empire de Turquie: Territoire, Population, Gouvernement, &c. par Xavier Heuschling. 8vo. Bruxelles et Paris, 1860.

These are valuable statistical works.

HEYWOOD: Gunaikeion, or Nine Books of Various History concerning Women, by Thomas Heywood. Folio, London, 1624.

——— A Dissertation upon the Distinctions in Society and Ranks of the People under the Anglo-Saxon Government, by Samuel Heywood, Sergeant-at-Law. 8vo. London, 1818.

HIEROCLES. *See* Classics and Translations, Pythagoreans.

HILL : Theological Institutes, by George Hill, D.D., F.R.S.E., Principal St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1803. Calf, ex., H. & B.

HIND : The Comets ; a Descriptive Treatise upon those Bodies, with a condensed account of the numerous Discoveries respecting them, &c., by J. R. Hind, &c. 8vo. London, 1852.

This is a comprehensive and excellent little work. Though belonging to the solar system, and observed in all ages, the nature, number, and revolutions of comets* are still very imperfectly known. From the remotest antiquity down to a comparatively recent period they were generally regarded with mingled feelings of awe and terror, as messengers of the divine wrath, or as announcing impending revolutions, famine, and war. Homer describes the flight of Minerva :—

> "As the red comet, from Saturnius sent,
> To fright the nations with a dire portent,
> (A fatal sign to armies on the plain,
> Or trembling sailors on the wintry main,)
> With sweeping glories glides along in air,
> And shakes the sparkles from its blazing hair."
>
> Pope's Iliad, iv. line 101.

Comets, indeed, are said to have preceded, or shadowed forth, most of the great catastrophes of antiquity and of the middle ages. One appeared a little before the assassination of Julius Cæsar. In 837 Louis I. of France was so much alarmed by the appearance of a brilliant comet, that he endeavoured to appease the wrath of Heaven by building additional churches and monasteries. At a later period, viz., in 1456, a magnificent comet having become visible, was supposed to foretell the immediate invasion of Christendom by the Turks, who had recently (1453) taken Constantinople ; and the terror caused by it was such that the Pope directed prayers to be offered up in the churches, and the bells to be rung to warn the faithful of their danger, and of the necessity of their soliciting divine protection. It was in allusion to these circumstances that Milton nobly compares Satan to a comet :—

> "That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
> In th' arctic sky, and from his horrid hair
> Shakes pestilence and war."

These imaginary terrors have now subsided, but comets still powerfully attract the public attention. Their numbers, their occasional splendour,—

> "*Longos à tergo flammarum albescere tractus,*"

the extremes of temperature to which they are subjected in approaching to and receding from the sun, and the prodigious extent and eccentricity of their orbits, overwhelm the mind with the grandest conceptions of the system of which they form only a small portion.

All that is really known of comets is shortly and clearly stated in this little work. It is one of the best abridgments with which we are acquainted.†

HINDOOS : Library of Entertaining Knowledge. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1834.

HISTOIRE ANCIENNE : Précis de l'Histoire Ancienne, par MM. Poirson et Cayx. 2de édition. 8vo. Paris, 1828. Calf, ex.

HOARE : A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1819.

HOBBES : The Moral and Political Works of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, with the Author's Life, by Dr. Blackburne. Folio. London, 1750. Calf, gilt.

The philosophical and political works of Hobbes are much less noticed now than formerly, though they are still a good deal referred to. They are written in a concise,

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* From κόμη, the hair, or tail, by which they are generally accompanied.

† In his Natural Questions (lib. vii.), Seneca has some striking observations on comets. He dissents from the opinion of those who consider them as formed of collected vapours suddenly ignited ; and contends that they are to be classed among the *æterna opera naturæ ;* and that their nature and laws will be discovered *longioris ævi diligentia !*

HOBBES—*cont.*

luminous, and forcible style, and offer a curious medley of true and false, liberal and slavish doctrines. Admitting, with Hobbes, that in a state of nature every man wishes to seize upon, or appropriate everything, the question is, where is this state to be found? and the answer is, nowhere. Men are born in societies great or small, and in these they remain. These societies may occasionally be at war with each other; but experience, or a sense of the disadvantages of which war is productive, will occasionally make them be at peace. The same experience may suggest the advantage, or supposed advantage, of men submitting themselves to one of those absolute chiefs whom Hobbes is ready to worship: but it may, also, and with still better reason, depose such absolute chief, and establish, in his stead, or assist him with, a council or parliament. These are questions to be determined by public opinion acting according to the best estimate it can form of what is expedient and proper. That opinion may, no doubt, be overpowered by force in the hands of a despot or a faction. But in political affairs it is notwithstanding the only standard of right and wrong. That absolute power on the part of one, and of submission on the part of the many, which is the *beau idéal* of Hobbes, is a mere combination of despotism and slavery. Numerous examples of it have unluckily been found in various countries and at various periods. And in every instance it either has been from its institution, or has speedily degenerated into an engine of misgovernment and abuse. And the true conclusion is, that absolute power being in all cases liable, and sure in the end, to be turned to the worst purposes, should neither be established nor, if established, suffered to exist.

The late Sir William Molesworth published, in 16 vols. 8vo., a complete edition of all the works of Hobbes in Latin as well as English. But he did little to make it of any peculiar value; for he neither prefixed to it an original Life of the Author, nor a criticism or estimate of his metaphysical or political philosophy; he, however, added to it two good indexes, one to the English, and one to the Latin works.

HOBHOUSE (J. C.), now Lord Broughton: Substance of some Letters written from Paris during the Last Reign (100 days) of the Emperor Napoleon. 8vo., 2 vols. London, 1816.

——— Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, &c. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1818.

——— Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey in Europe and Asia. A new edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1856.

——— Italy; Remarks made in several Visits from 1814 to 1854, by the Right Hon. Lord Broughton, G.C.B. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1861.

Lord Broughton's acquaintance with the history of Italy, its arts, language, and literature is most extensive and intimate. This was first shown in the illustrations to the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, and in the notes appended thereto. The two volumes now referred to are partly made up from these sources, but with much additional matter derived from subsequent researches and visits to Italy. They embrace a great variety of interesting topics, and there are none in which his Lordship's learning, sound sense, and judicious criticism are not apparent. The history of the Colosseum is particularly valuable. *See* Byron.

HODGSKIN: Travels in the North of Germany, by Thomas Hodgskin, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1820.

HOFFMAN: Hoffmanni (Jo. Jac.) Lexicon Universale Historicum. Editio opt. Folio. 4 vols. Ludg. Bat., 1698.

HOGG: The Jacobite Relics of Scotland, by James Hogg. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1819 and 1821. Calf, ex.

The Editor's portion of this work is executed with little taste or judgment. But it is interesting from its containing most part of the Jacobite songs and ballads that grew out of the revolution, the accession of the Hanoverian family, and the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Poetry was all on the side of the exiled family; happily,

HOGG—*cont.*

however, it was no match for common sense, and an overwhelming superiority of physical force. Antipathy to the Union, and the state of nothingness to which it had reduced the larger portion of the Scottish aristocracy, had a great deal to do with the disaffection in Scotland in the reigns of George I. and George II. Had the Pretenders been men of ability, and properly supported by France, the struggle might have been prolonged, though the result would have been the same. As soon as the regular troops were trained to meet the fierce onset of the Highlanders, kneeling with fixed bayonets, there was an end to all the successes and hopes of the latter. Despite the halo of false glory which the muse has attempted to shed over the efforts of the defeated party, it may be safely affirmed that blood and bravery were never expended in a more utterly worthless cause than in the Quixotic attempts to restore the Stuarts to the throne of these realms.

HOLLAND : Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia, &c., during the Years 1812 and 1813, by (Sir) Henry Holland (Bart.), M.D., F.R.S. 4to. London, 1815.

——— Essays on Scientific and other Subjects, from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, by, &c. 8vo. London, 1862.

HOLLANDE : Lettres sur la Hollande. 12mo. 2 vols. La Haye, 1780.

——— La Richesse de la. *See* Political Economy.

HOLT : A System of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain, and of the Laws relative to Merchant Ships, &c., by Francis Ludlow Holt. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1824.

HOME : The Works of John Home, Esq., with a Life of the Author, by Henry Mackenzie. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1822.

The Life is interesting. With the exception of "Douglas," which excited great interest in Scotland when it appeared, and was much overrated, the other works of the Author are of little value. The History of the Rebellion of 1745 entirely disappointed the public expectation. From an unworthy fear of giving offence in high quarters, Home is believed to have suppressed and modified facts as well as his genuine opinions. Hence the work is of no authority, while as a narrative it does not even attain to a respectable mediocrity.

HONE, &c. : Queen's Trial Illustrated ; a Series of Tracts. 8vo. 1820.

——— The Houses that Jack Built, and other Tracts. 8vo. 1819.

Curious, scarce, and interesting, from their showing the extreme unpopularity of George IV. ; and yet, extreme as it was, it does not seem to have been disproportioned to his demerits.

HOOD, Robin. *See* Gutch.

HOOKE : The Roman History, from the Building of Rome to the Ruin of the Commonwealth, by N. Hooke, Esq. 3d edition. 4to. 4 vols. London, 1757–71. Calf, gilt.

——— The same Work in 8vo. 4th ed. 11 vols. London, 1766–71.

This history has a strong bias in favour of the popular party. It is dedicated to Mr. Pope.

——— Observations on the Statements of Vertot, Middleton, Chapman, &c. on the Constitution of the Roman Senate. 4to. London, 1758. Calf, gilt. Rare.

HOOKER : The Works of the Learned and Judicious Divine, Mr. Richard Hooker, containing his Ecclesiastical Policy, and other Treatises, with his Life, by Isaac Walton. Folio. London, 1723. Russia, ex., an extremely fine copy.

——— The same Work. 8vo. 3 vols. Oxford, 1793.

HORNE's Introduction to Bibliography. *See* that head.

HORNER : Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Horner, M.P., by his Brother, Leonard Horner, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1843.

HORSLEY : Britannia Romana, or the Roman Antiquities of Britain, by John Horsley, M.A. and F.R.S. Folio. London, 1732. Russia, ex., gilt leaves, Clark. Very scarce.

This great work illustrates the entire subject of the Roman antiquities of Great Britain. It is the result of immense labour and research, under the guidance of sound judgment; and considering the circumstances under which it was produced, its publication may be reckoned an extraordinary event. Its author, a native of Northumberland, received his early education in Newcastle. After taking a degree at one of the Scotch universities, he became pastor of a dissenting congregation at Morpeth, and there he produced this elaborate work. We borrow from the late excellent treatise on the "Roman Wall" of the Rev. Mr. Collingwood Bruce, the following painfully interesting notice of Horsley :—

"Is it too much to say that John Horsley was the father of the science of archæology? His tastes and great familiarity with the classics induced him to devote his leisure hours to the study of the antiquities of Northumberland. Had he conceived that the *Britannia Romana* would have cost him one-third of the time which its execution required, the world would never have seen it. Having embarked in the undertaking, he felt it his duty to make it as good as he could. How severe his toils, how great his pecuniary sacrifices, how ardent his aspirations after emancipation from his self-imposed task, in order that he might entirely devote himself to his sacred calling, who shall tell? The thought that his flock might eventually be no losers, that his family and his own fair fame might gain by the enterprise, buoyed him up in his course. On 2d January 1731–2, he put the finishing stroke to his labours, the dedication of his work bearing that date. Now he might hope to reap the fruits of his toils, the enjoyment of rest, such as the wearied only know, the congratulations of friends, the approbation of the learned, the replenishment of his exhausted means. None of these fruits he enjoyed. He can scarcely have had the satisfaction of casting his eyes upon a completed copy of his work. The ink of his dedication was hardly dry when he was summoned to the unseen world. Respecting him who recorded the mighty doings of the Romans in Britain, the parish clerk of Morpeth made the following entry in the churchyard calendar :—

'Buried,
'1731–2, Jan. 15, Mr. John Horsley.'*

"'Vanity of vanities; all is vanity!' As regards the honours or enjoyments of this world, he died an utterly unrequited man. Even of that bubble, posthumous fame, an attempt was made to rob him. [John] Warburton, in his *Vallum Romanum* (4to, 1753), transfers, without acknowledgment, whole chapters of Horsley to his pages. He copies, without alteration, and puts forward as his own, the opinions which Horsley expresses in the first person. The honest Hutton often quotes the "judicious Warburton," little knowing whose the feathers are which he so justly admires. The precise spot where the remains of Horsley rest is unknown. He whose lot it was to interpret, after the lapse of many centuries, the throbbings of natural affection over departed relatives in the heathen breast, had no one to erect over him, though a Christian minister, a memorial that should outlive a single century. Even the parish clerk, in his attachment to the altar and the throne, denies him, in the sepulchral register, the title which courtesy at least would have accorded him."—(Bruce's Roman Wall, 2d edition, p. 82.)

There is a wretched notice of Horsley in Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary, but his name is not to be found in the Biographia Britannica, in the Encyclopedia Britannica, nor in Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography.

——— The Universal Merchant, containing the Rationale of Commerce in Theory and Practice, &c., by William Horsley. 4to. London, 1753.

* When only 46 years of age!—(Savage's Librarian, i. 2.)

Hoskins : Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert, with an Account of the Oasis of Amun, &c., by G. A. Hoskins, Esq. 8vo. London, 1837.

Hospitalii (M.), Franciæ Cancellarius, Carmina. 8vo. Amst. 1732. Russia, gilt.

"Editio splendidissima."—(Bib. Ruddimanni.)

We may observe that L'Hôpital, though highly distinguished as a Latin poet, was far more distinguished as an incorruptible, liberal, and intelligent magistrate. He occupied the high situation of Chancellor; and in that conspicuous but dangerous elevation he adhered to his principles, and endeavoured to carry them into practice under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty and hazard. A very interesting Sketch of his Life has been given by Mr. Butler (Works, vol. ii.).

Hénault has referred as follows, in his *Abrégé Chronologique* (Anno 1567), to the Chancellor De l'Hôpital :—"Mais ce grand homme, au milieu des troubles civils, faisoit parler les loix, que se taisent d'ordinaire dans ces tems d'orage et de tempête ; il ne lui vint jamais dans l'esprit de douter de leur pouvoir ; il faisoit l'honneur à la raison et à la justice de penser qu'elles étoient plus fortes que les armes mêmes, et que leur sainte majesté avoit des droits imprescriptibles sur le cœur des hommes, quand on savoit les faire valoir. De là ces loix, dont la simplicité noble peut marcher à côté des loix Romaines ; ces édits, qui, par leur sage prévoyance, embrassent l'avenir comme le présent, et sont devenus depuis une source féconde, où l'on a puisé la décision des cas mêmes qu'ils n'ont pas prévus ; ces ordonnances, où la force et la sagesse réunies font oublier la foiblesse du règne sous lequel elles ont été rendues ; ouvrages immortels d'un magistrat au-dessus de tout éloge, qui sentoit l'étendue des devoirs et la force de la suprême dignité qu'il occupoit ; qui sut en faire le sacrifice dès qu'il s'aperçut que l'on vouloit en gêner les fonctions, et d'après lequel on a jugé tous ceux qui ont osé s'asseoir sur ce même tribunal, sans avoir son courage ni ses lumières."

Hotten : A Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words, by J. C. Hotten. 2d edition. 12mo. London, 1860.

Houghton : Husbandry and Trade improved ; being a Collection of many valuable Materials relating to Corn, Cattle, Coals, Hops, Wool, &c., by John Houghton, F.R.S. The 2d edition, revised and corrected by Richard Bradley, F.R.S. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1728.

Howard : Wolsey, the Cardinal, and his Times, by George Howard, Esq. 8vo. London, 1824. Calf, ex.

Howell : An Institution of General History, or the History of the World, from the Beginning thereof till the Monarchy of Constantine the Great, by William Howell, LL.D. Folio. 3 vols. London, 1680.

——— Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ : Familiar Letters, Domestic and Foreign, Historical, Political, &c., by James Howell, Esq. 11th edition. 8vo. London, 1754. Old calf.

This is both an amusing and an instructive work. The author (born 1596, died 1666) was engaged in a variety of pursuits, political and otherwise, at home. Being also an extensive traveller in foreign countries, sometimes in one capacity and sometimes in another, he became extremely well versed in modern languages. He was frequently involved in difficulties with the parties of his day, with both of whom he had been connected, and was imprisoned for a lengthened period. His letters comprise an account of the principal occurrences in his life, with many interesting details in regard to the countries he visited, the distinguished persons he met with, and the more important events of his time. Besides the Letters, he was the author of a variety of works on very different subjects, which are now mostly forgotten. It may be worth mentioning that a curious article on the manufacture of glass, in which Howell was at one time engaged, is subjoined as a note to the account of him in the Biographia Britannica.

Hubner : Essai sur l'Histoire du Droit Naturel, par M. Hubner. 8vo. 2 vols. Londres, 1757. Calf, ex.

——— De la Saisie des Bâtiments Neutres. *See* Maritime Law.

Huet : A Philosophical Treatise on the Weakness of the Human Understanding, from the French of P. Huet, Bishop of Avranches. 8vo. London, 1728. Old calf.

——— De Imbecillitate Mentis Humanæ. 12mo. Amst., 1738.

It was translated from French into Latin by the author.

Hughes : Travels in Greece and Albania, by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1830. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Hugo : Histoire du Droit Romain par Gustave Hugo, traduite de l'Allemand par M. Jourdan. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1825. Calf, ex.

——— De Prima Origine Scribendi, notis Trotz et aliorum. 8vo. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1738.

Hull : The History of the Glove Trade, by William Hull, jun. 12mo. London, 1834.

Humboldt, M. Alexandre de : The following Works of, viz. :—

——— Essai Politique sur la Nouvelle Espagne. 2de édition. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1825. Calf, ex.

——— Essai Politique sur l'Ile de Cuba, avec un Supplément. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1826.

——— Examen Critique de l'Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent, et des Progrès de l'Astronomie Nautique aux 15me et 16me siècles. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1836–1839.

——— Personal Narrative of Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, translated by H. M. Williams. 8vo. 7 vols. in 6. London, 1818, &c.

——— Views of Nature, translated by Otté and Bohn. 12mo. London, 1850.

Hume (David, Esq.), Works of, viz. :—

——— A Treatise of Human Nature. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1739. Russia.

——— Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects. 12mo. 4 vols. London, 1760. Calf, ex.

——— Ditto, ditto. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1764.

——— Ditto, ditto. 2 vols. London, 1784. Russia. Proof portrait inserted.

——— Dialogues concerning Natural Religion. 8vo. London, 1779. Russia.

——— Philosophical Works. 8vo. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1826. Calf, ex.

——— History of England. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1830. Calf, ex.

——— Life of, by himself and Adam Smith. 12mo. London, 1777. Mor., ex. Portrait inserted.

——— Private Correspondence of. 4to. London.

——— Letters of Eminent Persons to. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1849.

——— Life and Correspondence of, by J. H. Burton, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1846. Calf, ex. Autograph letter inserted.

This is a very comprehensive work, and furnishes full details with respect to the life and writings of Hume. In some parts, as in the account of his rupture with Rousseau, it might have been advantageously shortened. But despite its occasional prolixity, it is very valuable.

HUME (David, Esq.), Works of—*cont.*

——— Account of the Life and Writings of, by T. E. Ritchie. 8vo. London, 1807.

——— Discours Politiques de, &c. 12mo. 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1767.

Of the many illustrious men who shed so imperishable a glory over the literary history of Scotland in the 18th century, Hume (born 1711, died 1776) is by far the most conspicuous. As a philosopher, a historian, and a writer, his pre-eminence is unquestionable. In private life he was most amiable, having "the greatest simplicity of mind and manners, with the utmost facility and benevolence of temper" (Carlyle, p. 273). He was ever ready to overlook or excuse the errors, follies, or short-comings of his friends; at the same time that he never missed an opportunity of endeavouring, by every means in his power, to promote their views and interests. He had a strong partiality for every thing Scotch, and especially for whatever he thought would increase the literary glory of his country. Every Scotchman, whatever might be his station in society, who produced a respectable work, or gave evidence of talent, might safely reckon on the friendship and good offices of Hume. Without any taint either of envy or jealousy he urged forward those who, like Robertson and Henry, might be supposed to be encroaching on his peculiar domain, assisted them with his advice, recommended them to all with whom he had influence, and cordially rejoiced in their success. In pecuniary matters his liberality was such, that when his circumstances were very narrow, he gave every farthing of his salary of 40*l.* a year, as librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, to poor families in distress (Carlyle, p. 274). And hence, notwithstanding the adverse prejudice occasioned by his religious opinions, the affectionate regard with which he was looked to by all his friends and acquaintances. Adam Smith said of him, immediately after his death, that he considered that "his deceased friend had approached as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wise and virtuous man, as, perhaps, the nature of human frailty will permit." And though this eulogy, considering the quarter whence it comes, be as high as can well be imagined, it does not appear to have been in any degree exaggerated.

Some men have had the good fortune to pass through life under a sort of mask, getting credit for virtues and good qualities which they either did not possess, or only in a very inferior degree. But such has not been the case with Hume. On the contrary, all the information that has come to light respecting the period in which he flourished, including the letters and memoirs of his contemporaries and friends, has tended to raise him still higher in the public estimation. His character is seen to have been consentaneous in its parts, and thoroughly consistent, sincere, and amiable.

The following statements by Sir William Hamilton show the powerful influence which the writings of Hume had in stimulating the dormant energies of philosophers, and in introducing a new and better philosophical system:—

"The man who gave the whole philosophy of Europe a new impulse and direction, and to whom, mediately or immediately, must be referred every subsequent advance in philosophical speculation, was our countryman, David Hume. In speaking of this illustrious thinker, I feel anxious to be distinctly understood. I would, therefore, earnestly request of you to bear in mind that religious disbelief and philosophical scepticism are not merely not the same, but have no natural connexion; and that while the one must ever be a matter of reprobation and regret, the other is in itself deserving of applause. Both were united in Hume; and this union has unfortunately contributed to associate them together in popular opinion, and to involve them equally in one vague condemnation. They must, therefore, I repeat, be accurately distinguished; and thus, though decidedly opposed to one and all of Hume's theological conclusions, I have no hesitation in asserting of his philosophical scepticism, that this was not only beneficial in its results, but, in the circumstances of the period, even a necessary step in the progress of philosophy towards truth. In the first place, it was requisite in order to arouse thought from its lethargy. Men had fallen asleep over their dogmatic systems. In Germany, the Rationalism of Leibnitz and Wolf; in England, the sensualism of Locke, with all its melancholy results, had subsided almost into established faiths. The scepticism of Hume, like an electric spark, sent life through the paralysed opinions; philosophy awoke to renovated vigour, and its problems were again to be considered in other aspects, and subjected to a more searching analysis.

HUME (David, Esq.), Works of—*cont.*

" In the second place, it was necessary, in order to manifest the inadequacy of the prevailing system. In this respect, scepticism is always highly advantageous, for scepticism is only the carrying out of erroneous philosophy to the absurdity which it always virtually involved. The sceptic, *qua* sceptic, cannot himself lay down his premises; he can only accept them from the dogmatist; if true, they can afford no foundation for the sceptical inference; if false, the sooner they are exposed in their real character the better. Accepting his principles from the dominant philosophies of Locke and Leibnitz, and deducing with irresistible evidence these principles to their legitimate results, Hume showed, by the extreme absurdity of these results themselves, either that philosophy altogether was a delusion, or that the individual systems which afforded the premises were erroneous or incomplete. He thus constrained philosophers to the alternative,—either of surrendering philosophy as null, or of ascending to higher principles, in order to re-establish it against the sceptical reductions. The dilemma of Hume constitutes perhaps the most memorable crisis in the history of philosophy, for out of it the whole subsequent metaphysics of Europe has taken its rise.

" To Hume we owe the philosophy of Kant, and therefore, also, in general, the latter philosophy of Germany. Kant explicitly acknowledges that it was by Hume's *reductio ad absurdum* of the previous doctrine of causality, he was first roused from his dogmatic slumber. He saw the necessity that had arisen of placing philosophy on a foundation beyond the reach of scepticism, or of surrendering it altogether; and this it was that led him to those researches into the conditions of thought, which considered, whether in themselves or in their consequences, whether in what they established, or in what they subverted, are, perhaps, the most remarkable in the annals of speculation.

" To Hume, in like manner, we owe the philosophy of Reid, and consequently what is now distinctively known in Europe as the philosophy of the Scottish school.

" Unable to controvert the reasoning of Berkeley, as founded on the philosophy of Descartes and Locke, Reid had quietly resigned himself to idealism, and he confesses that he would never have been led to question the legitimacy of the common doctrine of perception, involving though it did the negation of an external world, had Hume not startled him into hesitation and inquiry, by showing that the same reasoning which disproved the existence of matter disproved, when fairly carried out, also the substantiality of mind. Such was the origin of the philosophy founded by Reid, illustrated and adorned by Stewart; and it is to this philosophy, and to the writings of these two illustrious thinkers that Scotland is mainly indebted for the distinguished reputation which she at present enjoys, in every country where the study of mind has not, as in England, been neglected for the study of matter." —(Sir William Hamilton's Metaphysics, i. 394.)

HURD (Dr.), Bishop of Worcester, The Works of, including Cowley. 12mo. 11 vols. London, V.Y. Uniform, old calf, gilt.

——— ——— 8vo. 8 vols. London, 1811. Calf, ex.

HUSBANDRY, &c. of Bengal. *See* Colebrook.

HUSSON: Les Consommations de Paris, par M. Armand Husson. 8vo. Paris, 1856. Half mor., uncut.

This appears to be a well-reasoned, carefully compiled, and valuable work.

HUTCHESON: A System of Moral Philosophy, by Francis Hutcheson, LL.D. from the Original Manuscript by his Son, Francis Hutcheson, M.D.; with a Life of the Author, by William Leechman, D.D. 4to. 2 vols. Foulis, Glasgow, 1755. Portrait inserted.

——— A Short Introduction to Moral Philosophy, from the Latin. 2d edition. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1753.

——— An Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections, &c. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1756.

HUTCHESON: Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, Moral Good and Evil, &c. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1753.

Dr. Hutcheson, the descendant of Scotch parents, settled in the north of Ireland, was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow in 1729, which may, on that account, be considered as the æra of the introduction of speculative philosophy into Scotland. Hutcheson adopted in general the opinions of Shaftesbury; but, unlike his master, he is a clear, chaste, and interesting writer. "He had," to use the words of his biographer, "a remarkable degree of rational enthusiasm for learning, liberty, religion, and human happiness." And his lectures being at once eloquent and interesting, he became an exceedingly popular teacher. Hence his extraordinary success, despite the ignorance and fanaticism that were then all but universally prevalent around him, in diffusing a taste for moral and political science and the Belles Lettres. Adam Smith, who attended his prelections, speaks uniformly in the highest terms of Hutcheson, and, with the exception perhaps of Hume, there was none to whom he paid greater deference.

HUTCHINSON: An Excursion to the Lakes in Westmoreland and Cumberland in 1773 and 1774, by Wm. Hutchinson. 8vo. London, 1776.

HUTTON: A Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary, by Charles Hutton, LL.D., F.R.S. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1815. Russia, ex. Portrait inserted.

——— Course of Mathematics, the 8th edition, with many Corrections and Improvements, by Olynthus Gregory, LL.D. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1824. Russia. Portrait inserted.

——— A Treatise on Mensuration. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1788.

Dr. Hutton's works are all replete with scientific and practical knowledge. The Dictionary is, perhaps, the most generally useful. It contains much valuable information on the various subjects treated of, including an extensive range of scientific biography.

——— *See* Theory of the Earth, Works on.

——— The Life of William Hutton, F.A.S.S., including a particular Account of the Birmingham Riots in 1791, written by himself. 8vo. London, 1816. Calf, ex., H. & B.

A very interesting account of a man, who, by a rare combination of extreme frugality, industry, and perseverance, raised himself from the lowest and poorest state, to a very respectable social position.

——— The History of Birmingham, by &c. 3d ed. 8vo. Birmingham, 1795. Calf, ex., H. & B.

HYACINTHE (M. Saint): Le Chef-d'Œuvre d'un Inconnu, Poème heureusement decouvert et mis au jour, avec des Remarques savantes et recherchées, par M. le Docteur Chrysostome Matanasius (M. Saint Hyacinthe). 6me édition. 12mo. 2 vols. à La Haye, 1732. Mor., gilt leaves.

The following extract from the life of Saint Hyacinthe in the *Biographie Universelle* sufficiently explains the nature and design of this very clever work:—

"L'ouvrage qui lui (M. Hyacinthe) fit le plus d'honneur, et auquel il doit toute sa réputation, est le *Chef-d'œuvre d'un Inconnu*, qu'il mit ou jour en 1714. On sait que ce chef-d'œuvre est une chanson populaire, qu'il orna du commentaire ironique et de tous les prolégomènes dont les savants hollandais accompagnaient les éditions des auteurs classiques C'était la critique la plus ingénieuse et la plus piquante de l'abus de l'érudition. Elle frappa le pédantisme d'un coup dont il ne s'est pas relevé. Le succès de cet ouvrage fut extraordinaire. Trois éditions, imprimées presqu'en même temps, purent à peine suffire à l'impatience des lecteurs. Saint Hyacinthe, qui n'avait pas cru devoir se nommer, goûta le plaisir de voir attribuer son ouvrage à Fontenelle et à La Monnoye; et quand il fut connu pour en être l'auteur, il ne put résister à l'invitation qu'il reçut de se rendre à Paris, où il fut accueilli par l'élite des littérateurs."

Hyacinthe (M. Saint)—*cont.*

The above, which is the best edition of the work, contains the deification of *Aristarchus Masso*, written in ridicule of Masson, author of the *Histoire Critique de la République des Lettres*. This personage appears, indeed, to have been below criticism, and fit only to be laughed at. Camusat refers to his work as follows :— " On le trouve partout herissé d'Hébreu, de Grec, et de Latin, son François est presque toujours un jargon insupportable, et quelquefois un galimatias qu'il est difficile de pénétrer. L'on peut dire enfin que l'auteur deploye son érudition avec une rudesse digne de Gots depuis le premier volume de son ouvrage jusqu'au dernier, et que c'est également partout un chef-d'œuvre de mauvais goût.—(Histoire Critique des Journaux, ii. 159.)

Hyde : De Religione Veterum Persarum et Parthorum Thomas Hyde, S.T.D. Editio secunda. 4to. Oxonii, 1760. Green mor., Derome.

This work has long enjoyed the highest character for ingenuity, research, and learning. Its author, who was a first-rate orientalist, was employed when a very young man by Dr. Walton to assist him in the preparation of the Polyglot Bible, and he speaks in the highest terms of the value of his services. Besides the *Religio Persarum*, Hyde published various minor but valuable works on subjects connected with the literature and customs of the East, especially one that has been much referred to, *De Ludis Orientalibus* ; and he left many more, principally translations from Persian and Arabic, in MS. A list of these is given, with a long analysis of his great work, in the article on Hyde in the Biographia Britannica. This laborious writer died in 1702, in the 67th year of his age.

I.

Icones, sive Imagines Virorum Literis illustrium, ex recensione Nicolas Reusnero, I.C., curante B. Jobino. 12mo. Argentorati, 1587. Mor., ex.

This volume contains about 100 spirited and admirable wood engravings by the famous Tobias Stimmer. It was reprinted at Strasbourg in 1590, and at Frankfort in 1620 ; but these reprints are very inferior, compared to the original edition.

Iconographie des Contemporains depuis 1789 jusqu'à 1829. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1832.

Ignoramus. *See* Ruggle.

Imitation of Christ. *See* Kempis.

Imprisonment for Debt, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. A Treatise on Civil Imprisonment in England, by Thomas Macdonald, 1791.
2. Credit Pernicious, by Archibald Rosser. 2d edition. 1834. An able and I think a sound pamphlet.
3. The Abolition of Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt Considered, by Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P. 1836.

} 1 vol.

Inclosures, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Inquiry into the Reasons for and against Inclosing the Open Fields, 1767.
2. Cursory Remarks on the Importance of Agriculture, by Wm. Lamport, 1784.
3. Political Inquiry into the Consequences of Enclosing Waste Lands, 1785.
4. Influence which Enclosures have had on the Population of this Kingdom, by the Rev. J. Howlett. 2d edition. 1786.
5. Inclosures a Cause of Improved Agriculture, &c., by the same. 1787.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

India : Glossary of Judicial, Revenue, and other Terms in common use in British India, by H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S. 4to. London, 1855. The Gift of the E.I. Company.

India, Tracts on Trade and Revenue of, viz. :—

1. A Discourse of Trade from England into the East Indies, by T. M. (Thomas Mun). 1621.
2. The Trades Increase, 1615.
3. The Defence of Trade, in a Letter to Sir Thomas Smith, Knight, Governor of the East India Companie, &c., by Sir Dudley Digges, 1615.
4. The Petition and Remonstrance to Parliament of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies (by Mun), 1641.
5. The East India Trade a most profitable Trade to the Kingdom, and best secured and improved in a Company and a Joint Stock, 1677.
6. A Treatise on the East India Trade. Printed for the Honourable the East India Company. 1681.
7. A Supplement to ditto, 1689.

4to. 1 vol. Half Russia. Rare.

1. Advantages of the East India Trade to England Considered, &c. 1720. (Originally published 1700.)
2. A Collection of Papers relating to the East India Trade, 1730,

8vo. 1 vol. Half calf.

The first Tract in this volume is at once able and original. Two MS. Notes of the Right Hon. Lord Macaulay are inserted, in one of which he says, "This Tract" (the first) "is excellent, first-rate. I have seen nothing of that age equal to it. Davenant's two treatises on the same subject are contemptible in comparison."

India, Tracts on Trade and Revenue of, viz. :—

1. Observations on the Influence of the East India Company's Monopoly on the Price and Supply of Tea, 1831.
2. The Present State and Future Prospects of the Free Trade and Colonization of India. 2d edition. 1829.
3. Inquiry into some of the Principal Monopolies of the East India Company, 1830.
4. Chinese Monopoly Examined, 1830.
5. Speech of W. W. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., on the Trade with the East Indies and China, 1829.
6. Effects of the East India Company's Monopoly on Tea, &c., from the Edinburgh Review, January, 1824.
7. Free Trade to the East Indies, by Robert Renny, Esq., 1807.

8vo. 1 vol.

1. Letters from British Settlers in the Interior of India, by John Crawfurd, Esq., F.R.S. 1831.
2. Notes on the Settlement or Colonization of British Subjects in India, by the same, 1833.
3. Sketch of the Commercial Resources, &c. of British India, by the same, 1837.
4. An Appeal from the Inhabitants of British India to the Justice of the People of England, &c. (by the same), 1839.
5. Reasons for the Establishment of a New Bank in India, &c. (by J. R. M'Culloch), 1836.
6. Reasons against the proposed Indian Joint Stock Bank, &c., by J. Horsley Palmer, Esq., 1836.
7. Free Thoughts on the Proposed Bank of India, 1837.

8vo. 1 vol.

1. A Review of the Financial Situation of the East India Company in 1824, by H. St. George Tucker, 1825.
2. Review of the above and certain Papers on India, in an Article from the Edinburgh Review, 1827.
3. Appeal to England against the New Indian Stamp Act, 1828.
4. Sketch of the Ryotwar System of Administration, 1831.
5. Considerations on the Policy of the Government of India, by Lt.-Col. M. Stewart, 1826.

8vo. 1 vol.

Inglis: Switzerland, France, and the Pyrenees, by H. D. Inglis. 8vo. London.

Innes: A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain or Scotland, by Thomas Innes, M.A. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1729. Old calf, gilt, excessively rare in the 4to form.

Innes was one of the first and certainly the ablest of the Scottish antiquaries who introduced a spirit of rational criticism into the investigations connected with the early history of their country. He discarded the fabulous series of kings whose names and exploits are chronicled by Fordun, Boyce, Buchanan, and others; and laid the foundations of a more solid and better constructed fabric. Pinkerton says, that "his industry, coolness, judgment, and general accuracy recommend him as the best antiquary that Scotland has yet produced" (Enquiry into the History of Scotland, i. 63, ed. 1814.)

Insurance (Sea), Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Substance of a Speech in the House of Commons, 20th February 1810, by Joseph Marryat, Esq., on Marine Insurance.
2. Observations on the Report of the Committee on Marine Insurance, by the same.
3. Remarks on the Averages of Hamburgh and on the Commercial Policy of Britain towards Russia and other Northern States, 1833.
4. Marine Insurances, their Importance, &c., by James Bischoff, 1836.
5. The Pernicious Effects of Sea Insurance, 1834.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Insurance (Life), Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Account of the Offices in London for the Assurance of Lives, by Francis Baily, Esq. 1811.
2. Account of the Companies in London for the Assurance of Lives, 1839.
3. Statements and Tables relative to Life Insurance, from the Treatise on "Annuities and Reversionary Payments," by David Jones, Esq. 1843.
4. Rules for Insuring in the Sun Life Insurance Society, 1843.
5. Historical Essay on the Rise and Progress of Life Contingencies, by C. J. Farren, Esq. 1844.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. An Historical and Statistical Account of Life Assurance, by Alfred Burt, Esq. 1849.
2. Progress and Present State of the Science of Life Insurance, &c., by Peter Watt, 1837.
3. A Series of Tables of Annuities and Assurances, by Jenkin Jones, 1843, and Legal Decisions.
4. Essay on the Means of Insurance against the Casualties of Sickness, &c., 1836.
5. Defects in the Practice of Life Assurance, &c. 4th edition. 1849.
6. Instructions for the Establishment of Parochial Societies for Granting Government Annuities, 1849.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Short Account of the Society for Equitable Insurances, 1782.
2. View of the Rise and Progress of the Equitable Society, by William Morgan, F.R.S. 1829.
3. A Short Account of the Society for Equitable Insurances, 1831.
4. Examination of the Statements in a Pamphlet by Mr. Morgan, 1829.
5. Sun Life Assurance Society, 1830.
6. Principles of Life Annuities and Assurances, 1829.
7. Observations on the Manner of Conducting Marine Insurances in Great Britain, 1810.
8. Mischievous Effects of Stamp Duties on Marine Insurance, by William Ellis, 1826.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

INSURANCE, Works on, viz. :—

——— Arnould: A Treatise on the Law of Marine Insurance and Average, by Joseph Arnould, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1848.

An able, learned, and excellent work, being the best and most complete of the later publications on Marine Insurance. But considered in a philosophical and general point of view, it is inferior, perhaps, to the older work of Mr. Sergeant Marshall on the same subject.

——— Benecke: A Treatise on the Principles of Indemnity in Marine Insurance, &c., by William Benecke. 8vo. London, 1824.

This work is highly praised by Mr. Arnould in the advertisement prefixed to his treatise.

——— Marryat: Speech of Joseph Marryat, Esq., on Marine Insurances, with two other pamphlets. 8vo. London, 1824.

——— Marshall: A Treatise on the Law of Insurance, by Samuel Marshall, Esq., Sergeant-at-Law. 3rd edition with Additions. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1823.

One of the most learned, philosophical, and best reasoned works that has appeared on this interesting subject.

——— Emerigon: Traité des Assurances et des Contrâts à la Grosse, par M. Emerigon. 4to. 2 vols. Marseilles, 1783. Calf, ex.

This is a work of the greatest authority. Arnould, who, in this respect is a faithful exponent of the general opinion, says that,—"Of all writers on this branch of the law, incomparably the first is Emerigon, whose *Traité des Assurances* is a master-work, rich with all the learning of the 16th century, and arranged with all the analytical precision of the 18th, exhausting every source of erudition with German laboriousness, and unfolding all the intricacies of detail and arrangement with that lucid precision in which the higher order of French scientific writers are so unrivalled."

The American writer, Mr. Chancellor Kent, who is one of the principal authorities on such subjects, refers to Emerigon as follows, viz. :—"His treatise very far surpasses all preceding works, in the extent, value, and practical application of his principles. It is the most didactic, learned, and finished production extant on the subject of marine insurance. He carried his researches into the antiquities of the maritime law, and illustrated the ordinances by what he terms the jurisprudence of the tribunals; and he discussed all incidental questions so as to bring within the compass of his work a great portion of international and commercial law, connected with the doctrines of insurance. In the language of Lord Tenterden, no subject in Emerigon is discussed without being exhausted, and the eulogy is as just as it is splendid. Emerigon was a practical man, who united exact knowledge of the details of business with manly sense and consummate erudition. He was a practising lawyer at Marseilles, for perhaps 40 years, and the purity of his private life corresponded with the excellence of his public character."—(Treatise on Com. and Marit. Law, p. 336.)

——— Roccus. *See* Maritime Law.

——— Targa. *See* Maritime Law.

——— *See, also,* the Chapters on Insurance in the different Works on Maritime Law, and other Publications.

INSURANCE OF LIVES is mostly treated of in books of Annuities, Reversionary Payments, &c. *See* Baily, De Moivre, Milne, Morgan, Price, Smart, &c.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Historical Sketch of the International Policy of Modern Europe, by the Hon. Frederick Eden, 1823.
2. Loans by Private Individuals to Foreign States entitled to Government Protection. 2d edition. 1842.
3. The State of Greece, by Alexander Baillie Cochrane, Esq. 1847.
4. On the Claim to the Islands of Cervi and Sapienza, by W. M. Leake, F.R.S. 1850.
5. Greece at the End of Twenty-three Years Protection, by the same, 1851.
6. Hungary, its Constitution and its Catastrophe, by Corvinus, 1850.
7. Two Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 2d edition. 1851.
8. Examination of the Official Reply of the Neapolitan Government, by the same, 1852.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

IRELAND, Works on, viz. :—

——— Natural History of, being a True and Ample Description of its Situation, Greatness, &c., by Gerard Boate, M.D. 12mo. London, 1652.

——— A View of the State of Ireland, by Mr. Edmund Spencer. 12mo. London, 1715.

——— Jacobi Waræi, Eq. Aur., De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones, ed. 2da, emendatior et auctior. 8vo. Londini, 1658.

——— The whole Works of Sir James Ware concerning Ireland, revised and improved by Walter Harris, Esq. Folio. 3 vols. in 2. Dublin, 1739–1747. Russia.

This is a very complete copy. Besides Harris's Dedication to the Archbishop of Armagh, and Parry's Latin Epistle to Ware, it contains the Tract of Harris, consisting of 150 pages, entitled "Hibernica, or some Ancient Pieces relating to Ireland, not hitherto published," which is found in very few copies.

The gift of my esteemed friend Mr. Thom, of Dublin, the author and publisher of the most valuable almanac that has ever been printed. Mr. Thom is also the publisher of a valuable collection of Tracts on Ireland.

"To Sir James Ware (the Camden of Ireland) this kingdom is everlastingly obliged for the great pains he took in collecting and preserving our scattered monuments of antiquities. Amongst his many good services of this kind, his *Disquisitiones de Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus* will be a lasting proof of his indefatigable industry and consummate judgment, both in his inquiries and discoveries. The treatise under our present consideration was his master-piece, and consisted of 28 chapters, wherein he learnedly displays the original of the Irish nation and people, their language, ancient form of government, their religious worship, both before and after their conversion to Christianity, their Brehon Law, and other peculiar rites, their habits, military exercise, taxes, shipping, schools, houses, hospitality, music, money, monasteries, &c., of the frequent incursions of the Danes, Normans, and other Easterlings, under the common name of Oostmans; and of their exploits here for almost 400 years from their first descent in 795 till the coming in of the English under Henry the Second. The 28th chapter, which treats of the lesser islands dispersed in the Irish seas, concluded the book in its original state and first Latin edition, but in its later dress, there are four new chapters added. In these the excellent author has well considered the cathedral churches of this kingdom, in their prime foundation, and other antiquities; of the ancient tenures of lands; of judicial proofs and purgations, since the prevailing of the Gospel; and lastly, of the funerals, sepulchres, and subterraneous vaults, of the native Irish and Danes in Ireland."

IRELAND, Works on—*cont.*

Bishop Nicolson, from whose "Historical Library" (part iii. p. 8, ed. 1776), we have borrowed this statement, says that the work was at first very badly translated. Such, however, is no longer the case; Mr. Walter Harris having done for Sir James Ware what Bishop Gibson and Mr. Gough have done for Camden. He has given an original and accurate translation of the work, and has increased it by many new and important additions. It is now, indeed, not only a very valuable, but also a very complete publication.

——— The Case of Ireland being Bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated, by William Molyneux, Esq. 1698. With an Answer, 1698. In 1 vol. 8vo.

——— Mr. Molyneux's Work, with a New Preface. 8vo. London, 1770.

——— Historical Tracts on Ireland by Sir John Davies, with his Life, by G. Chalmers. 8vo. London, 1786. Russia.

——— Davies' Tract, showing why Ireland was never brought under the Obedience of the Crown of England. 12mo. London, 1747.

Bishop Nicolson and Lord Chatham have, with good reason, pronounced this to be a "masterly work." It sets out with a rapid and comprehensive sketch of the leading events in the history of Ireland from the invasion of Henry II., down to the reign of James I.; it next describes its state at the latter period; and furnishes the reader with an authentic and interesting account of the barbarous and peculiar laws and customs, which had effectually obstructed its progress in civilization, and of which the influence continues to be distinctly felt even at present. The misconduct and misgovernment of the English are also exhibited, and judicious advice given for the regulation of their future conduct. We cannot blame Davies because he did not foresee the disastrous and powerful influence which the potato, that was then being introduced, was destined to exercise in Ireland.

——— The present State of Ireland, with some Remarks upon the Ancient State thereof. 12mo. London, 1673.

——— Sir William Petty's Political Survey of Ireland, with Verbum Sap. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1719.

——— Prior's List of Absentees from Ireland. 2d edition. 1729. And same Tract, 6th edition, with Additions, 1783. In 1 vol. 12mo.

There are few political subjects in regard to which so much nonsense has been talked and written as that of absenteeism. It was universally believed, down to a late period, that most part of the poverty, misery, and crime of Ireland was to be ascribed to the fact of many of her principal proprietors being absentees. Having been called before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1825, I endeavoured to show that this notion was entirely unfounded; and that the absenteeism referred to had nothing, or next to nothing, to do with the unfortunate condition of Ireland. This evidence produced a perfect storm of abuse, which I did not notice, otherwise than by sending to the Edinburgh Review a defence of the evidence, which has yet to be answered. But my opponents, if not convinced, are now, at all events, silenced. Since free-trade doctrines became popular, they have had sagacity sufficient to perceive that, whether a man live on foreign produce at home or abroad can make no great difference; and as they admit that the former is either innocuous or advantageous, they cannot well abuse absenteeism. I have explained and vindicated my opinions on this subject in an essay in the volume entitled "Treatises and Essays," 2d ed. 1859.

——— An Essay on the Trade and Improvement of Ireland, in Two Parts, by Arthur Dobbs, Esq., with MS. Notice of Author. 8vo. Dublin, 1729–1731.

IRELAND, Works on—*cont.*

——— Reflections and Resolutions Proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland, by Samuel Madden, D.D. (The Reprint.) 8vo. Dublin, 1816.

——— The Ancient and Present State of the Counties of Waterford, Cork, and Kerry, the original editions ; by Charles Smith, M.D. 8vo. 4 vols. Dublin, V.Y.

Carefully compiled, learned, and valuable publications.

——— A Tour in Ireland in 1775, (by —— Twiss.) 8vo. London, 1776.

——— Letters of Hugh Boulter, D.D., Primate of All Ireland, containing an Account of the most Interesting Transactions therein, from 1724 to 1738. 8vo. 2 vols in 1. Oxford, 1769–70.

——— A Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland. 8vo. London, 1777.

——— Same Work in 4to. London, 1780. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Tour in Ireland in 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, by Arthur Young, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1780. Calf, ex., with Arrowsmith's Map of Ireland inserted.

——— Same Work. 4to. London.

This is the first work that made the British public fully acquainted with the real state of Ireland, the fertility of its soil, and the badness of its agriculture; and which exhibited the degraded state of the lower classes of the population, the oppression of which they were the victims, their poverty and wretchedness.

——— The Antiquities of Ireland, by Edward Ledwich, LL.D. 2d edition. 4to. Dublin, 1803. Calf, ex., Hayday.

In this work the antiquities of Ireland are discussed in a learned and rational manner. The pretensions of the Irish to a remote antiquity are shown to be entirely destitute of foundation. It is doubtful, indeed, whether there was anything that could be called domestic architecture, or even a stone house, in the island previously to the 10th century. And if it be true that the Irish had what was really a literature in the 7th and 8th centuries, it must have existed without the accompaniment of the most ordinary and indispensable branches of useful knowledge, or of the arts. The invasion of the English in the 12th century is the true æra of the introduction of the latter.

——— A Statistical and Historical Inquiry into the Progress and Magnitude of the Population of Ireland, by Thomas Newenham, Esq. 8vo. London. 1805. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— A View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland, by the same. 4to. London, 1809.

——— An Account of Ireland, Statistical and Political, by Edward Wakefield. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1812.

——— Ireland in 1834, by H. D. Inglis. Post 8vo. 2 vols. London.

——— Ireland and its Economy, by J. E. Bicheno, Esq. 8vo. London, 1830.

——— Ireland before and after the Union, by Montgomery Martin. 8vo. London, 1843.

——— Condition and Prospects of Ireland, by Jonathan Pim. 8vo. Dublin, 1848.

——— The Industrial Resources of Ireland, by Sir Robert Kane. 2d edition. 8vo. Dublin, 1845.

——— Beaufort's Memoir of a Map of Ireland. 4to. London, 1792.

IRELAND, Works on—*cont.*

——— The History of Ireland, from the Invasion of Henry II., by Thomas Leland, D.D. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1773. Russia, ex.

——— The History of Ireland from the Earliest Account to the Union in 1801, by the Rev. James Gordon. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1806. Calf, ex., Clarke.

——— The History of Ireland from the Invasion under Henry II. to the Union, by Francis Plowden, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1809. Calf, ex., Clarke.

IRELAND, Tracts on, in 8vo., viz. :—

1. A List of the Absentees of Ireland, with Observations on the Present State and Condition of that Kingdom, by Thomas Prior, Esq. 1729.
2. Observations on Coin in general, with some Proposals for Regulating the Value of Coin in Ireland, by Thomas Prior, Esq. 1729.
3. An Essay on the Gold and Silver Coin current in Ireland, by Mr. David Bindon, 1729.
4. A Scheme of the Money Matters of Ireland, by John Browne, Esq., the antagonist of Dean Swift, 1729.
5. A Vindication of the Intended Alterations of the Value of the several Coins now current in this Kingdom, 1729.
6. A Short Review of the several Pamphlets that have appeared this Session on the Subject of Coin, 1730.

1 vol. Very scarce.

The above collection of scarce and valuable Tracts was formed by Thomas Snelling, Esq., the learned author of the Treatises on the Coins and Coinage of England, &c. It was No. 514 in the catalogue of his books sold in 1774. It subsequently belonged to George Chalmers, Esq., author of Caledonia, who has supplied some information in regard to the authors of some of the Tracts. I have also added one or two observations.

1. Sir William Petty's Political Survey of Ireland. 2d edition. 1719. (Verbum Sapienti added.)
2. List of the Absentees of Ireland, and the Yearly Value of their Estates and Incomes spent abroad, by Thomas Prior, Esq. London, 1730.
3. An Essay on the Increasing Growth and Enormities of our Great Cities. (It has especial reference to Ireland.) Dublin, 1772.
4. A Collection of Tracts concerning the Present State of Ireland, 1729.

1 vol. Half Russia.

Mr. Thom, of Dublin, has, as already noticed, printed for distribution among his friends, some of the best and rarest Tracts having reference to the State of Ireland. They are contained in the next two vols, viz. :—

1. Ireland's Naturall History : written by Gerard Boate, late Doctor of Physic to the State in Ireland, 1652.
2. Jacobi Waræi, Equitis Aurati, de Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones, 1658.
3. A View of the State of Ireland, written Dialogue-wise betweene Eudoxus and Irenæus, by Edmund Spenser, Esq., 1633.
4. A Discoverie of the State of Ireland : with the true Causes why that Kingdom was never entirely subdued, by Sir John Davis, Atturney-Generall for Ireland, 1613.

1 vol.

1. The Political Anatomy of Ireland, with the Establishment of that Kingdom when (1666) the late Duke of Ormond was Lord Lieutenant: to which is added Verbum Sapienti; or an Account of the Wealth and Expenses of England, and the Method of Raising Taxes, by Sir William Petty, F.R.S., 1691.

IRELAND, Tracts on—*cont.*

2. The Querist, containing several Queries proposed to the Consideration of the Public, by Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, 1752.
3. A Word to the Wise, or an Exhortation to the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, by Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, 1752.
4. A List of the Absentees of Ireland, and the Yearly Value of their Estates and Incomes spent Abroad, with Observations on the present Trade and Condition of that Kingdom, (by Thomas Prior, Esq.,) 1729.
5. A List of the Absentees of Ireland, and an Estimate of the Yearly Value of their Estates and Incomes spent Abroad, as taken in January, 1769.
6. An Essay on the Trade and Improvement of Ireland, by Arthur Dobbs, Esq. 2 Parts. 1729–31.
7. An Abstract of the Number of Protestant and Popish Families in Ireland (1732–33), 1736.

} 1 vol.

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1. The Commercial Resolutions of the Irish Parliament in their Present Session Vindicated, to which is added an Authentic Copy of the Resolutions, 1785.
2. Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations between Great Britain and Ireland, 1785.
3. The Proposed System of Trade with Ireland explained, 1785.
4. A Reply to the Treasury Pamphlet entitled "The Proposed System of Trade with Ireland explained," 1785.
5. An Answer to the Reply to the Supposed Treasury Pamphlet, 1785.

} 1 vol.

1. State of Ireland Considered, with a History of Tithes, 1810.
2. Sketch of the State of Ireland, Past and Present, by J. W. Croker, Esq. 1810.
3. Observations on Tithes, Rents, &c., by John Reade, 1818.
4. Oppressions and Cruelties of Irish Revenue Officers, by the Rev. Edward Chichester, A.M. 1818.
5. Observations on the Condition of the Middle and Lower Classes in the North of Ireland, by Francis Rogan, M.D. 1819.

} 1 vol.

1. Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. Charles Grant (now Lord Glenelg) on the State of Ireland, 1822.
2. The Orange System exposed, in a Letter to the Marquis of Wellesley, 1823.
3. Hints to Irish Landlords on the best Means of Improving their Estates, by Mr. John Wiggins, 1824.
4. A Sketch of Ireland in 1824, &c. 1825.
5. Speech of Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., (May 11th, 1824,) on the State of Ireland, 1824.
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5. The Proposed System of Trade with Ireland Explained, 1783.

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1. The Present State and Future Prospects of Ireland, from the French of Camille de Cavour, 1845.
2. Observations on the Irish, by Daniel Dewar, 1812.
3. Collection of Tracts concerning the Present State of Ireland, 1729.

} 1 vol.

The first pamphlet in this volume, written by the late famous Italian minister, the Count Cavour, was originally published, in 1843 and 1844, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève*. It is worthy of its illustrious author; and is, among the very best of the many publications which owed their origin to the agitation of O'Connell, for a repeal of the union. Cavour gives a rapid sketch of Irish history, in which he traces and exhibits the leading circumstances which conspired to create that disunion, or rather antipathy, between the governing and governed portions of the population that had been the curse of Ireland. Next he shows how indispensable the union had become for the well-being of the latter no less than of England; and successfully vindicates Mr. Pitt from the charges brought against him in regard to the means he had been obliged to make use of to carry that necessary measure. He then briefly notices the principal laws and regulations that had received the sanction of parliament and of government from the union down to 1843 for the advantage of Ireland, and which had hardly left a single grievance that admitted of legislative or ministerial remedy, unremoved or unreformed. Last of all he reviews the various arguments for a repeal of the union, and shows their worthlessness. Throughout he is moderate, liberal, and judicious. He is not a partisan either of the English or the Irish; but an enlightened and a practical, as well as a philosophical statesman, attracted by the difficulty and importance of the subject; and anxious to promote, by diffusing just views with respect to it, the real interests of Ireland and of humanity.

1. Thom's Statistics of Ireland for 1847.
2. On the Territorial Divisions of Ireland, 1846.
3. How is Ireland to be Governed? by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. 1846.
4. The Case of Ireland Stated, by Robert Holmes, Esq. 1847.
5. Life and Property in Ireland Assured as in England, by John Douglas, Esq. 1846.
6. The Winter of 1846–47 in Antrim, by A. Shafto Adair, F.R.S. 1849.
7. Letters on the State of Ireland, by the Earl of Rosse, 1847.
8. The Real Monster Evil of Ireland, by Augustus G. Stapleton, Esq. 1847.
9. Ditto, by ditto. 1st edition. 1843.
10. Sequel to the Real Monster Evil of Ireland, by A. G. Stapleton, Esq. 1843.
11. Lough Neagh District, its Drainage and Navigation &c., 1846.
12. Sea Fisheries of Ireland, Piers, Harbours, &c.

} 1 vol.

1. Statistics of Ireland, from Thom's Almanack, 1849.
2. Article "Ireland," from M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary.
3. Article on the Irish Crisis of 1846, by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B. From Edinburgh Review.
4. A Visit to Connaught in the Autumn of 1847 by James F. Tuke, 1848.
5. Tenant-Right, its Nature and Requirements, by James Welch, Barrister-at-Law, 1848.

} 1 vol.

IRELAND, Tracts on—*cont.*

6. A Plea for the Rights of Industry in Ireland, by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. 1848.
7. The Rights of Industry, by the same. 1848.
8. Famine in Ireland, 1740–41.
9. The Deep Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland, by W. Brabazon, Esq. 1848.

Thom's Statistics of Ireland for 1853.

2. The Plantation Scheme, by James Caird, Esq. 1850.
3. An Inquiry into the Salmon and Sea Fisheries of Ireland, by H. F. Hore, 1850.
4. Thoughts on the Poor Relief Bill for Ireland, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1847.
5. Population of Great Britain and Ireland, 1852.
6. Ulster Tenant's Claim of Right, by James M'Knight, Esq., LL.D. 1848.

} 1 vol.

The foregoing volumes comprise one of the best collections of Tracts on Ireland that has ever been brought together.

IRVING (David, LL.D.), Works of, viz.—

——— Lives of the Scottish Poets, with Preliminary Dissertations. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh.

——— Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan. 2d edition. Edinburgh, 1817. Calf, ex. From the Author.

——— Elements of English Composition. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1852.

The Elements of English Composition is the most useful work of its kind that I have seen. Every young man who wishes to write a correct and good English style should make this book his frequent study. It is characterized throughout by good sense and great clearness of expression.

——— The History of Scottish Poetry (a posthumous publication), with a Memoir and Glossary. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1861.

Dr. Irving was a good classical scholar, a correct writer, and an excellent man. His intimate acquaintance with the history and literature of the middle ages will be evident to whoever reads his life of Buchanan, or his history of Scottish poetry. The former, which is his best work, is very carefully composed, and evinces much laborious research. It throws a great deal of light on the learning and studies of the time, and on the character, attainments, and conduct of Buchanan, and of many of his most distinguished contemporaries on the continent as well as in Britain. Though equally elaborate, the book on the poetry of Scotland is not so interesting as the former, a consequence probably of the difference of the subject, which involves a great variety of minute and unimportant details. Dr. Irving died on the 10th of May 1860, in his 82d year.

——— For Dr. Irving's Tracts on Civil Law, *see* that head.

——— Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey, by the Author of the Sketch Book (Washington Irving). 8vo. London, 1835.

J.

JACKSON: Reflections on the Commerce of the Mediterranean, by John Jackson. 8vo. London, 1804.

——— An Account of the Empire of Morocco, to which is added, An Account of Timbuctoo, the Great Emporium of Central Africa, by J. G. Jackson, Esq. 4to. London, 1809.

JACOB: An Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals, by William Jacob, Esq., F.R.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1831. Calf, ex., H. & B.

JAHN: The History of the Hebrew Commonwealth from the Earliest Period to the Destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 72. From the German of John Jahn, D.D. 8vo. Oxford, 1840. *See* Antiquities.

JAMES I.: Poetical Remains of James I., King of Scotland, with a Dissertation on his Life and Writings, Notes, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1783. Calf, ex.

JAMIESON: Popular Songs and Ballads, by Robert Jamieson, A.M., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1806. Calf, ex.

——— Dr.: A Dictionary of the Scottish Language, by John Jamieson, D.D., abridged by John Johnstone. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1846.

JEFFERSON: Notes on the State of Virginia, written by Thomas Jefferson, 8vo. London, 1787.

JEFFREY: Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, by Francis (Lord) Jeffrey. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1844.

——— Life of. *See* Cockburn.

JENKINSON: Collection of all the Treaties of Peace, Alliance, and Commerce, between Great Britain and other Powers, from 1648 to 1783, by the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson (first Earl of Liverpool). 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1785.

JENNINGS: Jewish Antiquities, or a Course of Lectures on Godwin's three first Books of Moses and Aaron, by David Jennings, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1766. Old calf, gilt.

JENYNS: Miscellaneous Pieces, in Verse and Prose, by Soame Jenyns. 8vo. London, 1770.

JEPHSON: Roman Portraits: a Poem, in Heroic Verse, with Remarks and Illustrations, by Robert Jephson, Esq. 4to. London, 1794. Mor., ex.

JESUITS, Travels of the, into various Parts of the World, compiled by Mr. Lockman. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1743. Half calf, uncut.

Made up from the *Lettres Edifiantes* and other works of the Jesuits, with valuable notes.

JOHNSON: A Dictionary of the English Language, to which is prefixed a History of the Language, and an English Grammar, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 4th edition. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1773. Old calf, gilt. Portrait inserted.

——— The same Work in 4to. 2 vols. London, 1806. Russia.

——— The Works of. 8vo. 12 vols. London, 1823. } Uniform, calf, gilt.

——— The Life of, by Boswell, edited by Malone. 8vo. 4 vols. Oxford, 1826. } Uniform, calf, gilt.

——— Johnsoniana—Illustrations of Johnson. 8vo. London, 1836. } Uniform, calf, gilt.

——— Letters to and from the late Dr. Johnson, with Poems, &c., by Hester L. Piozzi. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1788. Calf, ex.

——— *See, also,* Poets, English, and Seager.

It appears to me that Johnson has been greatly over-praised. It redounds much to his credit that his integrity and independence were not affected by the severest

JOHNSON—*cont.*

trials. But he was, at the same time, a slave to the most discreditable prejudices, and illiberal and intolerant to a degree not easily to be imagined. Even in literary matters his judgment was apt to be greatly biassed by personal or political considerations. This is glaringly evident in his best work, the Lives of the Poets, especially in the articles on Gray and Milton, and in the ready countenance which he gave to the notorious forger Lauder in his attacks on the latter. His conversation was still more stilted than his writings; and, owing to his impatience of contradiction, and even of differences of opinion, it was much more dictatorial. He was neither ingenious, nor generally learned, nor profound; but he made up in dogmatism for what he wanted in knowledge. He took that common-sense view of most questions which is sure to be approved by the great majority of persons, put his statements into pompous yet clear and forcible language, assumed an air of superiority, and hit hard. And this was commonly enough to make it be supposed that he was victorious! His dexterity as a conversational gladiator was, however, but little known till his Life by Boswell made its appearance; and though Johnson would have scouted the possibility of such a result, it is certainly true that by far the greater portion of the celebrity which his name now enjoys is owing to the work of his satellite. With the exception, indeed, of Rasselas, the Lives of the Poets, and the Dictionary, nobody ever looks into any one of his other works. The Rambler and the Idler are entirely forgotten. He did nothing to extend the boundaries of human knowledge. The pamphlets of Burke, though the circumstances in which they originated have long passed away, will always be eagerly referred to for the profound philosophy and just criticisms which they embody. But the pamphlets of Johnson, who was the contemporary and friend of Burke, are of quite a different cast. They are without bone or muscle; and have nothing, in fact, but their sonorous phraseology to distinguish them from the merest trash of the times in which they appeared.

——— Memoirs of John Selden, and Notices of the Political Contest during his time, by G. W. Johnson. 8vo. London, 1835. Calf, ex.

This is a respectable, but meagre and not very interesting, account of one of the best and most learned men of whom England has to boast. Selden's character has been drawn by Lord Clarendon as follows:—

"He was a person whom no character can flatter, or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and virtue. He was of such stupendous learning, in all kinds and in all languages, that a man would have thought he had been entirely conversant among books, and had never spent an hour but in reading and writing; yet his humanity, courtesy, and affability were such, that he would have been thought to have been bred in the best courts, but that his good nature, charity, and delight in doing good, and in communicating all he knew, exceeded that breeding. His style in all his writings seems harsh and sometimes obscure, which is not wholly to be imputed to the abstruse subjects of which he commonly treated, but to a little undervaluing of style, and too much propensity to the language of antiquity; but in his conversation he was the most clear discourser, and had the best faculty of making hard things easy, and presenting them to the understanding, of any man that hath been known. Mr. Hyde was wont to say that he valued himself upon nothing more than upon having had Mr. Selden's acquaintance from the time he was very young. If he had some infirmities with other men, they were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious excellencies in the other scale."—(Autobiography, folio, p. 16.)

——— *See* Selden, &c.

JOHNSTON: England as it Is, Political, Social, and Industrial, by William Johnston, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1851.

——— Dictionary of Geography, comprising a complete Gazetteer of the World, by A. K. Johnston, F.R.S.E., &c. 8vo. London, 1855.

JOHNSTONE: Notes on North America, Agricultural, Economical, and Social, by James F. W. Johnstone, M.A., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1851.

——— Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746. From the French of the Chevalier de Johnstone, by John Black. 8vo. London, 1822.

JOMINI: Précis de l'Art de la Guerre, ou Nouveau Tableau Analytique des Principales Combinaisons de la Stratégie, etc., par le Baron de Jomini. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1838.

The Baron Jomini is universally admitted to be one of the best and most original of military writers and critics. His works are of the highest authority, and their publication constitutes an æra in the history of military science. The one now referred to is of great interest; and exhibits a luminous view of the principles of the most important measures and combinations.

JONES: An Essay on the Law of Bailments, by Sir William Jones, Knt. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1798.

——— The Speeches of Isæus, in Causes concerning the Law of Succession to Property at Athens, with a Prefatory Discourse, Notes, and a Commentary. 4to. London, 1779.

——— An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth, &c. *See* Political Economy.

JONNÈS: Statistique des Peuples de l'Antiquité, les Egyptiens, les Hébreux, les Grecs, les Romains, et les Gaulois, par Moreau de Jonnès. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1851.

——— La Prusse, son Progrès Politique et Social, etc., par Dieterici et Moreau de Jonnès. 8vo. Paris, 1848.

——— Statistique de l'Espagne, Territoire, Population, Agriculture, Industrie, Commerce, etc. 8vo. Paris, 1834.

——— Eléments de Statistique, comprénant les Principes Généraux de cette Science, etc. 12mo. Paris, 1847.

JONSTONI (Arturi), Psalmi Davidici Paraphrasis Interpretatione et Notis. 4to. Londini, 1741. Calf, ex.

"Editio planè magnifica et elegantissima."—(Bib. Rud.)

Notwithstanding the excellence of Johnston's version of the Psalms, the superiority of that of Buchanan has been all but universally admitted. Hallam is perhaps the only recent critic who inclines to give the preference to Johnston (Hist. Literature, iii. 522). But his authority in a question of this sort is certainly inferior to many of those who have, without hesitation, awarded the palm to Buchanan. (*See* the very learned Life of the latter by Dr. Irving, 2d ed. pp. 102–112, &c.)

JORTIN: The Life of Erasmus, by John Jortin, D.D. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1758. Old Russia, gilt.

This work is not so much a life of Erasmus as a collection of materials for a life. These, however, and the criticisms upon them are valuable.

Erasmus, who flourished in the earlier part of the 16th century, did as much for the reformation of literature as Luther or Calvin did for the reformation of religion. No doubt, also, he approved, to a considerable extent, of the doctrines of the Reformers. But he disliked their violence and bigotry; and though he exposed many of the errors and abuses by which the Church of Rome was disgraced, he did not withdraw from her communion. He was, in truth, too timid and cautious to identify himself with either party. Gibbon, who has given a very fair character of Erasmus, says:—"He had no delicacy of sentiment. A parasite of all the great men of his time, he was neither ashamed to magnify their characters by the lowest adulation, nor to debase his own by the most impudent solicitations to obtain

JORTIN—*cont.*

presents which often he did not want. The adventure of Eppendorf * is a proof how much dearer his money was to him than his character. Notwithstanding these faults, never man enjoyed a greater personal consideration. All the scholars and all the princes of Europe looked upon him as an oracle."—(Misc. Works, v. 257.)

This high consideration was a consequence of his great literary reputation. The various sovereigns, scholars, and sects of the day were desirous to be able to boast that they had patronised or flattered Erasmus, or that they enjoyed his friendship and support; and this they too often acquired in a way not very creditable to him. The splendid eulogy of Pope has made the name at least of Erasmus known to many by whom otherwise it would not have been heard of.

> " Thus long succeeding critics justly reign'd,
> Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd,
> Learning and Rome alike in empire grew;
> And arts still followed where her eagles flew;
> From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom,
> And the same age saw learning fall and Rome.
> With tyranny then superstition join'd,
> As that the body, this enslaved the mind;
> Much was believed, but little understood,
> And to be dull was construed to be good;
> A second deluge learning thus o'er-run,
> And the monks finished what the Goths begun.
>
> " At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
> (The glory of the priesthood, and the shame!)
> Stem'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
> And drove those holy Vandals off the stage."
>
> (Essay on Criticism, l. 681, &c.)

——— Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1752.

JOSEPHUS. *See* Classics and Translations.

JOURDAN: Histoire de Pyrrhus, Roi d'Epire, par M. Jourdan. 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1749.

JOVELLANOS: Informe de la Sociedad Economica de Madrid, en el Expediente de Ley Agraria, par El Sr. Don G. M. De Jovellanos. 4to. Palma, 1814. For Translation, *see* Agriculture.

JULLIEN: Topographie de Tous les Vignobles Connus, par A. Jullien. 2de édit. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

JUNII (Francisci, F. F.), De Pictura Veterum, libri III. Folio. Ed. opt. Rotterodami, 1694. Hogskin, gilt leaves. Choice copy.

——— Etymologicum Anglicanum; accessionibus permultis, edidit Edwardus Lye. Folio. Oxford, 1743. Calf, uncut, Hayday. Portraits of Junius and Lye.

JUNIUS: The Letters of Junius. The Collected Edition, by Woodfall. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1812. Calf, gilt, ex.

The many elaborate inquiries that have been set on foot to ascertain who was the author of these famous letters have resulted in nothing better than conjecture. The more prevalent opinion appears to favour the identity of Junius and Sir Philip Francis. But there are many considerable difficulties in the way of this conclusion; so that the case is still *sub-judice*. A Life of Francis has been long in preparation

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* For an account of this affair, see Jortin's Life of Erasmus, i. 456.

JUNIUS—*cont.*

by a friend of ours, a very competent party, which, we are inclined to think, will clear up the mystery. But as statements of this sort have been repeatedly made on previous occasions, the reader will, perhaps, deem it best not to be oversanguine. It will, however, be very singular should the real facts of the case continue unknown to the public. None can any longer have any interest in their concealment.

JUPITER. *See* David, Emeric.

JURIES, Tract on. *See* Pettingal.

——— ——— by Repp. *See* Marriage, Report on.

JUVIGNY: Coup d'Œil sur les Assurances sur la Vie des Hommes, etc., par J. B. Juvigny. 8vo. Paris, 1825.

K.

KAHLE: La Balance de l'Europe, la Règle de la Paix et de la Guerre, traduit du Latin de M. Kahle. 12mo. Gottingen, 1744. Very scarce and interesting.

KAMES: Principles of Equity, by Henry Home, Lord Kames. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1825.

——— Elements of Criticism. 8vo. 2 vols.
Do. do. 8vo. 3 vols. } Old calf, fine.

——— Elucidations of the Law of Scotland. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1800.

——— Principles of Equity. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1825.

——— Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1751.

——— Historical Law Tracts. 4th edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1792.

——— Sketches of History of Society. 4to. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1774.

——— Life of, by Lord Woodhouselee. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1814. Calf, ex., H. & B.

The works of Lord Kames are all valuable, especially those which refer to law, and the Elements of Criticism. The Sketches of the History of Man is the most defective.

Dugald Stewart says that "the Elements of Criticism, considered as the first systematical attempt to investigate the metaphysical principles of the fine arts, possesses, in spite of its numerous defects both in point of taste and of philosophy, infinite merit, and will ever be regarded as a literary wonder by those who know how small a portion of his time it was possible for the author to allot to the composition of it, amidst the imperious and multifarious duties of a most active and useful life."—(Works, i. 463.)

KAMTSCHATKA: The History of Kamtschatka, the Kurilski Islands, and Adjacent Countries, translated from the Russian by James Grieve, M.D. 4to. London, 1764. Calf, gilt, ex.

KELLY'S Universal Cambist. *See* Money, &c.

KEMPIS: De Imitatione Christi libri IV., cura Nic. Beauzée. 12mo. Barbou, Paris, 1789. Mor., ex. For the translation of this work into French, *see* Beauzée.

——— The Imitation of Jesus Christ, from the Latin Original, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. 8vo. London, 1828. Calf, ex. Hayday.

The question in regard to the authorship of this work, which has been said to be the best of uninspired publications, has been debated with much keenness. It is most

KEMPIS—*cont.*

commonly ascribed to Thomas à Kempis, a monk, born at Kemp (whence his name), near Cologne, in 1386. But the reasons alleged in favour of his claim are by no means satisfactory. Another claim has been put forward in favour of Gerson, chancellor of the University of Paris (born 1363, died 1429), which is, perhaps, the better founded of the two.—(*See* the lives of Thomas à Kempis and Gerson in the *Biographie Universelle*, and the authorities therein referred to. There is a life of Kempis in Butler's works, vol. iii.)

KENNEDY and GRAINGER, on the Letting of Land. *See* Agriculture.

KENNET : The Lives and Characters of the Grecian Poets, by Basil Kennet, A.M. 2d ed. 8vo. London, 1735. Calf, gilt.

——— *See* Antiquities.

KENRICK : Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs, by John Kenrick, A.M. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1850.

——— Phœnicia, by the same. 8vo. London, 1855.

KENT. *See* Maritime Law, Neutrality, &c.

KEPLER—SMALL : An Account of the Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler, by R. Small, D.D. 8vo. London, 1804.

KEPPEL : Narrative of a Journey Across the Balkhan, &c., by the Hon. George Keppel, F.S.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1831.

KERROUX : Abrégé de l'Histoire de la Hollande et des Provinces-Unies, par M. G. F. Kerroux. 8vo. 4 vols. in 2. Leide, 1778.

KETT : Elements of General Knowledge, by Henry Kett, B.D. 9th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1825.

KING : A Selection from the Speeches and Writings of the late Lord King, by Earl Fortescue. 8vo. London, 1844.

——— Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times, by Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. 2d edition. Post 8vo. London, 1819.

This is a well-written, entertaining publication. Its author, who was a good scholar, and had an independent fortune, lived on a familiar footing with some of the most distinguished men of the time, especially of the Tory party, to which he was attached. His poetical talents were exhibited in "The Toast," a satirical poem, which he printed, but did not publish. He met with the Pretender, Charles Edward, in London, in 1750, and the account which he gives of him in the Anecdotes (pp. 196–214) is alike curious and unfavourable.

KING—LAW : An Essay on the Origin of Evil, by William King, Archbishop of Dublin; from the Latin, with Notes, &c., by Edmund Law, D.D. 4th edition. 8vo. Cambridge, 1758.

KING—LOCKE : The Life of John Locke, with Extracts from his Correspondence, Journals, and Common-Place Books, by Lord King. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1830.

KING's British Merchant. *See* Commerce, Works on.

KINNEIR : A Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire, accompanied by a Map, by John Macdonald Kinneir. 4to. London, 1813.

——— Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in 1813 and 1814. 8vo. London, 1818.

Able and excellent works.

KIRBY and SPENCE : An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, with Plates, by the Rev. William Kirby, M.A., and William Spence, Esq., F.L.S. 3d edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1818.

This is an interesting and instructive work ; and may be read and appreciated by those who have no knowledge of the scientific jargon which passes current under the name of natural history.

KIRCHMANNUS et alii de Annulis Signatoriis Antiquorum, et de vario ritu obsignandi. 12mo. Lugd. Bat., 1512.

A very curious and interesting collection.

KIRKPATRICK : A Journey into the Kingdom of Nepaul, by Colonel Kirkpatrick, illustrated with a Map and many Plates. 4to. London, 1811. Calf, ex.

KITTO : A Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, edited by John Kitto, D.D., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1845. Calf, ex.

KLAPROTH (M. J.), the following valuable Works of, viz.—

——— Voyage au Caucase et en Géorgie. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1823.

——— Tableau Historique, Géographique, &c. du Caucase. 8vo. Paris, 1827.

——— Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1826.

KNIGHT : An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste, by R. Payne Knight. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1808. Calf, ex.

——— An Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet. 4to. London, 1791. Russia. Portrait inserted.

——— Discourse on the Worship of Priapus. 4to. London, 1786. Mor., Kalthoeber.

The author of the Life of Knight in Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography objects to the severe strictures passed on this treatise in the Pursuits of Literature, "that the object in view was the purely scientific one of elucidating an obscure part of the Greek Theology." But this might have been effected without the aid of the plates, which are the really objectionable portion of the work.

——— Political Dictionary, edited by Charles Knight. Post 8vo. 4 vols. London, V.Y.

——— The Popular History of England ; an Illustrated History of Society and Government from the Earliest Period to our Own Times, by Charles Knight. 8vo. 8 vols. London, 1850–62.

——— *See* Biography.

KNOLLES : The General Historie of the Turkes, from the First Beginning of that Nation until the Present Year, 1603, by Richard Knolles. Folio. London, 1603. Calf, à l'antique. *See, also,* Bodin.

"None of our writers," says Johnson, "can, in my opinion, justly contest the superiority of Knolles, who, in his History of the Turks, has displayed all the excellencies that narration can admit. His style, though somewhat obscured by time, and sometimes vitiated by false wit, is pure, nervous, elevated, and clear. A wonderful multiplicity of events is so artfully arranged, and so distinctly explained, that each facilitates the knowledge of the next. Whenever a new personage is introduced, the reader is prepared by his character for his actions; when a nation is first attacked, or city besieged, he is made acquainted with its history or situation, so that a great part of the world is brought into view. The descriptions of this author are without minuteness, and the digressions without ostentation. Collateral events are so artfully woven into the contexture of his principal story, that they cannot be disjoined without leaving it lacerated and broken. There is nothing turgid in his dignity, nor superfluous in his copiousness.

KNOLLES—*cont.*

His orations only, which he feigns, like the ancient historians, to have been pronounced on remarkable occasions, are tedious and languid; and since they are merely the voluntary sports of imagination, prove how much the most judicious and skilful may be mistaken in the estimate of their own powers.

"Nothing could have sunk this author in obscurity, but the remoteness and barbarity of the people whose story he relates. It seldom happens that all circumstances concur to happiness or fame. The nation which produced this great historian has the grief of seeing his genius employed upon a foreign and uninteresting subject; and that writer who might have secured perpetuity to his name by a history of his own country, has exposed himself to the danger of oblivion by recounting enterprises and revolutions of which none desire to be informed."—(Rambler, No. 122.)

But though a work of merit, there can be little doubt that this eulogium of Knolles' history is much exaggerated. Its subject is by no means so uninteresting as Johnson would have us to suppose. It not only embraces the rise and progress of the Turkish power, but it, also, embraces a large portion of the long agony of the Eastern empire, with the fall of Constantinople, the invasion of Asia-Minor and the entire defeat of Bajazet by Tamerlane or Timur Bec, the exploits of Scanderbeg and Hunniades, and the conquests and institutions* of Solyman the Magnificent. It is the fault of the writer if a history of such events is not generally interesting. In Gibbon's hands it becomes in the highest degree attractive; and the success of the later portions of his great work goes far to show the insufficiency of the reasons put forward by Johnson for the neglect into which Knolles has fallen.

KNOX: Elegant Extracts, or Useful and Entertaining Passages in Prose and Poetry, by Vicesimus Knox, M.A. 8vo. 4 vols. London. 1797.

——— Liberal Education; a Practical Treatise on the Methods of Acquiring Useful and Polite Learning. 9th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1788.

——— Essays, Moral and Literary. 9th edit. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1787.

——— Winter Evenings, or Lucubrations on Life and Letters. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1790.

The Treatise on Education is the best of the works of Vicesimus Knox. He lays, perhaps, too much stress on the acquisition of classical learning, but the earnestness with which he recommends its study, and the intelligence he displays in showing how it may be best acquired, are worthy of every commendation. He has severely censured the methods of instruction pursued in his day at the universities; and though they have been greatly improved in the interval, there is yet ample room for amendment.

His Essays, which once enjoyed a high degree of popularity, are now entirely neglected. But this change is not to be wondered at, seeing that it has merely reduced them to their natural level, above which they had been elevated by accidental and ephemeral circumstances. They are puling, feeble, and affected. There is nothing vigorous about them; and at best they can rank only as favourable specimens of genteel literary trifling.

——— An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon, in the East Indies, by Captain Robert Knox. Folio. Many plates. London, 1681. Mor.

KOCH: Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe, depuis le Bouleversement de l'Empire Romain en Occident jusqu'à nos jours, par M. Koch. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1814. Half mor., uncut.

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* Solyman is called by the Turks *Canuni*, or the law-giver.

Koch : Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe, dans le Moyen Age, etc. par M. Koch. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1790.

The first of these works is probably the most learned sketch that has hitherto appeared of the history of modern Europe. It is, also, very well written ; and is altogether a very excellent publication. Mackintosh says, " it is above all price " (Life, i. 416). The maps and chronological tables serve to illustrate and facilitate the study of the history.

The second work dwells at greater length than the first on the history of the Middle Ages.

Kolben : The Present State of the Cape of Good Hope, by Peter Kolben, A.M. From the Original Dutch. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1731.

Krusenstern : Précis du Système, des Progrès, et de l'Etat de l'Instruction Publique en Russie, par A. de Krusenstern. 8vo. Varsovie, 1837.

L.

Laborde : Journey through Arabia Petræa, and the Excavated City of Petra, by M. Leon de Laborde. 8vo. London, 1836. Calf, ex.

Laboulaye : Histoire du Droit de Propriété Foncière, par Edouard Laboulaye. Paris, 1839.

La Bruyère : Les Caractères de La Bruyère, etc. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1829. Green mor., extra, gilt leaves.

——— The same Work, by La Coste. 12mo. 2 vols. Amst. 1743. Calf, gilt.

" On peut compter parmi les productions d'un genre unique les Caractères de La Bruyère. Il n'y avait pas chez les anciens plus d'exemples d'un tel ouvrage que du Télémaque. Un style rapide, concis, nerveux, des expressions pittoresques, un usage tout nouveau de la langue, mais qui n'en blesse pas les règles, frappèrent le public ; et les allusions qu'on y trouvait en foule achevèrent le succès. Quand La Bruyère montra son ouvrage manuscrit à M. de Malézieu, celui-ce lui dit : Voilà de quoi vous attirer beaucoup de lecteurs et beaucoup d'ennemis. Ce livre baissa dans l'esprit des hommes, quand une génération entière, attaquée dans l'ouvrage, fut passée. Cependant, comme il y a des choses de tous les temps et de tous les lieux, il est à croire qu'il ne sera jamais oublié. Le Télémaque a fait quelques imitateurs, les Caractères de La Bruyère en ont produit davantage. Il est plus aisé de faire de courtes peintures des choses qui nous frappent, que d'écrire un long ouvrage d'imagination, qui plaise et qui instruise à la fois."—(Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV.)

La Chau. *See* Venus.

Lacroix : Introduction à la Géographie, par M. S. F. Lacroix. 8vo. Paris, 1811. Calf, ex.

——— Traité Elémentaire du Calcul des Probabilités. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

La Croze : Histoire du Christianisme dans les Indes, par M. La Croze. 12mo. 2 vols. La Haye, 1758.

Lafitau : Mœurs des Sauvages Amériquains, comparées aux Mœurs des Premiers Temps, par le Père Lafitau. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1724. Old red mor., gilt.

The author of this work was employed for some years as a missionary in Canada. Hence he had every facility for making correct observations ; and the accounts which he gives of the Indians, or red men of North America, are of the highest authority. He has also pointed out some curious coincidences and resemblances between their customs and habits and those of the ancient inhabitants of the old world. These, however, are not really greater than it might be anticipated would be found among

LAFITAU—*cont.*

different races and tribes when placed under nearly similar circumstances, and they certainly do not afford any colourable pretext for his hypothesis that America had been originally peopled by emigrants from Europe, and especially from Greece. It is, indeed, singular that a person of Lafitau's learning and talent for observation should have proposed a theory so extravagant and absurd.

LAFONTAINE : Œuvres Complètes de M. De Lafontaine, précédés d'une Nouvelle Notice sur sa Vie. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1818. Plates before the Letters. Orange mor., gilt, Simier.

——— Contes et Nouvelles en Vers. 8vo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1764. Mor., ex., Hayday, uncut.

"La fable, qui appartient à la poésie didactique par son but, est un petit poëme épique, dont les plantes et les animaux sont les héros, les champs et les forêts le théâtre, et auquels les incidents les plus insignifiants et les plus légers servent de sujet. L'inimitable La Fontaine aurait créé l'apologue s'il n'avait pas été inventé, car son génie portait naturellement des fables ; et, comme disait l'ingénieuse La Sablière, c'était un fablier. Le bon homme ira plus loin que nous, répétait Molière à ses amis, et si La Fontaine ne les a pas laissés derrière lui, du moins il s'est placé à leur côté, et il est allé tout en contant et sans s'en douter, à l'immortalité. Quel admirable mélange d'imagination, de sensibilité, et d'une philosophie douce et profonde ! quelle simplicité inimitable ! Il crée et répand ses richesses sans le vouloir et sans le savoir, et c'est cette heureuse ignorance qui lui donne cette facilité, cet abandon, cette naïveté, qui appelle tour à tour le souris et les larmes. On ne peut le comparer avec aucun auteur ancien ou moderne ; on essaierait en vain de l'imiter ; on doit désespérer de le voir reparaître, à moins que la nature ne reproduise cette singulière combinaison. Chez tous les autres écrivains on peut distinguer l'homme de son talent, l'écrivain de son ouvrage ; chez La Fontaine la chose est impossible ; l'homme tout entier se trouve dans chacune de ses fables, et c'est-là ce qui en fait le charme ; chacune d'elles est une empreinte précieuse de sa physionomie, physionomie originale et vraiment unique ; et si l'on avait pu pénétrer dans les secrets de son génie, et prendre, comme disait Fontenelle, son âme sur le fait, on aurait vu que les fables naissaient d'elles-mêmes dans son cerveau, et on en serait revenue au joli mot de Madame de La Sablière : c'est un fablier." —(Ancillon, Révolutions, iv. 220.)

LAHARPE : Lycée, ou Cours de la Littérature Ancienne et Moderne, par M. de Laharpe. 8vo. 19 vols. Paris, 1799–1805. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

This work embodies much excellent criticism. It is, however, very unequal, and sometimes prejudiced. The articles are not proportioned to the importance of the subjects, but to the estimation formed of them by the author. Hence the great extent and elaborate character of the articles on poetical works, compared with those on works of history, philosophy, &c., the greater number of which are of very little value. Speaking generally, the judgments in the earlier volumes of the Course are more to be depended upon than those in the later volumes. Laharpe was so strongly influenced by personal, political, and religious considerations and prejudices that M. De Barante does not hesitate to affirm that he made "*Ses amitiés, et plus souvent encore ses haines, les guides de sa critique*" (Litt. Française, p. 281). And though this may, perhaps, be rather overstated, it is plain that the conclusions arrived at by those who are to any considerable extent under such influences in regard to the works of their contemporaries can seldom be of much value. Frequently, indeed, they are mainly founded on extrinsic circumstances, that is, on their authors being known, or supposed, to be partisans of or attached to this or that faction, creed, or party. These results are so very obvious in the latter portions of this work as to arrest the attention of every reader

LAING : Journal of a Residence in Norway in 1834, 1835, and 1836, by Samuel Laing, Esq. 8vo. London, 1836.

——— Tour in Sweden in 1838. 8vo. 1839.

LAING : Notes of a Traveller in France, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy. 8vo. 1842.
——— Observations on the Social and Political State of the European People. 8vo. 1850.
——— Observations on the Social and Political State of Denmark and the Duchies. 8vo. 1852.
} Half bound, green mor. uncut.

These are superior works. Instead of being filled with accounts of personal adventures and gossiping anecdotes, which are rarely worth reading, they contain a great deal of valuable information in regard to the rural economy, the institutions, and the social condition of the people of the various countries which Mr. Laing visited. There are a few of his conclusions from which we take leave entirely to dissent; but they are in general correct; and in all cases he assigns the grounds on which his opinions are founded and supports them with energy and ability.

——— The History of Scotland, from the Accession of James VI. to the Throne of England, to the Union in the Reign of Queen Anne; with a Dissertation on the Participation of Queen Mary in the Murder of Darnley; by Malcolm Laing, Esq. 3d edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1819. Calf, ex., Clark.

"The ardour of Mr. Laing, in the cause of liberty, is not disgraced by democratic coarseness or theoretic refinement. His inquiry into the controverted question of Mary's participation in the death of Darnley, is minute without tediousness, and acute without sophistry. Whether I consider his sagacity in explaining causes, his clearness in relating facts, his vigour in portraying characters, or his ingenuity in unfolding and enforcing principles, I shall ever find reason to lament that the continuation of Hume's History was not undertaken by a writer so eminently qualified as Mr. Laing is for a work so arduous and so important."—(Dr. Parr, Cat. p. 704.)

——— A Voyage to Spitzbergen, containing an Account of that Country, the Zoology of the North, the Shetland Isles, &c.; by John Laing, Surgeon. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1815.

I have inserted inside the work a notice of the Author.

——— Same Work. 4th edition. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1822.
——— Solomon's Advice to the Gay and Prosperous Considered: a Sermon preached on the 1st January 1772, by the Rev. James Laing, A.M. (afterwards D.D.), Minister of Glasserton. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1772. Half mor.

I have inserted inside the book a MS. notice of the Reverend Author, who was my maternal grandfather.

——— Atlas Prize Essay: National Distress, its Causes and Remedies, by Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P. 8vo. London, 1844.

LA LANDE : Système d'Astronomie, par M. Jérome De la Lande. 2de édition. 4to. 4 vols. Paris, 1776–81. French calf, gilt.

LA LOUBÈRE : Le Royaume de Siam, par M. De la Loubère. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1691.

LA MALLE, Dureau de, Recherches sur la Topographie de Carthage, par M. 8vo. Paris, 1835.
——— Economie Publique des Romains. *See* Political Economy, Works on.

LAMARTINE : Histoire des Girondins, par M. de Lamartine. 8vo. 8 vols. Paris, 1848. Red mor., uncut.

"La sauce vaut mieux que le poisson;" the book is flimsy and trashy, the dress superb.

La Martinière : Le Grand Dictionnaire Géographique, Historique, et Critique, par M. Bruzen de la Martinière. Folio. 6 vols. Paris, 1768.

Lambinet : Recherches Historiques, Littéraires, et Critiques sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie, par M. Lambinet. 8vo. Bruxelles, an VII., 1799. Calf, ex.

Lampredi. *See* Maritime Law, &c.

Lancashire Illustrated : From Original Drawings by Messrs. Austin, Harwood, &c., with Descriptions. 4to. London, 1831.

Landt : Description of the Feroe Islands, from the Danish of the Rev. G. Landt. 8vo. London, 1810.

Lane : An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, written in Egypt during the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835, by E. W. Lane. 3d edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1842. Calf, ex.

Lanjunais : Constitutions de la Nation Française, etc., par le Comte Lanjunais. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1819.

Laplace : Exposition du Système du Monde, par M. le Marquis de Laplace. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1824. Calf, ex.

This Treatise is intended to explain in a simple and easy manner the system of the world, which the Author had fully unfolded in the *Mécanique Céleste*. But ordinary readers will, perhaps, derive a better knowledge of that system from the article on Laplace's great work, by Playfair, in the Edinburgh Review,* than from any other source. It is a most eloquent and admirable exposition of a subject which is as difficult as it is interesting. It will not be easy to match the following paragraphs :—

"Such is the work of Laplace, affording an example, which is yet solitary in the history of human knowledge, of a theory entirely complete ; one that has not only accounted for all the phenomena that were known, but that has discovered many before unknown, which observation has since recognized. In this theory not only the elliptic motion of the planets relatively to the sun, but the irregularities produced by their mutual action, whether of the primary on the primary, of the primary on the secondary, or of the secondary on one another, are all deduced from the principle of gravitation, that mysterious power which unites the most distant regions of space and the most remote periods of duration. To this we must add the great truths brought in view and fully demonstrated, by tracing the action of the same power through all its mazes : — That all the inequalities in our system are periodical ; that, by a fixed appointment in nature, they are each destined to revolve in the same order, and between the same limits ; that the mean distances of the planets from the sun, and the time of their revolutions round that body, are susceptible of no change whatsoever ; that our system is thus secured against natural decay, order and regularity preserved in the midst of so many disturbing causes, and anarchy and misrule eternally proscribed.

"The work where this sublime picture is delineated does honour, not to the author only, but to the human race ; and marks, undoubtedly, the highest point to which man has yet ascended in the scale of intellectual attainment. The glory, therefore, of having produced this work belongs not to the author alone, but must be shared in various proportions among the philosophers and mathematicians of all ages. Their efforts, from the age of Euclid and Archimedes to the time of Newton and Laplace, have all been required to the accomplishment of this great object ; they have been all necessary to form one man for the author, and a few for the readers, of the work before us. Every mathematician who has extended the bounds of his science ; every astronomer who has added to the number of facts and the accuracy of observation ; every artist who has improved the construction of the instruments of astronomy ; all have co-operated in preparing a state of knowledge in which such a book could exist, and in which its merit could be appreciated. They have collected the materials, sharpened the tools, or constructed the engines employed in the great edifice, founded by Newton and completed by Laplace.

* Vol. xi. 1808, and Playfair's Works, iv.

LAPLACE—*cont.*

"In this estimate we detract nothing from the merit of the author himself; his originality, his invention, and comprehensive views are above all praise; nor can any man boast of a higher honour than that the genius of the human race is the only rival of his fame."

——— Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités. 5me édition. Paris, 1825.

LARCHER. *See* Venus; and Herodotus, in Classics and Translations.

LA TOUR: Histoire d'Epaminondas, par M. l'Abbé de la Tour. Paris, 1739.

——— Histoires de Scipion l'Africain et d'Epaminondas, pour servir de suite aux Hommes illustres de Plutarque, par M. l'Abbé Seran de la Tour, avec les Observations de M. de Folard. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. 1 vol. Paris, 1752. Old olive mor., gilt leaves.

LAW: Money and Trade. *See* Commerce, Corn Trade, &c.

——— Life of Law. *See* Wood.

LAWRENCE: Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man, by William Lawrence, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1819. Calf, ex.

This work, by one of our most eminent surgeons, is replete with important researches. The author lays it down that the discovery of truth, and its representation in the most intelligible manner, is the only proper object of physiological, or, indeed, of any other inquiries (p. 114). And he arrives, in following out this sound principle, at sundry conclusions deduced from purely scientific investigations. Some, however, of these are said to be at variance with certain metaphysical and theological doctrines; and hence the charge brought against him of being sceptical and anti-orthodox. And, perhaps, it is to be regretted that he has not occasionally expressed himself with greater reserve, and been less decided in his statements. But nothing can be more objectionable than the introduction of the theological element into such inquiries. The truths of natural and revealed religion are not dependent on anatomical researches. They rest on evidence of a very different kind; and their appearance in questions of this sort serves only to embarrass the investigator, to withdraw his attention from the objects on which it should be exclusively fixed, and to warp or mislead his judgment. The questionable passages referred to above affect, indeed, only a small part of the work. But the outcry they occasioned was such, that the author made an effort to have it suppressed. Happily, however, this could not be effected; and whatever may be its defects, it contains a large amount of information with respect to the different varieties of the human race, with much judicious criticism, and is an instructive and valuable treatise.

——— W. B., on Visitation and Search. *See* Search, Right of.

LAWRIE: The History of Free Masonry, by Alexander Lawrie, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1804.

LAYARD: Nineveh and its Remains, &c., by A. H. Layard, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1849.

——— Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, &c., being the Results of a Second Expedition for their Exploration. 8vo. London, 1853.

These are the works in which the extraordinary discoveries at Nineveh were first announced to the British public. The narrative is peculiarly interesting, and shows how the author succeeded, without any aid other than his own tact and good sense, in acquiring an unparalleled ascendancy over the Arabs, and in making them subservient to his purposes. The excavated remains of Nineveh are now among the most important and valuable antiquities to be found in our museums.

Leake : An Historical Account of English Money, from the Conquest to the Present Time, by S. M. Leake, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1745.

——— The Topography of Athens, with some Remarks on its Antiquities, by Lieut.-Col. W. M. Leake, R.A. 8vo. London, 1821.

——— Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, &c. 8vo. London, 1824.

——— Travels in the Morea, with a Map and Plans. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1830.

Le Beau : Histoire du Bas Empire depuis Constantin le Grand, par M. Le Beau, continué par M. Ameilhon. 12mo. 29 vols. Paris, 1757–1817. Mor., gilt leaves.

Le Clerc : Des Journaux chez les Romains, par J. V. Le Clerc. 8vo. Paris, 1838. Calf, ex.

Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland. *See* Ireland, Works on.

Lee : Memorials (two) for the Bible Societies of Scotland in regard to the Printing, &c. of the Bible, (by the Rev. Dr. John Lee, Principal of the University, Edinburgh), with all the Appendixes, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1824 and 1826. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Carefully compiled, and abounding with much curious research in regard to the history of the Bible in Scotland.

Legendre : Eléments de Géométrie avec des Notes, par A. M. Legendre. 11me éd. 8vo. Paris, 1817. Calf, ex.

"A work entitled to the highest praise for elegance and accuracy."—Playfair's Elements of Geometry, 7th ed., p. 442.

Leibnitz : Essais de Théodicée sur la Bonté de Dieu, la Liberté de l'Homme, &c., par M. Leibnitz, avec l'Histoire de sa Vie et de ses Ouvrages, par M. de Jaucourt. 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1747.

——— Recueil de Diverses Pièces, sur la Philosophie, la Religion Naturelle, l'Histoire, les Mathématiques, &c., par Mess. Leibnitz, Clarke, Newton, &c. 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1760.

——— L'Esprit de Leibnitz, ou Recueil de Pensées choisies, sur la Religion, la Morale, &c., extraites des Œuvres de Leibnitz. 12mo. 2 vols. à Lyons, 1772.

M. Tenneman has given an excellent notice of this great philosopher. We, however, prefer Gibbon's rapid and comprehensive sketch of the pursuits in which he engaged. Leibnitz was, perhaps, the most universal genius of modern times. But it is more than probable that the services he has rendered to science, and his fame, would have been greater had he confined his attention to fewer subjects. The observance of the principle of the division and combination of employments is as necessary to the perfection of the labours of the head as of those of the hand.

"The genius and studies of Leibnitz have ranked his name with the first philosophic names of his age and country; but his reputation, perhaps, would be more pure and permanent if he had not ambitiously grasped the whole circle of human science. As a theologian he successfully contended with the sceptics, who believed too little, and with the papists, who believe too much, and with the heretics, who believe otherwise than is inculcated by the Lutheran confession of Augsburgh; yet the philosopher betrayed his love of union and toleration. His faith in Revelation was accused, while he proved the Trinity by the principles of logic; and in the defence of the attributes and providence of the Deity he was suspected of a secret correspondence with his adversary Bayle. The metaphysician expa-

LEIBNITZ—*cont.*

tiated in the fields of air; his pre-established harmony of the soul and body might have provoked the jealousy of Plato; and his optimism, the best of all possible worlds, seems an idea too vast for a mortal mind. He was a physician in the large and genuine sense of the word; like his brethren, he amused himself with creating a globe; and his Protogæa, or Primitive Earth, has not been useless to the last hypothesis of Buffon, which prefers the agency of fire to that of water. I am not worthy to praise the mathematician; but his name is mingled in all the problems and discoveries of the times. The masters of the art were his rivals or disciples; and if he borrowed from Sir Isaac Newton the sublime method of fluxions, Leibnitz was at least the Prometheus who imparted to mankind the sacred fire which he had stolen from the gods. His curiosity extended to every branch of chemistry, mechanics, and the arts, and the thirst of knowledge was always accompanied with a spirit of improvement. The vigour of his youth had been exercised in the schools of jurisprudence; and while he taught he aspired to reform the laws of nature and nations, of Rome and Germany. The annals of Brunswick, of the empire, of the ancient and modern world, were present to the mind of the historian; and he could turn from the solution of a problem to the dusty parchments and barbarous style of the records of the Middle Age. His genius was more nobly directed to investigate the origin of languages and nations; nor could he assume the character of a grammarian without forming the project of an universal idiom and alphabet. These various studies were often interrupted by the occasional politics of the times; and his pen was always ready in the cause of the princes and patrons to whose service he was attached. Many hours were consumed in a learned correspondence with all Europe; and the philosopher amused his leisure in the composition of French and Latin poetry. Such an example may display the extent and powers of the human understanding, but even his powers were dissipated by the multiplicity of his pursuits. He attempted more than he could finish; he designed more than he could execute; his imagination was not easily satisfied with a bold and rapid glance on the subject, which he was impatient to leave; and Leibnitz may be compared to those heroes whose empire has been lost in the ambition of universal conquest."—(Misc. Works, iii. 361.)

LELAND: History of the Life and Reign of Philip, King of Macedon, by Thos. Leland, D.D. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1758. Blue mor., gilt.

——— Same Work. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1775. Calf, ex.

——— History of Ireland. *See* Ireland, Works on.

——— Demosthenes. *See* Classics and Translations.

LELAND—HEARNE: The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary, from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library, by Thomas Hearne, M.A. 3d edition. 8vo. 9 vols. in 5. Oxford, 1768. Russia, ex., Kalthoeber.

A particularly fine copy.

LENGLET DUFRESNOY: Traité Historique et Dogmatique sur les Apparitions, les Visions, et les Révélations Particulières, par M. Lenglet Dufresnoy. 12mo. 2 vols. Avignon, 1751. (*See* Fresnoy.)

LERMINIER: Introduction Générale à l'Histoire du Droit, par E. Lerminier. 2de édition. 8vo. Paris, 1835.

——— Philosophie du Droit. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1831.

LEROUX: Dictionnaire Comique, Satyrique, Critique, Burlesque, Libre, et Proverbial, par P. J. Leroux. Nouvelle édition. 8vo. 2 vols. à Pampelune, 1786.

LE SAGE: Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane, par Le Sage. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1794. Large paper; plates before the letters. Mor., ex.

Leslie, Sir John : Report of the Debate in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in 1805, respecting the Election of Mr. Leslie to the Mathematical Chair in the University of Edinburgh ; with Tracts relative thereto, by Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Inglis, &c.

This famous question arose out of a vigorous effort made by the ministers of Edinburgh to exclude Mr. Leslie from the Chair of Mathematics in the University, on the pretence of his having approved of Hume's theory of Causation, but in reality that they might make room for the Rev. Dr. Macknight, a colleague of their own. The scheme was defeated. The debate, and the tracts on both sides, are most able, and reflect great credit on the Church.

——— An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat. 8vo. London, 1804. Russia.

Note XVI. to this Work gave rise to the controversy referred to above.

——— The Philosophy of Arithmetic. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1817.

——— Elements of Geometry and Plane Trigonometry. 4th edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1820.

——— Geometrical Analysis, and Geometry of Curve Lines. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1821.

——— Elements of Natural Philosophy. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1829.
The last 4 vols. uniform, light calf, ex., H. & B.

Two portraits inserted, one of which, though a little caricatured, is excessively like.

——— For the translation of Buffon's Birds, *see* Buffon.

The author of these works, descended of parents in humble circumstances, was born in Fifeshire in 1766. He rose principally by his own merits, but also by the aid of a fortunate combination of circumstances, to be one of the most eminent scientific men of his day. Though not a profound geometer, he was well versed in mathematics and natural philosophy ; and he was especially distinguished by his discoveries connected with heat, and the many ingenious instruments he contrived to facilitate his researches into the various states of the atmosphere. His Natural Philosophy, of which only the first volume was published, is illustrated by many curious and interesting discussions ; and its non-completion is much to be regretted. He had an excellent memory, and having read a great deal on all manner of subjects, he had a very wide range of information. Early in life he translated Buffon's History of Birds ; and that circumstance may, perhaps, in some measure account for the defects of his style, which was much too ornate and ambitious to be suitable for scientific works. He was liberal in his views, of a social disposition, good tempered, and without either artifice or pretence. He died in 1832, not long after he had been advanced to the honour of knighthood.

Lesné : La Reliure, Poème Didactique en Six Chants, avec des Notes, par Lesné. 8vo. Paris, 1820.

There are many faults in binding. Some books are not well beat, or well sewed ; the leather employed in binding is often bad, and is not unfrequently, indeed, the counterfeit of what it purports to be; sometimes books do not open so that they may be easily read ; and sometimes the finishing, that is, the gilding, lettering, &c., exhibits the vilest taste. But the worst fault, and one that is very general, is the cutting too deep into the margins. The other faults may be remedied by taking the book to pieces and rebinding it. But this is irreparable. The reader may not, perhaps, remember that the great philosopher Locke properly appreciated this matter. Speaking of a newly bound Greek Testament sent him by his friend Mr. Molyneux, he says, " There is nothing in it that offends me but the running of the paring knife too deep into the margin; a knavish and intolerable fault in all our English bookbinders " (iv. 623).
And this " knavish and intolerable fault " is quite as general in these days as in those

LESNÉ—*cont.*

of Locke. To obviate it the true plan is to have books bound uncut; for if any licence be given, it is hardly possible to hinder it from being abused. I mostly adopt this plan, or cut and gild the tops only without allowing the sides and bottoms to be touched.

LETRONNE: Recherches Géographiques et Critiques sur le Livre *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*, par Dicuil, suivie du Texte restitué par M. Letronne. 8vo. Paris, 1814. Annexed is a tract by Valcknaer, Paris, 1807, containing the text of Dicuil.

——— Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Egypte pendant la Domination des Grecs et des Romains. 8vo. Paris, 1823.

——— La Statue Vocale de Memnon, considérée dans ses Rapports avec l'Egypte et la Grèce. 4to. Paris, 1833.

——— Lettres d'un Antiquaire à un Artiste sur l'Emploi de la Peinture Historique Murale dans la Décoration des Temples et autres Edifices des Grecs et des Romains, avec un Appendice. 8vo. Paris, 1836 and 1837.

——— Fragments des Poèmes Géographiques de Scymnus de Chio et du Faux Dicearque. 8vo. Paris, 1848.

——— Considérations Générales. *See* Money, Works on.

The works of Letronne discover great learning and acuteness. That on the Vocal Statue of Memnon at Thebes in Egypt is, perhaps, the most interesting and satisfactory. This famous statue, which emitted a distinct sound when struck by the first rays of the rising sun, (*Ubi radiis solis icta est vocalem sonum reddens*, Taciti Annal. lib. ii. cap. 61.) has acquired an immortality of renown. Letronne, however, has shown that the fame of the statue dates from a comparatively recent epoch, and that it did not become vocal till it had been in part overthrown by an earthquake about 27 years B.C. From that date to the reign of Severus, the salutation of Memnon was heard by several of the Roman Emperors and other great personages, and excited the deepest feelings of awe and reverence. Occasionally the god was silent; and Severus, who had attended his morning levées without hearing his voice, endeavoured to appease his anger and conciliate his good will by restoring the statue to its original state. Contrary, however, to the Emperor's expectation, the restoration stopped for ever the voice of Memnon. It had most probably originated in the influence of the sun on the air enclosed in the crevices or fissures of the stone; and these having been filled up, the salutation of the god was no longer audible.

LETTRES des quelques Juifs Portugais, Allemands, et Polonais, à M. de Voltaire. 5me édition. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1781.

The Abbé Guené, the author of these Letters, was by far the most acute and learned of those who attempted to vindicate the Bible, or rather the Old Testament, against the attacks and sarcasms of Voltaire. Though inferior to his great adversary in wit, and in the art of making the worse appear the better cause, he was greatly his superior in learning; but while he convicts him of ignorance and bad faith, he never forgets the respect due to his genius and talent. Voltaire never met with so formidable an antagonist. He says in a letter to D'Alembert (8 December 1778), "*Le Secrétaire juif n'est pas sans esprit et sans connaissances, mais il est malin comme un singe; il mord jusqu'au sang en faisant semblant baiser le main.*" Despite the raillery with which they were assailed, the *Lettres des quelques Juifs* have maintained, and no doubt will continue to maintain, their popularity. The Abbé Guené died in 1803, at the age of 86. (*See* Biographie Universelle, art. Guené, and Mém. de l'Académie des Inscriptions, I. 246.)

LEVCHINE: Description des Hordes et des Steppes des Kirghiz-Kazaks, traduite du Russe de M. de Levchine. Royal 8vo. Paris, 1840.

Lewis : The following works by my very learned friend Sir George C. Lewis, Bart., viz. :—

——— On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms. 8vo. London, 1832.

——— An Essay on the Government of Dependencies. 8vo. London, 1841.

——— An Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion. 8vo. London, 1849.

——— A Treatise on the Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1852.

——— An Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients. 8vo. London, 1862.

Sir G. C. Lewis has also translated Boechk's Public Economy of Athens, and he has assisted in the translation of Müller's Dorians. *See* these Works.

——— A Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England, by the Rev. John Lewis, M.A. 4to. London, 1740. Half mor.

——— A Complete History of the Several Translations of the Holy Bible and New Testament into English. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1739. Calf, ex., leaves uncut.

——— The Life of Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry VIII. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1855.

——— Origines Hebrææ, the Antiquities of the Hebrew Republic, by Thomas Lewis, M.A. 8vo. 3 vols. Oxford, 1835. Calf, ex.

Lexicon, Græco-Latinum, Joannis Scapulæ. Editio nova, consilio et cura Jacobi Bailey, A.B., et J. R. Major, A.B. 4to. Londini, 1820. Russia. (*See* Scapula.)

Lexicon Totius Latinitatis, consilio et cura Jacobi Facciolati, opera et studio Egidii Forcellini lucubratum, edidit Jacobus Bailey, A.M. 4to. 2 vols. Londini, 1828. Russia.

A most excellent Lexicon, being the best by far that I am acquainted with.

Leyden : Poems and Ballads by Dr. John Leyden, with a Memoir of the Doctor, by Sir Walter Scott, and Supplemental Details by Robert White. 8vo. Kelso, 1858.

Leyden appears to have been a very singular person. He had great aptitude for the acquisition of languages ; a fluent and feeble poetical style ; and extremely boorish manners. He seems to have been quite as much patronized as he deserved.

Liddell : A History of Rome from the earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire, by H. G. Liddell, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1855.

Ligne. *See* De Ligne.

Lindsay : The Interest of Scotland Considered, by — Lindsay, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1733.

——— Our Navigation and Mercantile Marine Laws Considered, with a View to their Revision and Consolidation, by W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1853. (*See, also,* Money, Coins, &c.)

A work that is highly creditable to the author ; who is intimately acquainted with everything that relates to our merchant shipping.

Lingard: The History of England, from the First Invasion of the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary, by John Lingard, D.D. 5th edition. 8vo. 10 vols. London, 1849. Blue mor. Subscribers' copy.

LINGARD: The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church; containing an Account of its Origin, Government, Doctrines, &c., and Clerical and Monastic Institutions, by John Lingard, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1845.

The first of these works, by an eminent Catholic divine, reflects great credit on his industry, learning, and ability. But his professional prejudices are manifest, especially in his accounts of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and wherever, indeed, the pretensions of the Catholics and Protestants are brought strongly into opposition. Lingard appears to have got a good deal more credit for impartiality and fairness than he deserves.

His work on the History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church has been much praised. Though it does not afford the same scope as the other for the display of his peculiar likings and dislikings, they are yet sufficiently obvious. Mr. Butler, a good judge, but a Catholic, says it is invaluable.—(Works, iv. 202.)

LIPSIUS: Justi Lipsii, V.C., Opera Omnia; copioso rerum indice illustrata. 8vo. 4 vols. Vesaliæ, 1675. The *editio optima*. Old mor., gilt leaves, fine.

Lipsius enjoyed a very high reputation among the scholars, antiquarians, and critics of his day. But his was an age of pedants rather than of philosophers; and the studies and researches in which he was for the most part engaged have since fallen into comparative neglect. The injury thence arising to his reputation has been increased by the prejudice occasioned by his changing from Protestantism to Popery, and his intolerance. In this latter respect, indeed, his opinions were more worthy of an inquisitor than of a scholar and a politician. His notes on Tacitus, whose works he had studied with the greatest care, are, perhaps, the most valuable of his writings.—(Lengthened notices of Lipsius and his writings will be found in Niceron, xxiv. pp. 105–138, and in Baillet, Jugements des Savans, ii. pp. 192–198, &c.)

LITERARY HISTORY: An Introduction to the Literary History of the 14th and 15th Centuries. 8vo. London, 1798.

LITERARY PROPERTY, Tracts on, viz.—

1. Considerations on the Nature and Origin of Literary Property, 1767.
2. An Address to the Artists and Manufacturers of Great Britain, with Appendix, by W. Kenrick, LL.D. 1774.
3. An Address to the Parliament of Great Britain on the Claims of Authors to their own Copyright, 1813.
4. Copyright Laws; Speech of J. S. Buckingham, Esq., in the House of Commons, April 1836. 1836.
5. Letter to Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., by Edward Edwards, 1836.
6. Remarks on the Speech of Sergeant Talfourd on a Bill to Consolidate the Laws relating to Copyright, by Thomas Tegg, 1837.
7. Observations on the Laws of Copyright in reference to the Bill introduced by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, 1838.
8. A Plea for Perpetual Copyright, in a Letter to Lord Monteagle, by William D. Christie, Esq., Inner Temple, 1840.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Information for Alexander Donaldson, Bookseller, &c., Defenders, against John Hinton, Bookseller, &c. 1773.
2. The Decision of the Court of Session on the Question of Literary Property, in the Cause of Hinton against Donaldson, &c.
3. The Cause of the Appellants and Respondents in the Cause of Literary Property, 1774.
4. Answers for James Robertson, Defender to the Petition of Messrs. Cadell and Davies, 1804.

} 4to. 1 vol.

The Question concerning Literary Property Determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, 20th April 1769. 4to.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LITHGOW: Travels and Voyages through Europe, Asia, and Africa, for Nineteen Years, by William Lithgow. 12th edition. 8vo. Leith, 1814.

This is a curious and in some respects an extraordinary book. The author, born of poor parents in Lanarkshire in 1583, was influenced, according to his own account, by a strong desire to visit foreign countries. And in this he was so far successful that he travelled on foot over large portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa, of which he gives succinct, clear, and judicious accounts. He appears to have been frequently obliged to depend upon chance supplies for the means of defraying his very moderate expenses. And the accidents by which his necessities were sometimes relieved seem, taking his statements for granted, to have been as opportune as they were singular. He eventually fell into the hands of the Inquisition at Malaga, and being taken for a spy as well as a heretic, was subjected to very severe tortures. He returned to Scotland in 1627, and is supposed to have died about 1640. Previously to their being reprinted his Travels had become very scarce and dear.

LITTÉRATURE LÉGALE, &c.—

1. Questions de Littérature Légale, par Charles Nodier, &c. &c. 2de édition. 1828.
2. Cours de Littérature Grecque Moderne. 1827.

} 1 vol.

LITTÉRATURE ESPAGNOLE: Essai sur la. 8vo. Paris, 1810.

LOCCENIUS. *See* Maritime Law, &c.

LOCH'S Essay on Trade, &c. Edinburgh, 1775. With a Proposal for a Uniformity of Weights and Measures in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1779. 8vo. 1 vol.

LOCKE: The Works of John Locke. 8th edition. 4to. 4 vols. London, 1777. Old calf.

Tennemann gives the following notice of this great English philosopher:—"Jean Locke, né en 1632, à Wrington près Bristol, mort en 1704, abandonna la philosophie scholastique du moment qu'il eut goûté, dans l'étude des classiques, un meilleur aliment pour son génie. Les ouvrages de Descartes donnèrent un nouvel essor à son ardeur pour les sciences, particulièrement pour la philosophie et la médecine; et bien qu'il rejetât la doctrine Cartésienne sur plus d'une question, entre autres pour ce qui concerne les idées innées, cette philosophie ne laissait pas de lui plaire par ses efforts vers la clarté et la netteté des pensées. En considérant les perpétuels débats des philosophes, il se convainquit que ces querelles proviennent d'un mauvais emploi des idées et des termes du langage, et qu'il serait possible de les terminer péremtoirement au moyen d'une recherche rigoureuse sur l'entendement humain et sur l'étendue de ses connaissances. Ce travail donna naissance à son célèbre Traité. Une manière de penser pleine de réserve et de tolérance, une raison savante, lumineuse, et calme dans ses discussions avec les hommes les plus habiles de son temps, assurèrent à Locke l'estime générale et des succès éclatans: il donna à la philosophie, selon l'esprit de Bacon, une direction opposée à la méthode spéculative, et tournée de préférence vers l'observation, en l'appliquant surtout aux faits de notre nature interne, et en décomposant avec soin les élémens dont ils se composent. La méthode philosophique de Locke se recommandait à divers égards par des avantages précieux, mais elle était aussi très-défectueuse, surtout en ce qu'elle s'arrêtait à la moitié du chemin, et qu'elle éludait les grandes difficultés de la science plutôt qu'elle ne s'attachait à les résoudre par la profondeur et la solidité de son examen. Toutefois les attaques auxquelles le philosophe fut exposé furent bien moins dirigées vers ses défauts que sur quelques résultats et quelques points de vue particuliers de sa doctrine. Par ses ouvrages sur l'éducation et la tolérance, Locke rendit encore à l'humanité des services qui ne lui ont pas été contestés."

——— For Life of, by Lord King, *see* King.

LOCKE—WYNNE: An Abridgment of the Essay on the Human Understanding, by John Wynne. 7th edition. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1752.

Very well executed.

Lockhart : Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., by J. G. Lockhart, Esq. A new edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1844.

An authentic, well written, and extremely interesting publication.

——— Life of Burns. *See* Burns.

——— Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic, with Notes. Beautifully illustrated. 4to. London, 1842. Spanish calf, ex.

——— Valerius; a Roman Story. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1856.

Logan : Poems by the Rev. John Logan, Minister of South Leith, with a Life of the Author. Post 8vo.

——— *See, also,* Rutherfurd, View of Ancient History.

Long : Library of Entertaining Knowledge, the British Museum, Egyptian Antiquities, by George Long, Esq., M.A. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1832.

——— ——— Account of Pompeii. 4th edit. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1836.

This is a carefully compiled, cheap, and valuable work. The streets, public buildings, houses, and articles excavated at Pompeii have been repeatedly described and illustrated in works of great expense and magnificence. And even the works of Sir William Gell, though more accessible, are too costly to be of general use. But in Mr. Long's work this defect is completely obviated. He is familiar alike with all that can be learned with regard to the buildings and objects of art or embellishment from the classical authors, as well as from those by whom they have been examined and studied since their excavation ; and this information he lays distinctly, but without pretension, before the reader. The plates and woodcuts which the book contains serve their purpose much better than might be anticipated. They are intended to illustrate the subjects to which they refer rather than to be an ornament to the work, which is too often the principal object of illustrations. Altogether it is an excellent publication.

The work on Egyptian antiquities is of a similar character.

——— The History of Jamaica, being a Survey of the Ancient and Modern State of that Island, by — Long. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1774. Bright calf, gilt, fine.

Low : The Charities of London, by Samp. Low, Jun. 12mo. London, 1850.

——— On Agriculture and Landed Property. *See* Agriculture, Works on.

Lowman : A Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews, Moses Lowman. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1745.

——— A Rational of the Ritual of Hebrew Worship. 8vo. London, 17

Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual. *See* Bibliography.

——— Report on the Amendment of the Silver Coins. *See* Money and Coins.

Lowth : Life of William of Wykeham, by Bishop Lowth. 8vo. Oxford, 1777.

Hallam says of this work that "It is instructive and elegant ; and only to be blamed for marks of that academical point of honour which makes a fellow of a college too indiscriminate an encomiast of its founder."—(Middle Ages, iii. 81, edit. 1819.)

——— A Short Introduction to English Grammar, by Bishop Lowth. 8vo. London, 1762. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

This was certainly the best English grammar extant when it was published ; and we doubt whether it be not still entitled to that distinction.

——— De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum, Prelectiones. 4to. Oxonii, 1753. Blue mor. Portrait inserted.

——— A Letter to the Right Rev. Author of the Divine Legation of Moses, by a late Professor in the University of Oxford, (Lowth). 8vo. Oxford, 1765.

This is a very pungent and bitter reply by Lowth to an assault made upon him by Warburton in a Note to the 5th volume of the Divine Legation of Moses. And

LOWTH—*cont.*

though the controversy redounds but little to the credit of either party, it may be said for Lowth that he was provoked to engage in it, and that he came off victorious. Warburton having made some sneering allusions to the place of Lowth's education, the latter replies with equal dignity and eloquence :—"My Lord, I was educated in the University of Oxford. I enjoyed all the advantages, both public and private, which that famous seat of learning so largely affords. I spent many happy years in that illustrious society, in a well regulated course of useful discipline and studies, and in the agreeable and improving commerce of gentlemen and of scholars : in a society where emulation without envy, ambition without jealousy, contention without animosity, incited industry and awakened genius; where a liberal pursuit of knowledge, and a generous freedom of thought, was raised, encouraged, and pushed forward, by example, by commendation, and by authority. I breathed the same atmosphere that the Hookers, the Chillingworths, and the Lockes had breathed before : whose benevolence and humanity were as extensive as their vast genius and their comprehensive knowledge; who always treated their adversaries with civility and respect; who made candour, moderation, and liberal judgment, as much the rule and law, as the subject of their discourse; who did not amuse their readers with empty declamations and fine-spun theories of toleration, while they were themselves agitated with a furious inquisitorial spirit, seizing every one they could lay hold on for presuming to dissent from them in matters the most indifferent, and dragging them through the fiery ordeal of abusive controversy. And do you reproach me with my education in this place, and with my relation to this most respectable body; which I shall always esteem my greates advantage, and my highest honour? "—(p. 64.)

LOYD. *See* Overstone, Lord.

LUCRETIUS. *See* Classics and Translations.

LUMISDEN : Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs ; being a Classical and Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that City, by Andrew Lumisden, Esq. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1812.

"It is a pleasing and most judicious performance of an ingenious, accomplished, and very learned gentleman. He appears to have enjoyed the united advantages of foreign travel, studious leisure, and polite company."—(Pursuits of Literature, p. 337, ed. 1798.)

LYALL : Travels in Russia, &c., by Robert Lyall, M.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1825.

LYELL : Principles of Geology, by Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S. 3d edition. 12mo. 4 vols. London, 1835.

——— The same Work. 7th edition. 8vo. London, 1847.

This is a most able, interesting, and excellent work. It embodies a great variety of information derived partly from reading and partly from observation, and is conceived in a truly philosophical spirit. The style and treatment of the subject cannot be too much commended. The work is of the same character with Playfair's Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory; and, though not better written, it is more varied and more interesting.

LYON : History of St. Andrew's, Episcopal, Monastic, Academic, and Civil, by the Rev. C. J. Lyon, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1843. Calf, ex., H. & B.

LYSONS : The Environs of London, being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within Twelve Miles of that Capital, by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M., &c. 4to. 5 vols. London, V.Y. Calf, ex.

——— Magna Britannia, being a Concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain, by the above Writer and Samuel Lysons, F.R.S. 4to. 6 vols. London. V.Y. Calf, ex.

Lyttelton : The History of the Life of Henry II., and of the Age in which he lived ; with a History of the Revolutions of England from the Death of Edward the Confessor to the Birth of Henry II., by George Lord Lyttelton. 3d edition. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1769.

——— Miscellaneous Works of, by G. E. Ayscough, Esq. 3d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1776.

——— Poetical Works of. 8vo. London, 1801.

Lyttelton—Phillimore : Memoirs and Correspondence of George Lord Lyttelton, by R. Phillimore. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1845.

Bound up with the 2d vol. is a tract, written with considerable asperity, by J. G. Phillimore, vindicating the Work from an attack on it, ascribed to the Right Hon. J. W. Croker, which appeared in the Quarterly Review for June 1846. A portrait of Lord Lyttelton is also inserted.

Lytton. *See* Bulwer.

M.

Mabillon : De Re Diplomatica libri sex, &c. &c., opera et studio Domini Joannis Mabillon, cum Supplemento. Folio. Parisiis, 1681. Old French red mor.

——— Vie de. *See* Ruinart.

Mably : Œuvres de M. l'Abbé Mably, in 12mo, viz. :—

——— Le Droit Publique de l'Europe. 3 vols. Paris, 1766. Veau fauve.

——— Observations sur les Romains. Genève, 1751.

——— ——— sur l'Histoire de France. 2 vols. Genève, 1765.

——— ——— sur les Grecs. Genève, 1749.

——— Des Principes des Négociations. La Haye, 1767.

——— Observations sur le Gouvernement et les Loix des Etats Unis de l'Amérique. Amsterdam, 1784.

——— De l'Etude de l'Histoire. Nouvelle édition. Maestricht, 1778.

——— Entretiens de Phocion. Nouvelle édition. Amsterdam, 1767.

——— Doutes. *See* Political Economy.

The Observations of the Abbé Mably *Sur le Droit Publique de l'Europe* are held in considerable estimation, and one or two more of his works, contain some just and useful statements and remarks. But, speaking generally, his publications are of little or no value. He is constantly referring to the institutions of Lycurgus ; equality of fortune, and a community of goods being, in his estimation, indispensable to national prosperity. Commerce and the arts are not to be restricted but banished. And yet this shallow sophist was applied to by the Poles to give them council with regard to their laws and institutions ! It is not, however, very likely that anything so absurd as this will recur. The circulation of the Wealth of Nations has made such folly all but impossible.

Macaulay : Critical and Historical Essays, by the Right Hon. T. B. (Lord) Macaulay. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1843.

——— The History of England from the Accession of James II. to the Death of William III. 8vo. 5 vols. London, V.Y.

——— The Miscellaneous Writings of. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1860.

Macaulay: Biographies contributed by, to the Encyclopædia Britannica. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1860.

The works of Macaulay are in the highest degree eloquent and interesting, and evince throughout the warmest sympathy for whatever is generous, great, or liberal. But he was much better suited for an essayist than a historian. It is singular that in writing his History he seems not to have suspected his defects, or made any attempt to prune the luxuriance of his style. His exaggeration in the Essays is extreme, and in the History it is carried so very far as to make it next to impossible for him to be at the same time reasonably accurate. We have long been taught to be on our guard against rhetorical historians; and scepticism was never more necessary than in running over the splendid pages of Macaulay. He frequently sinks, unconsciously no doubt, but effectually, the character of the historian in that of the partisan. Notwithstanding his anxiety to do justice to principles and individuals, he is too impetuous and too much biassed, his likes and dislikes are too violent, to admit of his being often successful. The whole tone and cast of his narrative is inconsistent with and averse from the sobriety and wariness required in those who would justly estimate and describe the measures and the men of former, and especially revolutionary times. Macaulay was eager to proclaim that whoever undertakes to write history is bound to make every effort to discover the exact truth, and to declare it without addition or diminution, how unpopular soever it may happen to be. Yet he has on many occasions either overlooked or very imperfectly performed this plain and obvious duty. And while his prejudices warped or blinded his judgment, he was too ready to sacrifice everything to effect; and hence the decisive, *trenchant* character of his statements, even on doubtful or questionable matters.

It is not, however, with reference only to individuals or party struggles that his statements often diverge from the mark. His inaccuracy extends to matters where there was nothing to tempt him to disguise or conceal the truth. Nothing, for example, can be more marvellously exaggerated than the inconveniences—the universal rise of prices, and the difficulties of all sorts opposed to the buying and selling of commodities—which he tells us were occasioned by the degraded state of the coin previously to the great recoinage in the reign of William III. (Hist. vii., pp. 249–274, ed. 1858.) But the truth is that gold coin of the value of from 10,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.*, though entirely overlooked by Macaulay, was then in circulation in England, and was, in fact, the principal standard of value and of price. Silver had already become, in great measure, a subsidiary currency; and was little, if at all, more degraded than it was through the greater part of the reign of George III. With the exception, indeed, of the exchange and gold, the only things that were rated in silver, no articles rose in price during the period referred to, which, however, they would have done universally had silver coins been the ordinary measures of value. Instead of rising, the prices of some most important articles were considerably reduced at the very time when the degradation of the silver coins was greatest.

Macdonald: General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides, or Western Isles of Scotland; with Observations on the Means of their Improvement, &c., by James Macdonald, A.M. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1811.

Macfait: A New System of General Geography, by Ebenezer Macfait, M.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1780.

Macgill: Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Russia, during the Years 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Thomas Macgill. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1808.

Machiavelli: Tutte l'Opere di Niccolo Machiavelli, Segretario e Cittadino Fiorentino, con una Prefazione di Giuseppe Baretti. 4to. 3 vols. Londra, 1772. Calf, ex.

——— Il Principe di. 8vo. 1813. Half calf, uncut.

MACHIAVELLI: The Works of Nicholas Machiavelli, Secretary of State to the Republic of Florence, translated from the Originals by Ellis Farneworth, M.A. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1762. Calf, ex., H. & B.

An excellent translation.

The writings, especially the "Prince," of Machiavelli, have been the theme of much fruitless discussion. Many of the maxims laid down by him are of a most revolting character; and it has been contended that in stating them he had a secret object in view; that they were not really approved of by him; and that he had proposed them, either to bring tyrannical government into contempt, by setting forth the base principles by which it is influenced, or to ruin the Medici by teaching them to adopt a repulsive system. But we believe, with Tiraboschi, that there is no room or ground for ascribing any such refined purposes to Machiavelli (Storia della Letteratura Italiana, tomo vii., parte ii. p. 593, ed. Modena, 1791). His book appears to be neither more nor less than a condensed abstract of the crooked policy that was prevalent at the time in all the courts and capitals of Italy. He explains the theory of what was everywhere established; and some of the maxims which he lays down, however objectionable they may now appear, were cordially approved by the vast majority of his contemporaries, including the leaders of the Church, as well as of the civil government. The "Prince" was a favourite book of the Emperor Charles V., and was said to be the Bible of Catherine de Medici. Public morals were essentially corrupt in the age of Machiavelli; and the worst that can be said of him is that he made no attempt to improve them. The first and principal outcry against the "Prince" did not proceed from his countrymen, but from writers on this side the Alps. But it is useless to discuss the question whether Machiavelli did right or wrong in presenting us with a philosophical *resumé* of the political doctrines of his country and his day. He chose to do this; and it must be admitted that he has done it admirably well.

MACKAY: The Western World, or Travels in the United States in 1846 and 1847, by Alexander Mackay, Esq. 2d edition. Post 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1849. Calf, ex.

MACKENZIE: Travels in Iceland during the Summer of 1810, by Sir G. Steuart Mackenzie, Bart. 4to. Edinburgh, 1811.

——— Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, from the Restoration of King Charles II., by Sir George Mackenzie. 4to. Edinburgh, 1821. Blue mor., ex.

——— Voyages from Montreal, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1793, by Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. 4to. London, 1801.

MACKINTOSH (Sir James), M.P., the Works of, viz.:—

——— The Miscellaneous Works of. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1846.
——— Memoirs of the Life of, edited by his Son. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1836.
} Uniform, calf, ex., H. & B.

——— The History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Final Establishment of the Reformation; a new edition, revised by his Son, R. J. Mackintosh. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1853.

——— Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy, chiefly during the 17th and 18th Centuries; with a Preface by the Rev. William Whewell, M.A. 2d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1837.

——— Tracts and Speeches by; including his Dissertation "*De Actione Musculari*," pro gradu doctoris, 1787; his Sermon on the death of Marquis Cornwallis; Papers from the Proceedings of the Literary Society of Bombay, &c. One of 25 copies privately printed. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1840.

Mackintosh (born 1765, died 1832) had much and varied reading, a wonderful memory, and great eloquence, and might, and should, have done a great deal.

MACKINTOSH—*cont.*

But he executed only a small part of the works which he projected; and that which he did execute was in general hurriedly written for Encyclopædias and Reviews, and was not so well finished, or so perfect as it ought to have been. Mackintosh was, in truth, altogether misplaced. He should have been a professor, with a moderate salary, whereas he was first an Indian judge, and then a member of Parliament. In this latter capacity, he might have found ample time for literary, political, and philosophical studies, in which his experience of public life would have been of great advantage. But being a most accomplished talker, his company was much sought after in high circles, and he was, at the same time, extremely fond of society. Hence he gladly wasted in the saloons and banqueting halls of Holland House and other aristocratic mansions that valuable time, which had it been turned to better account for his own fame and the public interests, would have enabled him to complete the History of England, and other great works. What he has done shows what he might have done, had he devoted his extraordinary talents entirely to the pursuits in which he was especially fitted to excel. He was very ill-treated, in fact all but forgotten, by his political friends when they came into power in 1830.

MACLAREN: Notes on France and Italy, by Charles Maclaren, Esq. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1839. Privately printed. Mor., H. & B.

——— Dissertation on the Topography of the Plain of Troy, including an Examination of the Opinions of Demetrius, Chevalier, and others. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1822. Calf, ex.

The author of these works has been distinguished through a long life by integrity, truthfulness, and firmness of character. He was one of the founders and original proprietors of the *Scotsman*, a journal which he conducted for many years with an undeviating adherence to liberal principles and with great success. His style is remarkably neat, clear, and fluent. He has devoted much time and attention to geology, and ranks among the most eminent cultivators of that science.

MACLAURIN: A Complete System of Fluxions, with their Application, &c., by Colin Maclaurin, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1742. Old calf, gilt, thick paper.

——— An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries. 4to. London, 1748.

——— Same Work, in 8vo. 3d edition. London, 1775. Calf, ex.

A work written with great eloquence, and in a truly philosophical spirit. It was a posthumous publication, and is not quite complete.

——— A Treatise of Algebra, in Three Parts. 2d edit. 8vo. London, 1756.

Maclaurin was elected to the chair of Mathematics at the earnest recommendation of Newton, who offered to subscribe a sum of money to facilitate the arrangements for the purpose. This circumstance is happily alluded to in the inscription (said to have been revised by Johnson) on the monument to Maclaurin's memory in the Grey Friars' Churchyard, Edinburgh.

Infra situs est
COLIN MACLAURIN,
Mathes. olim in Acad. Edin. Prof.
Electus ipso NEWTONO suadente.

Had it stopped here, the inscription would have been all but perfect. But some commonplace lines are added.

MACPHERSON: The Poems of Ossian, by James Macpherson, Esq. A new edition, with the Poetical Works of Macpherson, Notes and Illustrations, by Malcolm Laing, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1805.

The question in regard to the authenticity of these poems has given rise to a good deal of discussion. But, except among a few over-zealous Highlanders, it has long

MACPHERSON—*cont.*

been universally admitted that, though a few scraps of them may possibly have been suggested by the old rhymes of the country, they are, speaking generally, unmistakable forgeries. Hume was one of the first to appreciate their want of all claim to be considered genuine. The following brief extract of a letter of his to Gibbon (1776) is conclusive of the matter :—

"I see you entertain a great doubt with regard to the authenticity of the poems of Ossian. You are certainly right in so doing. It is indeed strange that any man of sense could have imagined it possible, that above 20,000 verses, along with numberless historical facts, could have been preserved by oral tradition during fifty generations, by the rudest, perhaps, of all European nations ; the most necessitous, the most turbulent, and the most unsettled. Where a supposition is so contrary to common sense, any positive evidence of it ought never to be regarded. Men run with great avidity to give their evidence in favour of what flatters their passions and their national prejudices. You are, therefore, over and above indulgent to us in speaking of the matter with hesitation."

"The poems attributed to Ossian," says Macaulay, "are utterly worthless, except as an edifying instance of the success of a story without evidence, and of a book without merit. They are a chaos of words which present no image, of images which have no archetype ; they are without form and void, and darkness is upon the face of them. Yet how many men of genius have panegyrised and imitated them !"—(Miscellaneous Works, i. 70.)

This is not a bad specimen of Macaulay overshooting the mark. Though, on the whole, worthless, it is plain that Macpherson's forgeries must have something of interest about them, otherwise they would neither have been panegyrised nor imitated by men of genius.

MACPHERSON : An Introduction to the History of Great Britain. 3d edition. 4to. London, 1773.

——— History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover. 4to. 2 vols. 1775.

——— (John, D.D.): Critical Dissertation on the Origin, Antiquities, &c. of the Caledonians. 4to. London, 1768.

Pinkerton refers to these two works and to their authors in the most arrogant, and, indeed, abusive terms (An Inquiry into the History of Scotland, i. 57, edit. 1814). This is of no great consequence, but it is rather to be wondered at, seeing that Gibbon, whom he affected to hold in great respect, had noticed them as follows :—"In the dark and doubtful paths of Caledonian antiquity, I have chosen for my guides two learned and ingenious Highlanders, whom their birth and education had peculiarly qualified for that office. *See* Critical Dissertations on the Origin, Antiquities, &c., of the Caledonians, by Dr. John Macpherson, London, 1768, in 4to, and Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, by James Macpherson, Esq., London, 1773, in 4to, 3d edition. Dr. Macpherson was a minister in the Isle of Skye ; and it is a circumstance honourable for the present age, that a work, replete with erudition and criticism, should have been composed in the most remote of the Hebrides."—(Decline and Fall, ii. 526, 4to ed.)

——— Annals of Commerce, &c. *See* Commerce, Works on.

MACTAGGART : The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopædia, or the Original, Antiquated, and Natural Curiosities of the South of Scotland, by John Mactaggart. 8vo. London, 1824. Calf, ex.

A singular book, written by a native of Galloway, who was familiar with the individuals, customs, superstitions, and prejudices, which he describes.

MADDEN : Reflections and Resolutions proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland. 8vo. Reprint. Dublin, 1816.

MADOX's History, &c. of the Exchequer. *See* Taxation, &c., Works on.

MAFFEI : Verona Illustrata di Marchese Scipione Maffei in quatro parte. Folio. Verona, 1732. Old red mor., gilt leaves.

MAFFEI: Same Work. 4to. 4 vols. Verona, 1731. Half Russia, uncut.

This work ranks in the same class with the best of those of Muratori. It is divided into four parts. In the first the author traces the history of Verona from the earliest period to the æra of Charlemagne; and endeavours, at the same time, to exhibit the system of colonization to which the Romans owed a large portion of their conquests, with the history of agriculture and the arts, the state of morals, &c. at different epochs. The second part, devoted to the literary history of Verona, contains accounts of the authors that have belonged to the city in ancient as well as in modern times, and of their works. In the third part Maffei describes the objects of most interest in the city, especially those connected with the fine arts. In the fourth and last part, after describing the amphitheatre of Verona, which is in a peculiarly perfect state, he gives an elaborate history of amphitheatres in general, of the purposes to which they were applied, &c. This last part of the work has been translated into English by Mr. Gordon, and published in 1730. (*See* Gordon.) It may be added, that besides being elaborated throughout with the greatest care, the work is very well written.

——— Storia della Letteratura Italiana di Giuseppe Maffei. 3za ediz. Post 8vo. 2 vols. Firenze, 1853.

MAHON, History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Paris in 1784. *See* Stanhope.

MAITLAND: The History of Edinburgh from its Foundation to the Present Time, by William Maitland, F.R.S. Folio. Edinburgh, 1753. Calf, ex.

MAJORIS Historiæ Britanniæ, tam Angliæ quam Scotiæ. Editio nova. 4to. Edinburgi, 1740. Calf, ex., H. & B.

MALCOLM: A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa and the adjoining Provinces, by Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1823.

——— The History of Persia, by Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., &c. A new edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829.

——— A New System of Arithmetick, Theoretical and Practical, by Alexander Malcolm, M.A. 4to. London, 1730.

——— Travels in South-Eastern Asia, by the Rev. Howard Malcolm, of Boston, United States. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1839.

MALEBRANCHE: La Recherche de la Vérité, par N. Malebranche. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1735. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

"Nicolas Malebranche, l'un des Pères de l'Oratoire, génie profond, caché sous un extérieur peu avantageux, et incontestablement le plus grand métaphysicien que la France ait produit, développa les idées de Descartes avec originalité, en les reproduisant sous des formes plus claires et plus animées; mais son tour d'esprit éminemment religieux lui fit donner à sa philosophie un caractère mystique qui lui est particulier. La théorie de la connaissance, celle de l'origine des erreurs, surtout des erreurs qui tiennent aux illusions de l'imagination, enfin la méthode pour bien conduire notre pensée, telles sont les parties dont il a traité avec le plus de succès. Malebranche admet la théorie de la passivité de l'entendement et de l'activité libre de la volonté; il considéra l'étendue comme l'essence des corps, l'âme comme une substance essentiellement simple, et Dieu comme le fond commun de toute existence et de toute pensée; ces doctrines l'amenèrent à combattre les idées innées par des objections pleines de force, et à soutenir que nous voyons tout en Dieu: Dieu, suivant lui, comprend en soi toutes choses de la manière dont elles s'offrent à notre intelligence; il est l'infini de l'espace et de la pensée, le monde intelligible et lieu des esprits. A ces idées, qui sont assez rapprochées du Spinosisme, se rattachent étroitement la doctrine de l'occasionalisme fort étendue par Malebranche, doctrine d'après laquelle il n'accorde aux corps et aux âmes qu'une capacité passive, et considère

MALEBRANCHE—*cont.*

Dieu comme l'unique cause fondamentale de tous les changemens qu'ils subissent. Tel est l'idéalisme religieux et mystique auquel parvint ce philosophe; et l'on y trouve un example des conséquences d'une confiance aveugle pour la démonstration, adoptée comme base unique de la connaissance philosophique."—(Tennemann, Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie, par M. Cousin, ii. 113.)

MALHERBE: Poésies de M. de, avec sa Vie, &c. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. Barbou, Paris, 1764. Grand papier. Mor., gilt, ex.

MALLET: Northern Antiquities, or a Description of the Manners, Customs, Religion, and Laws of the Ancient Danes, &c., from Mallet's "Introduction à l'Histoire de Dannemarc." 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1770.

We are indebted for this work to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. He has prefixed to it a highly interesting Preface, in which he endeavours to show the error of Pelloutier (*Histoire des Celtes*), Mallet, and others, in supposing that the Celts and the Scythæ, or Goths, were the same people; and though of no common difficulty, such is the learning, ability, and judgment displayed by Percy that his dissertation, which only occupies about 48 pages, is generally admitted to have finally disposed of the question, and its publication to have constituted an æra in the history of such investigations.

Dr. Parr insinuates that Percy was assisted in the writing of this Preface, which may, perhaps, have been the case; but he gives no grounds for his insinuation. (*See* Pinkerton on the Goths, p. 100, &c.; Parr's Catalogue, p. 373, &c.)

——— Histoire de la Philosophie Ionienne, par M. S. Mallet. *See* Philosophy, History of. *See, also,* Commerce.

MALTE-BRUN: Tableau de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne, par Malte-Brun, revue et augmenté par M. Chodzko. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1830.

——— Précis de la Géographie Universelle, ou Description de toutes les Parties du Monde sur un Plan nouveau, &c. par M. Malte-Brun. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée, et augmentée par M. Huot. 8vo. 12 vols. Paris, 1833–37.

Few sciences, if any, have made such rapid advances during the present century as geography. The Grammars, as they were called, of Salmon and Guthrie, and the corresponding works in France, were wretched compilations, founded upon popular books of travel and history, without order, science, or solid instruction of any kind. Malte-Brun, who, in addition to the ancient, possessed the greater number of the modern languages, and who had the necessary industry and perseverance, determined to undertake a general geography on a far more extensive, comprehensive, and well-compacted plan than had hitherto been attempted. The first volume appeared in 1810, and was followed at varying intervals by the others. Its success was equal to its merit. It has been repeatedly reprinted, sometimes with more and sometimes with fewer alterations; and despite the rapid change of circumstances, it will form a durable monument of the author's learning and research, and of that practical good sense which, while it avoided too much brevity on the one hand, kept on the other clear of that prolixity which is the vice of not a few writers on this science. It is at all events clear that whatever diversity may henceforth obtain among the geographical works offered to the public, they will never sink to the level to which they had fallen when those of Malte-Brun appeared. The publication of the latter, by furnishing a standard and an example of excellence, has rendered such a decline impossible. Malte-Brun died before his work was quite completed, but it was finished on his plan.

——— Universal Geography, or a Description of the World on a New Plan. 8vo. 9 vols. Edinburgh, 1822, &c.

Malte-Brun : Principles of Mathematical and Physical Geography. 2d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1834.

Malynes and Misselden : Circle of Commerce, &c. *See* Commerce.

Mandeville : The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits, with an Essay on Charity and Charity Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society, by Bernard Mandeville, M.D. 6th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1732. Old calf, gilt.

Though licentious and in many respects objectionable, there are a great number of valuable remarks, and of just and profound observations in this work, especially with reference to the improvement of arts and the increase of wealth. Mandeville, indeed, by way of establishing his leading doctrine, that "private vices are public benefits," has represented sundry passions and desires as vicious which do not deserve any such character. Thus the desire to rise in the world, to enjoy an increased command over necessaries and luxuries, and to attain to distinction, is said by him to be a vice ; but it would be more correct to call it a cardinal virtue. So long as it is pursued by fair and proper means, and without injury or prejudice to the rights and interests of others, it is worthy of every commendation ; and is, in fact, the prolific source of wealth, science, and civilization. Luxury and ostentation is also one of the vices on which Mandeville lays the greatest stress, as contributing to national opulence. But luxury is a most ambiguous term, and it is very difficult to say when it is or is not censurable.

But however incorrect his classification of virtues and vices, and however lax his morality, his book contains a great many paragraphs that strikingly illustrate the progress of society, and may, therefore, be advantageously referred to by the political economist. The famous passage in the first chapter of the "Wealth of Nations" on the extraordinary combination of art, industry, and ingenuity required to furnish the woollen coat and other accommodations of the poorest labourer in England, may, perhaps, have been suggested by the following paragraph of Mandeville :—

"What a bustle is there to be made in several parts of the world, before a fine scarlet or crimson cloth can be produced ; what multiplicity of trades and artificers must be employed ! Not only such as are obvious, as wool-combers, spinners, the weaver, the cloth-worker, the scourer, the dyer, the setter, the drawer, and the packer ; but others that are more remote, and might seem foreign to it,—as the millwright, the pewterer, and the chymist, which yet are all necessary, as well as a great number of other handicrafts, to have the tools, utensils, and other implements belonging to the trades already named. But all these things are done at home, and may be performed without extraordinary fatigue or danger ; the most frightful prospect is left behind, when we reflect on the toil and hazard that are to be undergone abroad, the vast seas we are to go over, the different climates we are to endure, and the several nations we must be obliged to for their assistance. Spain alone, it is true, might furnish us with wool to make the finest cloth ; but what skill and pains, what experience and ingenuity are required to dye it of those beautiful colours ! How widely are the drugs and other ingredients dispersed through the universe that are to meet in one kettle ! Alum, indeed, we have of our own ; argol we might have from the Rhine, and vitriol from Hungary, all this is in Europe ; but then for saltpetre, in quantity, we are forced to go as far as the East Indies. Cochenille, unknown to the ancients, is not much nearer to us, though in a quite different part of the earth : we buy it, 'tis true, from the Spaniards ; but not being their product, they are forced to fetch it for us from the remotest corner of the New World in the West Indies. While so many sailors are broiling in the sun, and sweltered with heat in the east and west of us, another set of men are freezing in the north to fetch potashes from Russia."—(i. 411.)

Manilii Astronomicon. *See* Classics and Translations.

Manners and Customs of the Romans, from the French. 8vo. London, 1740.

Manning : Commentaries on the Law of Nations, by Wm. Oke Manning, Esq. 8vo. London, 1839. Calf, ex., H. & B.

A comprehensive and well-written compendium.

MANSTEIN : Memoirs of Russia, from the Year 1727 to the Year 1744, translated from the Original Manuscript of the Baron de Manstein. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. 4to. 2d ed. London, 1773. Russia.

This work was transmitted to the press by the celebrated David Hume, who has prefixed to it the following notice, viz. :—

" The following Memoirs were sent me from Berlin by the Earl Marshal, with a desire that they should be published in England. They are written by the Baron de Manstein, a German by birth, who served in the Russian army, and was an eye-witness to most of the incidents which he relates. He afterwards died a general officer in the Prussian service. The Memoirs were originally composed in the French language ; but as the author was a foreigner, and a military man, they were less remarkable for elegance of expression than for candour, good sense, and impartiality. For this reason, as the bookseller thought that an edition in English would be more agreeable to the British reader than the original French, I gave my consent to the publication of the work in the present translation, and I hope it will prove both entertaining and instructive. It contains the history of Russia during an interesting period, which is not generally known. The narration breathes a manly spirit, which will not easily evaporate in any translation ; and as the work is authentic, it seems well entitled to the attention of the public.—*David Hume.*"

MAPES : The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes, edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 4to. London, 1841. Half mor.

MARCET (Mrs.) : Conversations. *See* Political Economy.

MARCHAND : Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, par M. Prosp. Marchand. Folio. 2 vols. in 1. La Haye, 1758.

MARCO POLO. *See* Marsden and Murray.

MARITIME LAW, NEUTRALITY, &c. :—

——— Abbott : A Treatise of the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen, by Charles Abbott (afterwards Lord Tenterden). The 9th edition, with large Additions, by Sergeant Shee. Royal 8vo. London, 1854.

——— Abreu : Trattado Juridico-Politico sobre Pressas de Mar y Calidades que deben Concurrir para Hacerse legitimamente el Corso, por Don Felix Joseph de Abreu y Bertodana. Small 4to. Cadiz, 1746. Yellow mor., ex.

This valuable work, which is much less known in this country than it deserves to be, was translated into French, and published in 2 vols. 12mo, Paris, 1758. It may, perhaps, be worth mentioning that the reports and approvals of the various censors and licensers by whom the original work was examined before its publication occupy no fewer than 34 pages. Some of them are choice specimens of pedantry. Having been appointed Secretary to the Spanish Legation in London, Abreu afterwards became Ambassador from Spain to the British Court. He died in 1766.

The Spanish Fœdera, or *Coleccion de Tratados de Paz*, folio, 12 vols. Madrid, 1740–1751, is often ascribed to the author of the Pressas de Mar. It was not, however, his work, but that of his father, Don Joseph Antonio de Abreu. The latter died in 1775, having survived his son nine years.—(Corney's remarks on New Biog. Dictionary, p. 12.)

——— Azuni : Origine et Progrès du Droit de la Législation Maritime, etc., par M. D. A. Azuni. 8vo. Paris, 1810.
——— ——— Droit Maritime de l'Europe. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1805.
——— ——— Système Universel des Armemens en Course, et des Corsaires en Tems de Guerre. 8vo. Gènes, 1817.

} Uniform, calf, ex., Hayday.

MARITIME LAW, NEUTRALITY, &c.—*cont.*

——— Capmany: Codigo de las Costumbres Maritimas de Barcelona, hasta aqui vulgarmente llamado Libro del Consolato, nuevamente traducido al Castellano, &c., por Don Antonio de Capmany. 4to. 2 vols. Madrid, 1791.

——— Chitty: The Law of Nations, relative to the Legal Effect of War on the Commerce of Belligerents and Neutrals, by Joseph Chitty. 8vo. London, 1812.

——— Cleirac: Us et Coutumes de la Mer, contenant les Jugemens d'Oleron, les Ordonnances de Wisbuy, de la Hanse Teutonique, Le Guidon de la Mer, etc., par Etienne Cleirac. 4to. Rouen, 1671.

This is a rare and valuable work. It is true that most part of the treatises embodied in it are now published in the great work of Pardessus; but as it contains the text of the *Guidon de la Mer*, (previously printed copies of which are extremely scarce,) with many valuable notes of Cleirac, it will always be eagerly sought after.

Kent notices the *Guidon* as follows, viz.:—"The earliest work extant on insurance is the celebrated French treatise entitled *Le Guidon*. It was digested and prepared some centuries ago, by a person whose name is unknown, for the use of the merchants of Rouen. It was published by Cleirac in 1671, in his collection entitled *Les Us et Coutumes de la Mer;* but it was a production of a much earlier date, and it contains decisive evidence that the law of insurance had become, in the sixteenth century, a regular science. Emerigon viewed it as containing the true principles of nautical jurisprudence, and as valuable for its wisdom, and for the great number of principles and decisions which it contained. When Cleirac gave to the world his revised and corrected edition of the *Guidon*, he regretted that he was not able to rescue from oblivion the name of an author who had conferred signal honour on his country, by the merit and solidity of his production, though it wanted the taste and elegance of later ages."—(Com. and Marit. Law, p. 334.)

——— Commentarii Peckii in tit. Digestorum et Codicis ad Rem Nauticam pertinentes, cum Notis Vinii. 8vo. Amstelodami, 1668. Thuanus' copy.

——— Galiani: De Doveri de' Principi Neutrali verso i Principi Guerreggianti, et di questi verso i Principi Neutrali, di Ferdinando Galiani. 4to. Napoli. 1782.

——— Hubner: De la Saisie des Bâtimens Neutres; ou, du Droit qu'ont les Nations Belligérantes d'Arrêter les Navires des Peuples Amis, par M. Hubner. 12mo. 2 vols. La Haye, 1759.

This is an acute and clever work. Being a professor in a university (Copenhagen) in a country which would derive the greatest advantage from the recognition of the claims of neutrals, it was natural that Hubner should carry their pretensions to the farthest extent; and he is the ablest and most distinguished of those who have taken this side of the question. The principle for which he contended, that the flag covers the cargo (*que le pavillon couvre la marchandise*) has been embodied in the resolutions on Maritime Law, agreed to at Paris in 1856, with the exception, which probably he would have conceded, of articles contraband of war. In truth and reality, however, this exception, without which the undoubted rights of belligerents would have been set aside, goes far to nullify the entire concession. Contraband articles may, and we think ought, to embrace a very wide range, including all those articles that are necessary to the well-being of a nation which it imports by sea. An enemy of this country would be entitled to include cotton, corn, tea, and sugar in the list of contraband articles; for the being deprived of any one of these would make us less disposed to continue the contest by which it was cut off, and more disposed to accept of reasonable terms of accommodation. For a further discussion of this subject, *see* art. "Neutrality" in the 8th edition of Ency. Britannica.

MARITIME LAW, NEUTRALITY, &c.—*cont.*

——— Kent: A Practical Treatise of Commercial and Maritime Law, by James Kent, LL.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1837. Calf, ex.

Kent's Commentaries have long enjoyed a very high reputation in England as well as in the United States. Mr. Arnould eulogizes their "comprehensive learning and lucid brevity" (Insurance, i. 489). The treatise now before us comprises that portion of the Commentaries which has reference to commercial and maritime law.

——— Lampredi: Del Commercio dei Popoli Neutrali in Tempo di Guerra, trattato di Gio. M. Lampredi. 8vo. 2 parte, in 1 vol. Firenze, 1788.

——— ——— The same Work in French, by Peuchet. 8vo. Paris, 1802.

——— Loccenii libri III. de Jure Maritimo et Navali. Editio secunda. 12mo. Holmiæ, 1652.

A very learned and excellent abridgment of the leading principles on the subject.

——— Malynes: Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria; or the Ancient Law Merchant, &c., by Gerard Malynes, with sundry Treatises and Collections of Ancient Sea Laws, &c. Folio. London, 1686.

——— Martens: Essai concernant les Armateurs, les Prises et les Reprises, par Martens. 8vo. Gottingen, 1795.

——— ——— The same Work in English, by the Rev. T. H. Horne. 8vo. London.

——— Molloy: De Jure Maritimo et Navali; or a Treatise of Affairs Maritime and of Commerce, by Charles Molloy. 9th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1769.

——— Newcastle (Duke of): Letter to M. Michell, Secretary to the Prussian Embassy. 4to. London, 1753.

This Letter was written by the Law Officers of the Crown, most probably by Murray, then Solicitor-General, and afterwards Earl Mansfield, in answer to a claim put forward by the King of Prussia, Frederick the Great. It is said, by Montesquieu, to be a "Réponse sans Réplique."

——— Ordinanzas de las Armadas Navales de Aragon aprobados por el Rey D. Pedro IV., año 1354, con un Introduccion del Editor. 4to. Madrid, 1787. Half calf, uncut.

——— Pardessus: Collection de Lois Maritimes Antérieures au XVIII^me^ Siècle, par M. Pardessus. 4to. 6 vols. Paris, 1828, &c.

The extensive learning, industry, and good sense of M. Pardessus are conspicuous in every part of this publication. It has thrown into the shade and completely superseded every other collection of maritime laws. It contains the original text, with a French translation, of the spurious compilation, entitled Jus Navale Rhodiorum, and of the Consolato del Mare, the Rooles of Oleron, the Laws of Wisbuy, of the Hanse Towns, and, in fact, of all the laws and fragments of laws relating to navigation from the earliest times; and these are accompanied with critical dissertations and notes, in which their authenticity and history are elaborately discussed, and their obscurities and apparent contradictions pointed out and explained. It is impossible, indeed, to speak in too high terms of this truly excellent work.

——— Pastoret: Dissertation sur l'Influence des Loix Maritimes des Rhodiens, par M. Pastoret. 8vo. Paris, 1784.

——— Reddie: Researches, Historical and Critical, in Maritime International Law, by James Reddie, Esq., Advocate. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1844–45.

MARITIME LAW, NEUTRALITY, &c.—*cont.*

——— Roeci (Fran.), De Navibus et Naulo, item de Assecurationibus Notabilia. Edit. nova. 12mo. Ultrajecti, 1708.

Kent says, "The treatise of Roccus on Insurance has been universally regarded as a text-book of great authority."—(Treatise on Commercial and Maritime Law, p. 334.)

——— Seldeni, *Mare Clausum*, seu de *Dominio Maris*, libri duo. 12mo. Amst., Elzev., 1636. Mor., Thouvenin.

——— The Dominion or Ownership of the Sea, translated into English from the *Mare Clausum* of John Selden, Esq.; with additional Evidences and Discourses, by Marchmont Nedham. Published by special command. Folio. London, 1652.

There are many very questionable positions in this book, which, as might be anticipated from the author, are supported with a great deal of learning, and some ingenuity.

——— Schomberg: A Treatise on the Maritime Laws of Rhodes, by Alexander C. Schomberg, M.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1786.

——— Stephen: War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags, by James Stephen, Esq. 8vo. London, 1806.

——— Tetens: Considérations sur les Droits Réciproques des Nations Belligérantes, et des Puissances Neutres sur Mer, par M. Jean N. Tetens. Post 8vo. Copenhague, 1805.

——— Valin: Nouveau Commentaire sur l'Ordonnance de la Marine du Mois d'Août 1681, par Réné Josué Valin. 2de édition. 4to. 2 vols. La Rochelle, 1776.

The *Ordonnance de la Marine* of 1681 comprises the most complete and well-digested system of maritime jurisprudence that has ever appeared. It was compiled, under the direction of Colbert, by individuals of great talent and learning, after a careful revision of all the ancient sea laws of France and other countries, and upon consultation with the different parliaments, the Courts of Admiralty, and the chambers of commerce of the different towns, so that it combines whatever experience and the wisdom of ages had shown to be best in the Roman law, and in the institutions of the maritime states of modern Europe. The first Earl of Liverpool characterized it as "the wisest and best digested system of naval laws which the spirit of legislation hath ever yet produced" (Discourse on Neutrals, p. 32). And a still higher authority, the late Lord Tenterden, says, in the preface to his Treatise on the Law of Shipping, "If the reader should be offended at the frequent references to this Ordinance, I must request him to recollect that those references are made to the maritime code of a great commercial nation, which has attributed much of its national prosperity to that code, a code composed in the reign of a politic prince (Louis XIV.), under the auspices of a wise and enlightened minister, by laborious and learned persons, who selected the most valuable principles of all the maritime laws then existing, and which, in matter, method, and style, is one of the most finished acts of legislation that ever was promulgated."

Valin, the commentator of this celebrated Ordinance, was procurator for the King in the Court of Admiralty in La Rochelle, where he died in 1765; and besides being a profound lawyer, was distinguished by his taste in literature. The commentary is detailed and elaborate; and it is not easy to say which is most worthy of admiration, the learning or the sagacity and good sense of the writer. Lord Mansfield was indebted for no inconsiderable portion of his superior knowledge of the principles of maritime jurisprudence to a careful study of Valin's work.

That part of the *Code de Commerce* which treats of maritime affairs is copied, with very little alteration, from the Ordinance of 1681. Valin is also the author of the following valuable work on Prize Law.

Maritime Law, Neutrality, &c.—*cont.*

——— Valin : Principes de la Jurisprudence Française, concernant les Prises qui se font au Mer. 8vo. 2 vols. La Rochelle, 1763.

——— Ward : A Treatise of the Relative Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Powers in Maritime Affairs, by Robert Ward, Esq. 1801. And

——— ——— A Treatise on Contraband, being a Continuation of the preceding Work. 1801. Together, 1 vol. 8vo. Calf, ex.

——— Wedderkopii Introductio in Jus Nauticum. 4to. Flensburgi, 1757.

Pardessus says of this work that it is *le plus parfait abrégé qui existe des principes du droit maritime.*

Two tracts are included along with Wedderkop's treatise in this volume, viz., *Discours sur les Consuls;* Hamburg, 1751 ; and an elaborate essay of Meier, *De Assecurationibus ;* Bremen, 1739.

Marlborough, The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess of. 12mo. London, 1788. Calf, ex. Uncut.

Marmontel, Œuvres Choisies de M., avec une Notice sur sa Vie et ses Ouvrages, par St. Surin. 8vo. 12 vols. Paris, 1824. Calf, ex., II.

Marmora : Voyage en Sardaigne de 1819 à 1825; ou, Description Statistique, Physique, et Politique de cette Ile, &c., par le Chevalier de la Marmora. 8vo. Paris, 1826. Calf, ex.

Marriage : Report on a Case of Legitimacy under a Putative Marriage, by Robert Bell, Esq., Advocate. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1825.

There is bound up with this Report a very learned tract by Repp, being a Historical Treatise on Trial by Jury, Wager of Law, and other Co-ordinate Forensic Institutions in Scandinavia and Iceland, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1832.

Marryat : *See* Insurance, Works on.

——— Collection towards a History of Pottery and Porcelain, by Joseph Marryat, Esq. 8vo. London, 1850. Uncut, dark blue mor., gilt.

Marsden : The History of Sumatra, by William Marsden, F.R.S. 3d edition. 4to. London, 1811.
——— The Travels of Marco Polo, a Venetian, in the 13th Century, with Notes, &c. 4to. London, 1818.
} Uniform, light calf, gilt.

Marshall : Travels in Holland, &c., in 1768–69–70, by Joseph Marshall, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1773.

——— on Insurance. *See* Insurance, Works on.

Martens : Précis du Droit des Gens Modernes de l'Europe, fondé sur les Traités et l'Usage, par G. F. de Martens. 3me édition, revue et augmentée. 8vo. Göttingen, 1821.

——— The same Work in English, by Cobbett. 8vo. London, 1802.

——— Précis du Droit des Gens. Nouvelle édition, avec des Notes de Pinheiro-Ferreira, &c., par M. Vergé. Post 8vo. 2 tomes. Paris, 1858.

This is reckoned the best edition of this valuable work. It is, however, encumbered with commentaries. The greater number of those of M. Pinheiro-Ferreira might have been advantageously omitted.

Notwithstanding its brevity, this *Précis* is said by a very competent judge "to be the most complete treatise that exists on the law of nations, as recognised by the States of Europe. It embraces every topic of usual discussion on the subject, and embodies a vast store of information, deduced alike from the writings of preceding authors, and from public documents relating to the text. It is, perhaps, of more frequent reference than any other treatise, and it is valuable to every student; the short account of the subject given in the text offering sufficient information to

MARTENS—*cont.*

those who want only a slight view of the question, and the notes affording an index for further research to those who wish to pursue a deeper investigation."—(Manning on the Law of Nations, p. 34.) The translation by Cobbett is deserving of every commendation.

MARTENS: Essai concernant les Armateurs. *See* Maritime Law, &c.

——— Manuel Diplomatique, ou Précis des Droits et des Fonctions des Agents Diplomatiques, par le Baron Ch. de Martens. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

——— Recueil Manuel et Pratique de Traités, Conventions, et autres Actes Diplomatiques, par le Baron de Martens et le Baron Ferd. de Cussy. 8vo. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1846.

MARTIN: Explication de Divers Monumens Singuliers qui ont rapport à la Religion des plus Anciens Peuples, etc., par Dom. Jacq. Martin. 4to. Paris, 1739. Orange morocco, ex.

——— Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire, by R. M. Martin, Esq. Large 8vo. London, 1839.

——— A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, &c., by M. Martin. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1716. Calf, ex.

This is a curious as well as a scarce work. It mixes up a great deal of authentic information with respect to the condition of the Islands and their inhabitants at the time, with many stories regarding the *second sight* and their other superstitions. Johnson (Works, xii. 365) appears, as might be anticipated, more than half inclined to believe in the capacity of the *seers* to foresee and foretell events. But the diffusion of education and the more general intercourse with strangers has already greatly diminished, and will, no doubt, in the end entirely dispel, this singular delusion.

——— Voyage to St. Kilda. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1753.

MASCOVII (Jo. Jac.): De Fœderibus Commerciorum, &c. Dissertationes. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1751.

MASON: The Works of William Mason, M.A. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1811.

——— The English Garden, a Poem in Four Books, by, &c. A new edition, with a Commentary and Notes, by W. Burgh, LL.D. 8vo. York, 1783. Calf, ex.

——— A Treatise shewing the Nature and Benefit of the Important Science of Self-Knowledge, by John Mason, A.M. 8vo. London, 1745. Uncut, calf ex.

——— Three Tracts by the above on Elocution, and on the Power and Harmony of Numbers in Poetical and Prose Compositions, in 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1748–49. Very scarce.

MASSEY: The Origin and Progress of Letters, by W. Massey. 8vo. London, 1763.

——— The History of England during the Reign of George III., by William Massey, M.P. 8vo. 3 vols. (bringing down the history to 1793). London, 1855–60.

This work will, when finished, be by far the best history of the reign of George III. It is written in a concise and lucid style. Though a whig, the author does not conceal or gloss over the faults of that party and its leaders, while he does full justice to their opponents. The work is, indeed, remarkable for its fairness; and it throws much light on various matters which have hitherto been involved in a good deal of obscurity. The progress of social life and manners from the middle ages downwards, and their state between the Restoration and the accession of George III., forms the subject of the first chapter of the second volume, which is alike comprehensive and interesting.

MASSIE, Joseph, Tracts by, viz.:—

1. A Plan for the Establishment of Charity Houses for Exposed or Deserted Women, &c., with Considerations on the Poor and Poor Laws of England, by J. Massie, 1758.
2. Observations, Explanations, &c., relating to the Establishment, most humbly proposed, for His Majesty's Marine Forces.
3. Further Observations concerning the Foundling Hospital, to which are prefixed former Observations concerning the said Hospital, 1759.
4. Reasons humbly offered against Laying any further British Duties on Wrought Italian Silks, 1758.
5. A State of the British Sugar Colony Trade, 1759.
6. A Representation concerning the Knowledge of Commerce as a National Concern, with proper Means of Promoting such Knowledge in this Kingdom, 1760.
7. Observations relating to the Coin of Great Britain, whereunto is annexed Sir William Petty's Quantulumcunque concerning Money, 1760.
8. Reasons humbly offered against Laying any farther Tax upon Malt or Beer, 1760.
9. Brief Observations concerning the Management of the War and the Means to Prevent the Ruin of Great Britain.
10. Observations relating to British and Spanish Proceedings, &c. 1762.

} 4to. 1 vol.

1. An Essay on the Governing Causes of the Natural Rate of Interest, wherein the Sentiments of Sir William Petty and Mr. Locke on that Head are Considered, 1750.
2. Observations on Mr. Fauquier's Essay on Ways and Means, &c. 1756.
   To which is added, an Account of several National Advantages derived from the Nobility and Gentry living in London a Greater Part of the Year than their Ancestors did, 1756.
3. Calculations of Taxes for a Family of each Rank, Degree, or Class for One Year, 1756.
4. A Letter to Bourchier Cleeve, Esq., concerning his Calculations of Taxes, 1757.
5. The Proposal, commonly called Sir Matthew Decker's Scheme, for One General Tax upon Houses, laid open, 1757.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

MASSILLON: Les Œuvres de Messire J. B. Massillon, Evêque de Clermont. 12mo. 15 vols. 1746. Veau fauve, gilt leaves, uniform with Bourdaloue.

The greatest and most eloquent of French preachers has been briefly, yet admirably characterised by Ancillon:—"Il était réservé à Massillon, de saisir toute l'étendue de l'art, d'ébranler à la fois toutes les fibres de l'esprit et du cœur pour faire triompher la vérité. Jamais homme n'a jeté la sonde dans le cœur humain d'une main plus sûre et plus délicate, avec plus d'habileté et plus de cette bonté touchante qui rassure sur l'usage qu'il fera de ses découvertes. Ses admirable discours sont une lutte continuelle de l'orateur avec les passions; il les atteint sous toutes les formes qu'elles empruntent; il les saisit, les arrête, les oblige à raisonner avec lui, les serre de près, démêle leurs artifices, et les contraint à signer elles-mêmes l'arrêt de leur condamnation; d'autres se contentent de prouver qu'il ne faut pas vivre sous l'empire des passions; il fait mieux, il vous en dégoûte et vous les ôte. Majesteux et clair, quand il établit le dogme; doux, tendre, entraînant, quand il peint les charmes de la vertu; véhément, impétueux, terrible, quand il foudroie les passions; il est le Racine de l'éloquence. Comme lui il a tous les tons; comme lui il est toujours également parfait."—(Tableau des Révolutions, iv. p. 233.)

MATHIAS: The Pursuits of Literature: a Satirical Poem. 16th edition. 4to. London, 1812. Russia, ex.

MATHIAS: Pursuits of Literature, with the Progress of Satire, and a Translation of the Greek and Latin Passages in the former. 7th ed. of Pursuits. 8vo. London, 1798. Russia.

Presentation copy from the Author to Dr. Nares.

——— Another copy. Red mor.

The number of editions referred to above, is a sufficient proof of the extraordinary popularity of this work. It owed this distinction to various causes, partly, but in a very inferior degree, to the goodness of the verse; partly and principally to the notes, which are written with extreme pungency; and partly to the strong antigallican, or anti-republican politics of the writer. The verse is in truth little more than a vehicle for the notes. These are often extremely personal, and sometimes unjust; but, on the whole, they are vastly well done. In a work of this sort, fairness is not to be looked for. It is enough, if facts be not mis-stated. Tastes, principles, and opinions are all fair game.

MATON: Observations relative to the Natural History, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England in 1794 and 1796, by W. G. Maton, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. Salisbury, 1797.

MATTHEWS: Diary of an Invalid, by Henry Matthews, A.M. 8vo. London, 1820.

MAUNDEVILLE: The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Maundeville, Knt., which treateth of the Way to Hierusalem, and of the Marvayles of Inde, &c. 8vo. London, 1727. Old calf, fine.

MAUNDRELL: A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, at Easter, A.D. 1697, by Henry Maundrell, M.A. 6th edition. 8vo. Oxford, 1740.

" Un des meilleurs morceaux, sans contredit, qu'on ait dans ce genre."—(D'Anville, Mémoire sur Jerusalem, p. 270.)

MAURY: Histoire des Religions de la Grèce Antique, depuis leur Origine jusqu'à leur complète Constitution. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1857-59. Half Russia, uncut.

——— Essai sur les Légendes Pieuses du Moyen Age, par &c. 8vo. Paris, 1843.

MAWE: Travels in the Interior of Brazil, &c., by John Mawe, Esq. 2d edition. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1822.

——— A Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones, by John Mawe. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1823.

MAX MÜLLER: Suggestions for Learning the Languages of the Seat of War in the East, by Max Müller, M.A., with an Ethnological Map. 8vo. London, 1854.

MAY: A Treatise upon the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament, by T. E. May, Esq. 8vo. London, 1844.

MAYER: Mexico, Aztec, Spanish, and Republican; with a view of the Ancient Aztec Empire and Civilization, &c., by Brantz Mayer (of the American Legation). 8vo. 2 vols. Hartford, (U.S.,) 1852.

M'CRIE: Life of John Knox, containing Illustrations of the History of the Reformation in Scotland, &c., by Thomas M'Crie, D.D. 6th edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1839.

——— The Life of Andrew Melville, containing Illustrations of the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Scotland during the Latter Part of the 16th and the Beginning of the 17th Century. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1819.

M'Crie: History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy in the 16th century. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1827.

——— History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Spain in the 16th century. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1829. Uniform calf, ex., H. & B.

Though written with a strong puritanical bias, these are really valuable works. They discover a great amount of conscientious research, and have thrown much light on the important subjects to which they refer. The Life of Knox, which was the first of the series, has enjoyed a considerable degree of popularity. Notwithstanding the efforts of the author, who exerts himself to prove the contrary, it is abundantly certain that Knox was a gloomy, unrelenting, intolerant bigot. It is probable, however, that his bigotry fitted him the better for the work in which he was engaged; and that had he been of a more liberal character the Scottish Reformation would have been less effectual. It is, however, to be regretted that a good deal of the intolerance of the period of the Reformation, and of the subsequent struggle with the despotism of the Stuarts, should have descended to our own times.

The accounts of the failure of the attempts to introduce the Reformation into Italy and Spain are both interesting and instructive. That they did not succeed was the most unfortunate thing that could have happened for these countries.

M'Culloch: A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, of the Principal Countries, Places, and Natural Objects in the World, by J. R. M'Culloch. A new edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1854.

——— A Descriptive and Statistical Account of the British Empire, exhibiting its Extent, Physical Capacities, Population, Industry, and Civil and Religious Institutions. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1847.

Sir Robert Peel was kind enough to permit me to dedicate this work to him on my intimating a wish to that effect. The note I had from him on that occasion is inserted in the first volume, with another which he sent me on receiving a copy of the book.

——— Same Work. 4th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1854. *See, also*, Commerce, Money, Political Economy, Taxation, &c.

——— Biographical Tracts by, including Notices of Quesnay, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Macvey Napier, Thomas Thomson, James Stuart, Archibald Hastie, and George M'Haffie. In 1 vol., uncut, half calf.

Mead: The Medical Works of Richard Mead, M.D. 4to. London, 1762. Old calf, gilt.

——— *See* Bibliography.

Medals: A Critical Essay on Modern Medals, with some Reflections on the Taste and Judgment of the Ancients. 12mo. London, 1704.

——— The Knowledge of Medals, or Instructions for those who apply themselves to the Study of Medals. 8vo. London, 1715.

Mediterranean: Papers, partly printed and partly MS., in regard to the Trade of the Mediterranean. Folio. *See* Smyth.

A very valuable collection.

Meiners: Histoire de la Décadence des Mœurs chez les Romains, de l'Allemand de C. Meiners. 12mo. Paris, 1795.

MEINERS : Histoire de l'Origine, des Progrès, et de la Décadence des Sciences dans la Grèce, traduite de l'Allemand de Meiners, par J. Ch. Laveaux. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, an VII, 1799.

——— Recherches Historiques sur le Luxe chez les Athéniens, par M. Meiners. 8vo. Paris, 1823. Calf, ex.

MELANCTHON. *See* COX.

MELMOTH : The Letters of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne on several Subjects (by William Melmoth, Esq.). 10th edition. 8vo. London, 1795. *See, also,* Cicero and Pliny in Classics and Translations.

MÉNAGE : Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Françoise, par M. Ménage. Nouvelle édition, revue et corrigée par A. F. Jault. Folio. 2 vols. Paris, 1750. Calf, gilt leaves.

Besides his many critical and controversial works, Ménage wrote Latin verses, principally addressed to Mademoiselle De la Vergne, under the latinised name of Laverna. But he unluckily forgot that this was the name given by the Romans to the Goddess of thieves (Adams' Antiquities, p. 247, ed. 1835). Hence the following epigram on Ménage :—

"Lesbia nulla tibi, nulla est tibi dicta Corinna;
Carmine laudatur Cynthia nulla tuo.
Sed cum doctorum compilas scrinia vatum,
Nil mirum, si sit culta Laverna tibi."

MENCKENII (J. B.) de Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes Duæ, &c., cum Notis variorum. Post 8vo. Amstelodami, 1747. Half mor., uncut.

——— The same work in French. Post 8vo. À La Haye, 1721. Uncut, half mor.

MENGOTTI. *See* Commerce, Works on.

MERIVALE : Lectures on Colonization and Colonies, by Herman Merivale, A.M. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1841. Calf, ex.

MESSANCE : Recherches sur la Population. *See* Population, Works on.

METAPHYSICAL TRACTS, prepared for publication by Dr. Parr. 8vo. London, 1837. Uncut, half calf.

This Volume comprises the "*Clavis Universalis*" and a "Specimen of True Philosophy" by Arthur Collier; "*Conjecturæ quædam de Sensu, Motu, &c.,*" by David Hartley; an "Inquiry into the Origin of Human Appetites and Affections," (by Tucker ?) and "Man in quest of Himself," originally published in 1763.

MEURSII Elegantiæ Latini Sermonis. Barbou, Parisiis, 1757. Old mor., ex.

The common and, perhaps, the better opinion is that Nicolas Chorier, an attorney of Grenoble (born 1609, died 1692), was the author of this learned, well-written, and profligate work (Barbier, Dictionnaire des Anonymes, i. p. 18, 2de édition, Biographie Universelle, art. Chorier, &c.) But a claim of paternity has been set up in favour of a certain M. Westrene. M. Ch. Nodier, in a note in the catalogue of M. Pixerécourt (p. 192), espouses this claim, and affirms that Chorier was quite incapable of writing such a work, which he tells us was written by a Dutch soldier, *fort habile philologue et fort mauvais sujet*, whose name he says is given in Niceron. But, instead of a soldier, Niceron says that the *soi-disant* Meursius was a lawyer at the Hague, (Hommes Illustres, xii. 199), while others say he was a lawyer at Copenhagen ! Under such circumstances we do not pretend to say which is the real Simon Impure.

There is a note on this book in Dr. Parr's Catalogue (p. 506), singularly characteristic of its learned and fussy author. He enjoins his executors either to destroy the work, which had been given to him by "a learned and grave Noncon. divine," or to take care into whose hands it may fall when he (Dr. P.) is no more. This was imposing on them rather a difficult duty. If he really thought so badly of the gift of his grave and reverend friend, why did he not thrust it into the fire ?

MEYENDORFF : Voyage d'Orenbourg à Boukhara, fait en 1820, à travers les Steppes qui s'étendent à l'Est de la Mer d'Aral et au delà de l'Ancien Jaxartes, par M. le Baron de Meyendorff. 8vo. Paris, 1826.

MICALI : L'Italia avanti il Dominio dei Romani, di Micali. 2da ediz. 8vo. 4 vols. Folio, Atlas. Firenze, 1821.

MICHAELIS—SMITH : Commentaries on the Laws of Moses, by Sir J. D. Michaelis. From the German, by Alex. Smith, D.D. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1814. Calf, gilt, H. & B.

This is one of the ablest and most ingenious works in this library. Michaelis lays no stress on the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle ; but exerts himself to find a satisfactory reason, or one bottomed on utility or custom, for the principal enactments of the Mosaic Law. He is most frequently successful ; sometimes, indeed, quite triumphant. But in a few instances, owing to the intractable nature of the subjects he has to handle, his failure is equally conspicuous. Nothing, for example, can be more pitiful than the reasoning, if so it may be called, by which he seeks to vindicate the extermination of the Canaanites by the Jews.

MICHAUD : Histoire des Croisades. 6me éd., avec une Vie de M. Michaud. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1841. Calf, ex.

MICHEL : Histoire des Races Maudites de la France et de l'Espagne, par M. Francisque-Michel. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1847. Half mor., uncut.

This is an interesting book. It gives a very elaborate account of the past and present state of the peculiar people called *Cagots*, *Caqueux*, *Gahets*, &c., found in considerable numbers in various parts of France and in the north of Spain. They are truly called the "Accursed Races." They have held for a very long series of years no higher place in the countries which they inhabit than the Pariahs hold in Hindostan. Alliances with them have been reckoned infamous ; they could only inhabit certain quarters of the towns in which they are found ; they have not been permitted to enter churches, except by a door open to them only ; they could occupy no seats but those set apart for their peculiar use ; and their burial places were distinct from those of the other classes. And though the violence of these prejudices has greatly abated, especially since the Revolution, they are still very powerful in the remoter districts. All this is the more surprising as the Cagots are not ugly or deformed, but rather good looking.

Many conflicting opinions have been formed with regard to the origin of the "Accursed Races," but the most probable seems to be that they are descended, partly from the remnant of the Saracen host that escaped the sword of Charles Martel in the great battle fought near Tours in 732, and partly from the Arabs, Goths, &c., that accompanied Charlemagne on his return from Spain.* M. Michel has treated the entire subject, which is one of no common interest, with great learning and industry.

MICKLE. *See* Camoens.

MIDDLETON : The Miscellaneous Works of Conyers Middleton, D.D. 2d ed. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1755. Calf, gilt, fine.

——— Life of Cicero. 5th ed. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1755. Old calf, gilt, fine.

——— A Treatise on the Roman Senate. 2d edit. 8vo. 1 vol. Lond. 1748.

Gibbon says of Middleton, that "he was endowed with penetration and accuracy. He saw where his principles led, but he did not think proper to draw the consequences" (Misc. Works, v. 463).

Gibbon refers in this statement to the Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Christian Church, wherein Middleton endeavours to prove that no such power existed after the days of the Apostles, and that the accounts of miracles, said to have been performed at subsequent periods, are entitled to no credit. Thus far

* This last hypothesis is preferred by M. Michel, but we see no grounds for the preference.

MIDDLETON—*cont.*

Middleton is generally believed to have been quite successful; but, it is also believed by many that the same sort of reasoning by which he has shown that no credit is to be attached to the miracles posterior to the apostolic age equally applies to those of that age, and even to those of the founder of the Christian religion. This is the inference of which Gibbon says Middleton was aware, but which he did not draw.

Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, has endeavoured to establish in his treatise on Miracles (*see* Douglas) a criterion by which to decide what miracles are true, and what are false. And he contends that all that Middleton has alleged against the post-apostolic miracles may, or rather must, be admitted without in any degree affecting the credit of those recorded in the new Testament. The work of the bishop is both able and ingenious; and if he has not succeeded in his object, it is not owing to any want of ability on his part.

The Life of Cicero by Middleton has been much praised, and is admirably written. But it is more of a panegyric than a life. He defends, or slurs over, the most questionable parts of his hero's conduct, so that the work is of little authority in a historical point of view.

The style of Middleton has been deservedly eulogised. It is neat, correct, and perspicuous. Adam Smith recommended a careful study of the Life of Cicero to all who wished to acquire a pure and easy English style.

MIGNET: Histoire de la Révolution Française depuis 1789 jusqu'en 1814, par F. A. Mignet. 6me édition. 8vo. 2 vols. Bruxelles, 1835.

——— Histoire de Marie Stuart. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1851.

——— Notices Historiques. 2de édition. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1853.

——— Charles-Quint, son Abdication, son Séjour et sa Mort au Monastère de Yuste. 2me ed. 8vo. Paris, 1855.

MIGNOT: Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman, par Mignot. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1771.

MILITARY AFFAIRS: A Collection of French Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Recherches Historiques sur l'Ancienne Gendarmerie Françoise, 1759.
2. Le Militaire Citoyen, ou l'Emploi des Hommes, par M. J. De Malzet, 1760.
3. Discours d'un Bon Citoyen, sur les Moyens de multiplier les Forces de l'Etat, et d'augmenter la Population, 1760.

} 12mo. 1 vol., extremely scarce.

MILL: Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind, by James Mill, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829. Calf, ex.

——— History of India. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1818.

A work of great labour, research, and authority.

——— A Fragment on Mackintosh. 8vo. London, 1835.

Though this work displays great acuteness, it is not one that reflects much credit on the author. A philosopher so distinguished as Mackintosh, and so much inclined to speak favourably of the works of others, deserved to be treated with deference; whereas he is attacked in this work in a very rude and captious manner; in such a way indeed as is injurious only to the writer, and provokes a feeling hostile to his statements.

——— Political Economy and Tracts. *See* Political Economy.

——— A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive, by John Stuart Mill. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1843.

——— Political Economy. *See* Works on.

MILLAR: The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks, by John Millar, Esq.; with a Life of the Author, by John Craig, Esq. 8vo. Edin. 1806. Calf, ex., uncut.

MILLAR : An Historical View of the English Government. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1818.

This is a respectable work, written in a decidedly liberal spirit. It was greatly overpraised when it appeared, especially by those who were, or affected to be, of the Whig party. But a popularity of this sort is seldom more than ephemeral ; and it is now fallen into unmerited neglect.

MILLER : The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, by Philip Miller, F.R.S. Revised and enlarged by Thomas Martyn, B.D., &c. Folio. 4 vols. London, 1807. Russia, ex., gilt leaves.

——— On the Administration of Justice in the British Colonies in the East Indies, by John Miller, Esq. 8vo. London, 1828.

——— An Inquiry into the Present State of the Civil Law of England. 8vo. London, 1825.

MILLOT, M. l'Abbé de : Elémens d'Histoire, Ancienne et Moderne. 12mo. 9 vols. Paris, 1772.

——— Elémens de l'Histoire d'Angleterre. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1773.

——— Elémens de l'Histoire de France jusqu'à Louis XV. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1774.

——— Elémens de l'Histoire d'Allemagne. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1807.

——— Histoire Littéraire des Troubadours. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1774.

——— Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern. From the French of Millot. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1778.

The sketches of the history of different countries given by M. Millot are rapid, spirited, liberal, and generally correct. They are among the very best of the class to which they belong. Grimm has spoken of them in terms of high commendation (Correspondance, vi., 116) ; but in praising them he has passed an unmerited censure on the *Abrégés Chronologiques*. The object of these works is quite different. Millot's abridgments give a general and connected view of history, whereas the others treat it in the form of annals, and make its facts, rather than its spirit or general results, the most prominent feature. Each of these plans has its advantages and defects, and the authors of works, whether on the one or the other, that are well executed, deserve the thanks of the public.

MILLS : A History of Mohammedanism, by Charles Mills. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1818.

——— Crevier's History of the Roman Emperors, from Augustus to Constantine. Translated by John Mills, Esq. 8vo. 10 vols. Lond. 1755. Bright calf, uniform with the Translation of Rollin.

MILNE : A Treatise on the Valuation of Annuities and Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, by Joshua Milne. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1815,

A scarce and valuable work.

MILNES : Memorials of a Tour in some Parts of Greece, chiefly Poetical, by R. M. Milnes, Esq. 8vo. London, 1834. Mor., ex.

An elegant, classical, and thoughtful little volume, by my distinguished friend Mr. Milnes, M.P.

MILTON : The Poetical Works of John Milton, by Thomas Newton, D.D., Bishop of Bristol. 8th edition. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1775.

——— The Prose Works of John Milton, Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous; to which is prefixed an Account of his Life and Writings, by Thomas Birch, A.M. 4to. 2 vols. Lond. 1753.

Uniform, calf, ex., Kalthoeber.

——— The Poetical Works of, with Preface, Life, Glossary, &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1762. Old mor., gilt.

MILTON: The Poetical Works of Milton. Newton's edition. 8vo. 4 vols. 9th edition. London, 1790. Bright calf, sup., ex.

——— Minor Poems of, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, by Thomas Warton, B.D. 2d edition. London, 1791. Calf, ex.

——— Life of, by Symmons. *See* Symmons.

It has been said that Satan is the hero of the "Paradise Lost," and so, no doubt, he is. He is truly sublime. He is aware that he is contending against fate, and that in the end he is destined to be subdued. But that has no effect on his firm resolution, on his rooted determination to vindicate his independence, and to fall in a glorious strife. He had lost a battle, but he had not lost—

——— "th'unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield."

He sets an age of freedom against an eternity of slavery. Satan is an object of terror, awe, and in some degree even of respect. We forgive him for the injury inflicted on our first parents, seeing that it was not them that he wished to injure, but that it was one of the means by which he could annoy that great being with whom he is engaged in mortal conflict. Milton probably intended, as has been stated by Blair and other critics, that Adam should be the hero of his poem, but if so the failure is complete. Our first parent is a very second-rate personage. He discovers no talent, no firmness or generosity of mind. He adopts his wife's counsel, and then most ungallantly endeavours to screen himself by throwing the blame on her. It is to be regretted that the contrast between the fallen angel and the first man should be so greatly to the disadvantage of the latter; but we need not wonder that it is so. Milton was a stern republican. Satan is the champion of freedom—the implacable enemy of arbitrary power. And Milton could not, without being false to himself and to all his most cherished opinions, fail to do him justice, and hence the vigour with which he has drawn his character, his pre-eminence, and grandeur.

MIRABAUD: Système de la Nature, ou des Loix du Monde Physique et du Monde Moral. 8vo. 2 vols. Londres, (Paris,) 1774.

An atheistical work of some celebrity, commonly ascribed to J. B. de Mirabaud, but really the work of the Baron D'Holbach, or some one of his school.

MISCELLANEOUS and Fugitive Pieces, by Johnson, &c. *See* Davies.

MITFORD: An Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Language, by William Mitford, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1804.

——— The History of Greece, revised by William King, with a Memoir of the Author by Lord Redesdale. New edition. 8vo. 8 vols. London, 1838. Calf, ex., H. & B.

This work is disfigured by its violent anti-democratical prejudices; but it is, at the same time, distinguished by undoubted ability. The strong good sense of the author has enabled him to strip off the false gloss under which many portions of Grecian history were commonly submitted to the consideration of the public. But it was not necessary, because he exposed what he believed to be the corruption and worthlessness of Cleon, that he should eulogise the integrity and excellence of Philip. Though it be no easy matter to exaggerate the excesses of democracy, they are surpassed by those of despotical princes.

The silly affectation of spelling better than other people, that appeared so ridiculous in the early editions of this work, is wholly abandoned in the last and best edition, now referred to.

M'KERROW: History of the Secession Church, by the Rev. John M'Kerrow. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1848.

M'NICOL: Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides, by the Rev. Donald M'Nicol, A.M. 8vo. London, 1779.

MOIVRE (De): Annuities upon Lives, by A. de Moivre, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1725.

Moldavie, Histoire de la, et de la Valachie, avec une Dissertation sur l'Etat actuel de ces deux Provinces. 12mo. Jassy, 1777.

Molesworth : An Account of Denmark, as it was in 1692, and of Sweden in 1688 ; the former by Lord Viscount Molesworth. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1738.

Molière, Œuvres de, avec des Remarques, etc., par M. Bret. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1773. French calf, gilt leaves.

The best edition of the works of the greatest of comic authors.

——— For Life of, *see* Taschereau.

Molina : Saggio della Storia Naturale del Chili, del Abate Giov. Ign. Molina. 2da ediz. accresciuta. 4to. Bologna, 1810. Calf, ex.

Mommsen : The History of Rome, by Theodor Mommsen ; translated from the German by the Rev. W. P. Dickson. 8vo. 2 vols. (2 yet to appear). London, 1862.

This is a work distinguished by originality and ability ; but it is, at the same time, prejudiced and paradoxical. A history of Rome displaying the new lights, struck out in the course of the present century, and written in a clear, concise, and popular manner, continues to be a desideratum.

Money, Coins, &c., Works on, viz.—

——— Akerman : An Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins, by J. G. Akerman. 12mo. London, 1848.

——— Alison : Two Tracts on the State of the Currency, by Archibald (now Sir Archibald) Alison, F.R.S. 8vo. 1845 & 1847.

——— Arbuthnot : Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1844, regulating the Issue of Bank Notes, vindicated, by G. Arbuthnot (of the Treasury). 8vo. London, 1857.

——— Barbon : A Discourse concerning Coining the New Money Lighter, in answer to Mr. Locke's "Considerations about Raising the Value of Money," by Nicholas Barbon, Esq. 12mo. London, 1696.

——— Blake : Observations on the Principles which Regulate the Course of Exchange, &c., by William Blake, Esq., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1810.

This tract gives within a moderate compass a clear and satisfactory exposition of an important and at the same time complex and difficult subject. Mr. Blake has enumerated the various circumstances, whether arising out of the state of trade or of the currency, that determine the real, the nominal, and the computed or actual course of exchange. He has farther traced, with equal skill and sagacity, the mode in which they respectively operate, and set their separate and combined influence in a very striking light. Having become very scarce, this tract has been reprinted by Lord Overstone. *See* Overstone, Select Tracts on Paper Currency and Banking.

——— Blanc (Le) : Traité Historique des Monnoyes de France, avec leurs Figures, depuis le Commencement de la Monarchie jusqu'à Présent, par M. Le Blanc. 4to. Amsterdam, 1692.

——— Cardonnel : Numismata Scotiæ, or a Series of the Scottish Coinage from the Reign of William the Lion to the Union, by Adam de Cardonnel, F.A.S. 4to. Edinburgh, 1786.

——— Clarke : The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, deduced from Observations on Saxon Weights and Money, by William Clarke, M.A ondon, 1767. Russia gilt, fine.

MONEY, COINS, &c., Works on—*cont.*

——— Cleirac : Usance du Négoce, ou Commerce de la Banque des Lettres de Change, par M. Estienne Cleirac. 4to. Bordeaux, 1656. Calf, gilt edges.

A rare and valuable work.

——— Coquelin : Du Crédit et des Banques, par Ch. Coquelin. Post 8vo. Paris, 1848.

——— Currency, Tracts on. *See* Currency.

——— Decus et Tutamen ; or our New Money as now Coined in Full Weight and Fineness proved to be for the Honour, Safety, and Advantage of England. 12mo. London, 1696. Rare.

——— Dupuynode : De la Monnaie, du Crédit, et de l'Impôt, par M. Gustave Dupuynode. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1853.

——— Eckhel : Doctrina Nummorum Veterum, conscripta a Josepho Eckhel. 4to. 8 vols. Vindobonæ, 1792, &c.

" Ce bel ouvrage, dans lequel l'auteur a embrassé la numismatique toute entière, en a disposé les différentes parties dans le meilleur ordre, les a soumises à la critique la plus savante et la plus ingénieuse, et a dissipé les ténèbres dont plusieurs étaient encore couvertes, a mis le comble à sa gloire littéraire ; mais il n'a pas eu le temps d'en jouir, il mourut le 16 May 1798, peu de jours après la publication de son dernier volume, et avant que l'opinion des savans, toujours un peu lente à manifester lorsqu'il s'agit de juger des ouvrages aussi solides et aussi profonds que celui d'Eckhel ; eût pu justifier dans son esprit cette satisfaction intime qui est le prix, si non le plus brillant, du moins le plus sûr et le plus flatteur des grands travaux littéraires. Tant que les bonnes études et le goût de l'antiquité de ses écrivains et de ses monumens, seront en honneur, l'ouvrage de la science des médailles sera le flambeau qui éclairera cette vaste région des connaissances. Des découvertes nouvelles pourront compléter et enrichir l'ouvrage d'Eckhel ; on pourra remarquer et corriger quelques fautes qui lui sont échappées dans les détails ; mais la perfection du plan général, l'étendue des recherches, la justesse de la critique, le choix et la sobriété dans les citations, rendront à jamais ce livre précieux pour ceux qui aiment à s'instruire profondément dans un genre de connaissances si intimement lié à l'histoire, et si propre à exciter une docte curiosité. On ne cessera d'admirer la sage distribution que l'auteur a faite des matières—distribution par laquelle, pour éviter les redites et donner des aperçus plus généraux, il a placé, dans des prolégomènes et dans des traités joints à chaque partie de l'ouvrage, l'examen des questions difficiles et les recherches qui forment l'ensemble de la théorie numismatique. Cette lecture, attachante par l'intérêt du fond, l'est encore par la clarté et les grâces du style qui est si coulant et si naturel, que l'ouvrage, pour tout lecteur qui entend le latin lui semble écrit dans sa langue maternelle."—(Biographie Universelle, article de M. Visconti.)

——— Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, Report of Trial (Dobbie *v.* Johnston, &c.) in regard to the liability of the Directors in such Bank. 4to. Edinburgh, 1861. Half Russia, uncut.

——— Folkes : Tables of English Gold and Silver Coins, with their Weights, Intrinsic Values, &c., by Martin Folkes, Esq. 4to. London, 1745.

——— Foster—Blake : An Essay on the Principle of Commercial Exchanges, and more particularly of the Exchange between Great Britain and Ireland, by John Leslie Foster, Esq. 8vo. 1804.
——— ——— Observations on the Principles which Regulate the Course of Exchange, &c., by William Blake, Esq. 8vo. 1810.
} 8vo. 1 vol. Calf, ex.

Foster's Essay is remarkable for its containing a very clear statement in regard to the influence of absentee expenditure.

MONEY, COINS, &c., Works on—*cont.*

——— Galiani: Della Moneta, Libri Cinque, di Ferdinando Galiani. Ediz. 2da. 4to. Napoli, 1780. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

——— Gilbart, Tracts on Banking, by J. W. Gilbart, Esq., viz. :—

1. The History and Principles of Banking. 2d edition. 1835.
2. The History of Banking in Ireland, 1836.
3. The History of Banking in America, 1837.

} 1 vol.

——— Harris: An Essay on Money and Coins (by Joseph Harris, Esq., Assay Master of the Mint). Two Parts. London, 1757–58.

Bound up with this Work is an "Essay on Coins," by Bryan Robinson, M.D. 8vo. London, 1758. Calf, ex.

——— ——— Another Copy of the Two Treatises of Harris. Large paper. Calf, ex.

This is one of the best and most valuable treatises on the subject of metallic money that has yet seen the light; it is clearly and forcibly written, and in addition to an exposition of the principles which determine the value of coins and the course of exchange, it contains some good illustrations of the influence of commerce, and of the division of labour in furthering the increase of wealth. Part II. is principally occupied with an investigation and refutation of the various statements that have been from time to time put forward in vindication or excuse of a degradation of the standard, and all who read this convincing and masterly exposition will be inclined to sympathize with the author when he says that "whatever may be the fate of future times, and whatever the exigencies of affairs may require, it is to be hoped that that most awkward, clandestine, and most direful method of cancelling debts by debasing the standard of money will be the last that will be thought of."

——— Hawkins: The Silver Coins of England Arranged and Described, with Remarks on British Money previous to the Saxon Dynasties, illustrated with Numerous Plates, by Edward Hawkins, F.R.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1841.

——— Humphreys: The Coin Collectors Manual, or Guide to the Numismatic Student in the Formation of a Cabinet of Coins, by H. N. Humphreys. Post 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1853.

——— The Coins of England: A Sketch of the Progress of the English Coinage from the earliest Period to the present Time, with illustrative plates printed in Gold, Silver and Copper, by H. N. Humphreys. 5th ed. London, (S.A.) Mor., gilt leaves.

——— Huskisson: The Question of the Depreciation of the Currency Stated and Examined, by William Huskisson, Esq. M.P. 8vo. London, 1810.

——— Jennings: An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals, by the Rev. David Jennings, D.D. 12mo. London, 1764. Baskerville.

——— Joubert: La Science des Médailles, avec des Remarques Historiques et Critiques, par M. Joubert. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1739. Large paper. Vean fauve, gilt leaves.

Fine copy, very rare in this state.

——— Kelly: The Universal Cambist and Commercial Instructor, being a Full and Accurate Treatise on the Exchanges, Coins, Weights, Measures of all Trading Nations and their Colonies; with an Account of their Banks, Paper Currencies, &c., by Patrick Kelly, LL.D. 2d edition. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1831.

MONEY, COINS, &c., Works on—*cont.*

——— King: Thoughts on the Effects of the Bank Restriction, by Lord King. The 2d edition, enlarged, with some Remarks on the Coinage. 8vo. London, 1804.

——— Leake: An Historical Account of English Money, from the Conquest to the Present Time, by J. M. Leake, Esq., Clarencieux King-at-Arms. 2d edition, with Additions and Improvements. 8vo. London, 1745.

——— Letronne: Considérations Générales sur l'Evaluation des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines, et sur la Valeur de l'Or et de l'Argent avant la Découverte de l'Amérique, par M. Letronne. 4to. Paris, 1817. Very scarce.

——— Lindsay: A View of the Coinage of Ireland from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV., by John Lindsay, Esq. 4to. Cork, 1839. Half mor., ex.

——— ——— A View of the Coinage of Scotland, with Copious Tables, &c. 4to. Cork, 1845. Half mor., ex.

——— Liverpool: A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King (George III.), by Charles Earl of Liverpool. 4to. Oxford, 1805. Half Russia.

——— ——— Draft Report on the Coin of the Realm, by the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed in 1798 to take the State of the Coins of the Kingdom into Consideration, by the first Earl of Liverpool. 4to.

For some reason or other this Draft Report does not appear to have been perfected, but was changed by its Author into a Letter to His Majesty, as above.

——— Lowndes: A Report (to the Lords of the Treasury), containing an Essay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins, by William Lowndes, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury. 8vo. London, 1695.

——— M'Culloch: A Treatise on Metallic and Paper Money and Banks, written for the Encyclopædia Britannica (8th edit.), by J. R. M'C. 4to. Edinburgh, 1858.

——— Malagrowther, Malachi, (Sir Walter Scott, Bart.,) on the Proposed Change in the Currency of Scotland, with Answer. 8vo. 1826.

——— Maxwell: Reasons offered for Erecting a Bank in Ireland, in a Letter to Hercules Rowley, Esq., by Henry Maxwell, Esq. 8vo. Dublin, 1721.

——— Money, a Select Collection of scarce and valuable Tracts on, in 1 vol. 8vo., viz.:—

1. A Discourse of Coin and Coynage by Rice Vaughan, of Grayes Inn, Esq. 1675.
2. Speech of Sir Robert Cotton before the Privy Council in 1626.
3. Advice of His Majesty's Council of Trade concerning the Exportation of Gold and Silver in Foreign Coin and Bullion. 1660.
4. Sir William Petty's *Quantulumcunque*. 1682.
5. A Report (by Mr. Lowndes), containing an Essay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins. 1695.
6. Note on the Recoinage of 1696–99.
7. Representations by Sir Isaac Newton on the subject of Money. 1712–17.
8. Tables illustrative of the Changes in the Standard and Weight of English Money.
9. Note on Scotch Money, with Tables showing its successive Changes.

MONEY, COINS, &c., Works on—*cont.*

10. Observations on Coin in general, with Proposals for regulating the Value of Coin in Ireland, by the author of the List of Absentees from Ireland (Thomas Prior, Esq.) 1729.
11. An Essay on Money and Coins, Parts I. and II. (by Joseph Harris, Esq.) 1757–58.
12. Reflections on Coin in general, and on the Gold and Silver Coins of Great Britain in particular. 1762.
13. An Inquiry into the Value of the Ancient Greek and Roman Money, by Matthew Raper, Esq. 1771.
14. Tables of Greek and Roman Money.

These tracts were printed (125 copies) at the expense of the Political Economy Club, and edited, with prefaces and notes, by J. R. M'C. 8vo. London, 1856.

——— Norman : Two Tracts on Currency and Banking, by G. W. Norman, Esq. 8vo. 1838 & 1841.

——— Overstone : The collected Edition of the Tracts and other Publications of Lord Overstone on Metallic and Paper Currency. 8vo. London, 1857.

——— ——— Evidence of, before the Committee of the House of Commons on Banks in 1857, with Notes and Additions. 8vo. London, 1858.

——— ——— Tracts on Political Economy. *See* Overstone.

——— Parnell : Observations upon the State of Currency in Ireland, and upon the Course of Exchange between Dublin and London, by Henry Parnell, Esq. (afterwards Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.) 12mo. Dublin, 1804.

——— Petty : Quantulumcunque, a Tract concerning Money, addressed to the Marquis of Halifax, by Sir William Petty. 4to. London, 1682.

——— Pinkerton : An Essay on Medals, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of Ancient and Modern Coins and Medals, especially those of Greece, Rome, and Britain, by John Pinkerton. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1808. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Pinto : Traité de la Circulation et du Crédit, par M. Pinto. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1771. *See* Pinto.

——— Precipitation and Fall of Messrs. Douglas, Heron, and Co., late Bankers, Ayr. 4to. Edinburgh, 1778.

This bank commenced business at Ayr, in November 1769, under the firm of Douglas, Heron, and Co., and had branches at Edinburgh and Dumfries. It suspended payments on the 25th of June 1772, when, though its paid-up capital only amounted to £128,000 (80 per cent. of £160,000), it had incurred obligations for no less than £800,000, viz. £600,000 of debt accumulated in London, and £200,000 of outstanding notes! The large private fortunes of the partners enabled them, in the end, to discharge all claims upon the bank. The total loss incurred before its affairs were finally wound up is said to have amounted to about £400,000. (Besides the work now referred to, *see* Wealth of Nations, p. 137, M'Culloch's ed.)

——— Raper : An Inquiry into the Value of Greek and Roman Money, by Matthew Raper, Esq., F.R.S., from the Philosophical Transactions for 1771, with other Tracts. 4to. London, 1772.

——— Same Tract in 8vo. Extremely rare.

This tract is included, as already seen, in the volume of Tracts on Money, reprinted in 1856 for the Political Economy Club. This copy is one of 10 that were struck off separately.

MONEY, COINS, &c., Works on—*cont.*

——— Ricardo : The High Price of Bullion a proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes, by David Ricardo, Esq. 4th ed. London, 1811.

This tract, which first appeared in 1810, led the way in the famous bullion controversy. It is shown in it that redundancy and deficiency of currency are only relative terms; and that so long as the currency of a country consists partly of gold and silver coins, and partly of paper immediately convertible into such coins, its value can neither rise above nor fall below the value of the metallic currencies of other countries, by a greater sum than will suffice to defray the expense of importing foreign coin or bullion if the currency be deficient, or of exporting a portion of the existing supply if it be redundant. But when a country issues inconvertible paper notes (as was then the case in England), they cannot be exported to other countries in the event of their becoming redundant at home; and whenever, under such circumstances, the exchange with foreign countries is depressed below par, or the market price of bullion rises above its mint price, more than the cost of sending coin or bullion abroad, it proves conclusively that too much paper has been issued, and that its value is depreciated from excess. (*See* Ricardo on Political Economy.)

——— Ruding : Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies, from the Earliest Period of Authentic History to the End of the Fiftieth Year of His Majesty King George III., by the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D. 3d edition, corrected and continued to 1840, by J. Y. Akerman. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1840. Blue mor., ex., H. & B.

The best work on the subject, the gift of my excellent friend, James T. G. Craig, Esq.

——— Simon : An Essay towards an Historical Account of Irish Coins, and of the Currency of Foreign Monies in Ireland, by James Simon, of Dublin, Merchant, F.R.S. 4to. Dublin, 1749. Half Russia.

——— Snelling (Mr. Thomas), the following Works of, viz.—

——— ——— The Doctrine of Gold and Silver Computations, by Thomas Snelling. 8vo. Two Copies, one uncut. London, 1766.

——— ——— Silver Coin and Coinage of England. 1762.
——— ——— Gold Coin and Coinage „ 1763.
——— ——— Copper Coin and Coinage „ 1766.
——— ——— Silver Coin and Coinage of Scotland. 1774.
——— ——— Gold and Silver Coins, &c. struck in France by English Princes. 1769.
——— ——— Irish Coins in Silver and Copper, being a Supplement to Simon's Essay on Irish Coins.
——— ——— Origin, Nature, and Uses of Jettons or Counters. 1769.

Original editions, uncut, in 1 vol. Folio. Half Russia. Hayday.

——— ——— View of Coins now Current in Europe. 8vo. London, 1766. Uncut.

The author of these works was distinguished alike by his intimate acquaintance with everything relating to the history of money and coins, and by his eminence as an engraver and medallist. Hence they are of the highest authority, and are at the same time short, clear, and comprehensive.

——— ——— Catalogue of the Library of Snelling sold by Auction in 1774. *See* Bibliography.

MONEY, COINS, &c., Works on—*cont.*

——— Steuart : The Principles of Money applied to the Present State of the Coin of Bengal, by Sir James Steuart, Bart. 4to. London, 1772. Mor., fine.

——— St. Maur : Essai sur les Monnoies, ou Réflexions sur le Rapport entre l'Argent et les Denrées, par M. Dupré de St. Maur. 4to. Paris, 1746. Table of the Progressive Degradation of French Money inserted.

——— ——— Recherches sur la Valeur des Monnoies, et sur le Prix des Grains, avant et après le Concile de Frankfort, 1409. 12mo. Paris, 1762.

——— Thornton : An Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain, by Henry Thornton, Esq., M.P. 8vo. London, 1802.

——— Vanderlint : Money Answers all Things ; or an Essay to make Money sufficiently Plentiful amongst all Ranks of People, and Increase our Foreign and Domestic Trade, &c., by Jacob Vanderlint. 8vo. London, 1734.

MONK—BENTLEY : The Life of Richard Bentley, D.D., &c., by James Henry Monk, D.D. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1833.

MONTAGU : Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics, by E. Wortley Montagu, Esq. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1778.

——— The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited by her Great Grandson, Lord Wharncliffe. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1837. Calf, ex.

This excellent edition of Lady Mary's works derives its principal value from the biographical anecdotes prefixed to it. These are said to have been contributed by her granddaughter, Lady Louisa Stuart. They are very interesting and are remarkably well told.

Lady Mary's Letters, on which her fame principally depends, are among the best specimens of epistolary writing. In the words of the lady now referred to, "they are admirable letters ; letters, not dissertations, nor sentimental effusions, nor strings of witticisms, but real letters such as any person of plain sense would be glad to receive. Her style, though correct and perspicuous, was unstudied, natural, flowing, spirited. She never used an unnecessary word, nor a phrase savouring of affectation, but still she meant to write well, and was conscious of having succeeded."

Both in the letters and in her other works passages are occasionally to be found of too free a character to suit the fastidious taste of the present day. But all really good letters should be in most respects the reflex of the times in which they are written, and are to be tried by their standards, and not by those of a subsequent age.

The causes of the quarrel between Lady Mary and Pope have not been well ascertained. Perhaps they were equally to blame. And it certainly would have been more to the credit of both had they concealed or suppressed their animosities.

Though her literary talents gave her no claim to distinction, the memory of Lady Mary would deserve to be held in grateful remembrance for the inestimable boon she conferred on Western Europe by introducing the practice of inoculation as a remedy against small-pox. She acquired a knowledge of the practice during her residence in Turkey. And she displayed a perseverance, energy, and courage in its introduction that do her infinite credit.

——— Ornithological Dictionary of British Birds, by George Montagu, F.L.S. 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. London, 1802. Calf, ex., Kalthoeber.

——— An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare (by Mrs. Montagu). 2d edition. 8vo. London. 1770.

MONTAIGNE : Essais de Michel de Montaigne. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1783. Mor., gilt leaves.

——— Essays of, translated into English from the Edition of La Coste. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1759.

Montaigne has been characterized by Tennemann as follows:—"Michel de Montaigne, né en 1533 dans un château de ce nom en Périgord, mort en 1592, fut le premier qui donna à sa pensée les habitudes sceptiques. Avec un esprit richement cultivé par l'étude de l'antiquité classique et de l'histoire, par une longue expérience et la connaissance des hommes, il envisagea le tableau de la vie humaine tel qu'il est, et sous le point de vue de sa diversité, sans y apercevoir une unité que ne pouvait donner la philosophie, si peu d'accord avec elle-même. Delà, une manière de voir fort analogue au scepticisme, suivant laquelle il donne pour dernier résultat de toute observation et de toute pensée, la faiblesse de la raison et l'incertitude de la connaissance humaine, même par rapport à l'ordre pratique dont, au reste, il ne conteste pas la vérité, se reposant de toutes choses dans la foi à la révélation. Montaigne exprime ces idées sur le ton d'une candeur exempte de prétention et d'une honorable franchise, dans ses Essais, livre où domine tout le charme d'un style plein de finesse et d'originalité, qui en a fait la lecture favorite des gens de goût. Ce livre a exercé dans le monde beaucoup d'influence, et a subi les jugemens les plus opposés. Quelque éloigné de l'immoralité et de l'irreligion que fût le caractère personnel de cet ecrivain, son ouvrage a pu favoriser plus d'une fois des dispositions contraires dans l'esprit de ses lecteurs, et même les y faire naître."—(Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie, par M. Cousin, ii. 48.)

"'Montaigne's Essays' is in one respect a very remarkable book: it is the first attempt to treat in a modern language and in a popular form, questions of great importance to human character and conduct; and it was written when men of letters discussed nothing but subjects either of erudition or metaphysics in a dead language and in a scholastic dress; it therefore marks an æra in the progress of the human understanding. Montaigne was the father of popular philosophy. His 'Essay on Education' is quite admirable; and in that essay, as well as in some others which I have read, it is easy to see how much he was the source of many ideas and the model of many ways of thinking in more modern times."—(Mackintosh, Life of, ii. 246.)

MONTALEMBERT : De l'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre, par le Comte de Montalembert. 3me éd. Post 8vo. Paris, 1856.

MONTEITH : A Theater of Mortality, or the Illustrious Inscriptions extant upon the several Monuments in the Churches and Burial Places in the City of Edinburgh, &c., by R. Monteith, M.A. Small 8vo. Edinburgh, 1704. Blue mor., ex.

This copy has the inscription on Sir George Mackenzie's tomb, and is quite perfect.

MONTESQUIEU : Œuvres de M. de Montesquieu. 12mo. 7 vols. Londres, (Paris,) 1769. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— ——— 4to. 3 vols. Londres, (Paris,) 1767. Large paper, veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— The Complete Works of, translated from the French into English. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1777. Calf, gilt.

Montesquieu is one of the greatest political writers that has ever existed. He is said to have meditated his great work, the *Esprit des Loix*, for more than 20 years. He has vast and various reading. His style, formed on the model of Tacitus, is brief and elliptical. He has no well-defined plan; and though he is sometimes credulous, while his theories and statements are often crude and questionable, yet, on the whole, he is ingenious, interesting, liberal, and rational. It is characteristic of Montesquieu that he is at once learned and practical; and while he shuns all *à priori* reasonings, he endeavours to show, by the combined lights of history and philosophy, and the researches of travellers, how different laws and forms of government have grown up in the progress of society, and how they have affected those subject to their influence. He has not sought to indulge in the

MONTESQUIEU—*cont.*

easy and comparatively useless task of investigating abstract rules or general principles, which never have been and never can be practically established; and he shows what *is*, much more than what ought to be. But in doing this, he neither overlooks nor underrates the inestimable advantages resulting from the security and toleration inseparable from every well-constituted system of government. On the contrary, he sets them in the most conspicuous point of view. And it is plain that by exhibiting the circumstances under which different constitutions, or political systems, have originated, and their real operation, he, at the same time, provides the best means of determining under what circumstances, and to what extent, they may be safely remodelled and improved: and while the interest attaching to this description of inquiries recommends the work to all classes of readers, his zeal for justice, and his detestation of whatever interferes with or diverts it from its direct and onward course, ensures their sympathy and approbation. Hence the wonderful effect produced by the *Esprit des Loix;* an effect as great as that produced by the treatise *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* of Grotius, and inferior only to that of the Wealth of Nations. It is a work worthy of the eulogium of Voltaire: "Le genre humain avait perdu ses titres. M. de Montesquieu les a retrouvés et les lui a rendus."

It may be worth mentioning that Helvetius and Saurin, to whom Montesquieu showed the MS. of the *Esprit des Loix*, earnestly dissuaded him from its publication. How fortunate that this advice was not followed!

The *Lettres Persannes* and the *Grandeur des Romains*, had he produced nothing else, would have sufficed to immortalise Montesquieu. There is much beautiful description in the Persian Letters, and a vast deal of sagacious criticism and philosophy concealed under a veil of refined irony and sarcasm. The *Grandeur des Romains* is not less profound than the Discourses of Machiavel on the first Decade of Livy; and while it is as comprehensive, it is far more interesting.

The following notice of Montesquieu was sent, on the occurrence of his death, by the Earl of Chesterfield, to the public papers:—

"On the 10th of this month (February 1755) died at Paris, universally and sincerely regretted, Charles Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu, and Président à mortier of the Parliament at Bordeaux. His virtues did honour to human nature; his writings, justice. A friend to mankind, he asserted their undoubted and unalienable rights with freedom, even in his own country, whose prejudices in matters of religion and government he had long lamented, and endeavoured, not without some success, to remove. He well knew, and justly admired, the happy constitution of this country, where fixed and known laws equally restrain monarchy from tyranny, and liberty from licentiousness. His works will illustrate his name, and survive him as long as right reason, moral obligation, and the true spirit of laws shall be understood, respected, and maintained."

MONTFAUCON: L'Antiquité représentée en Figures. Folio. 20 parts, in 10 vols. Paris, 1719. Old French red morocco, broad borders of gold.

This is a very fine copy of the best edition of a work that has always had a high degree of reputation. A similar work, were it now produced, might, no doubt, be materially improved; but there is little probability of such a publication being speedily undertaken.

——— Palæographia Græca, sive de Ortu et Progressu Literarum Græcarum. Folio. Paris, 1708. Half mor., uncut.

MONTUCLA: Histoire des Mathématiques, par M. Montucla, continué à l'Epoque actuelle, par M. de la Lande. 4to. 4 vols. Paris, 1799. Calf gilt, extra.

A very valuable work, especially that portion which was executed by Montucla.

——— Histoire des Recherches sur la Quadrature du Cercle. 12mo. Paris, 1754.

Moore : The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Large 8vo. London, 1843.

——— Memoirs of the Life of the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1826.

——— Memoirs of Captain Rock, the Celebrated Irish Chieftain, written by Himself. 12mo. London, 1824.

Moore was ingenious and clever. Some of his Melodies and Songs have a good deal of pathos; and they are mostly all distinguished by their point and brilliancy. Generally, however, his verses are injured by an excess of tinsel or prettiness. The polish and piquancy of his Satires render this defect least observable in them. His prose works have most of the faults of his poetry, without its beauties, and are of little consequence.

Moore's reputation has been much damaged by the publication of his Memoirs. In these he appears in the contemptible light of a hanger-on and parasite of the great, without dignity or independence of character. He had been in the habit of noting down in his Diaries, from recollection of course, the conversations he had heard in the parties to which he had been invited; and as nobody suspected he was a spy, the conversation would often reflect but little of the real opinions of the guests, while it would sometimes turn upon subjects of which he could know little or nothing. Though much sifted and winnowed, very little, if anything, of real value has been or could be extracted from so worthless a hodge-podge as his notes must have been. Those who are inclined to credit his reports can hardly fail to be surprised at the poverty of the conversations in the aristocratic mansions to which he had access. He has reduced them to a level scarcely superior to those which may be expected to take place at the tables of retired butchers and linen-drapers. There could not be less wit at the latter, and there would be more common sense.

——— A View of Society and Manners in Italy, &c., by John Moore, M.D. 6th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1795.

——— A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany, &c. 8th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1793.

More, Sir Thomas. *See* Utopia and Warner.

Morellet : Mémoire sur la Situation actuelle de la Compagnie des Indes, par M. l'Abbé Morellet. 4to. Paris, 1769.

——— Mémoires Inédits de M. l'Abbé Morellet, précédés de son Eloge, par Lémontey. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1822.

——— Prospectus du Dictionnaire du Commerce. *See* Works on Commerce.

Moréri : Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, ou le Mélange Curieux de l'Histoire Sacrée et Profane, qui contient en abrégé l'Histoire Fabuleuse des Dieux et des Héros de l'Antiquité Païenne, &c &c., par M. Louis Moréri. Nouvelle édition, dans laquelle on a refondu les Supplémens de M. l'Abbé Gouget; le tout revu et augmenté par M. Drouet. Folio. 10 vols. Paris, 1759. Old calf, gilt.

This work was originally published in one volume, folio, in 1674, by Louis Moréri, from whom it has taken its name. Its founder died, it is said, of over-application, in 1680, at the early age of 37, having commenced printing a new and improved edition of the Dictionary. It was progressively enlarged to 5 vols. in 1718, to 6 vols. in 1729 and 1732; and finally, in 1759, when the 20th and last edition was published, to 10 ponderous volumes. Hence, though it bears his name, only a small portion of the Dictionary as it now exists is the work of Moréri. Various individuals have contributed to its improvement and enlargement. But the learned and very laborious Abbé Gouget appears to have been its greatest benefactor; M. Drouet superintended the last edition. Though in various respects obsolete, it is still possessed of a considerable degree of utility, and deserves a place in all libraries of any consequence. *See* the arts. Moréri and Gouget in the "Biographie Universelle," Moréri in the "Manuel du Libraire" of Brunet, &c.

Morgan (William), Works by, viz. :—

——— The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, &c. 1779.
——— Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. Richard Price, D.D. 1815.

} 8vo. 1 vol. Calf, ex.

Morier : Two Journeys into Persia, by James Morier, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1812 and 1818. Russia, gilt leaves.

Morris (Corbyn), Esq., Tracts by, viz. :—

1. Letter from a Bystander to an M.P. on the Necessity for a Large Standing Army, 1741.
2. Essay on the Science of Insurance, 1747.
3. Essay on the Insurance of Enemies' Ships, 1758.
4. Letter on the Scarcity of Silver Coin, 1757.
5. Consequences of laying an Additional Duty on Spirituous Liquors, 1751.
6. The Case of the Five Millions Fairly Stated, 1758.

} 8vo. 1 vol. Lettered "Tracts by a Bystander." Scarce.

——— Tracts in the Controversy between a Bystander (Morris), the Author of a "Full Answer," (Mr. Thomas Carte, the Historian,) and others. 8vo. 2 vols.

Valuable and curious.

Morrison : Tracts on Railways, by James Morrison, Esq. 8vo. London, 1848.

——— (Charles). *See* Political Economy, Works on.

Mortality (Bills of) : A Collection of the Yearly Bills of Mortality from 1657 to 1758 inclusive ; to which are subjoined Graunt's Essay ; Sir William Petty's Essay on the Growth of the City of London ; Morris's Observations ; and a Tract by Morris, entitled "Observations, Political and Natural, &c., on the Bills of Mortality," written for this Volume ; with a Table of the Probability of Life, by J. P., Esq., F.R.S. (James Postlethwayt, Esq.) Collected by Dr. Birch. 4to. London, 1759.

Moryson : An Itinerary, Written by Fynes Moryson, Gent., first in the Latine Tongue, and then Translated by him into English. Folio. London, 1617. Russia, H.

Moryson's travels were performed, partly on foot, between 1588 and 1598. They extended to various portions of the continent, and to the different British kingdoms. They are valuable for the authentic information they embody, in regard to the condition of the countries which he visited. His account of the state of Ireland is especially deserving of attention. It exhibits a degree of barbarism which was unmatched anywhere else in Europe.

Moseley : Treatises on Coffee and Sugar, by Benjamin Moseley, M.D. 8vo. In 1 vol. London, 1792–1800.

Learned and valuable treatises. The West Indian merchants and planters presented Moseley, on his publishing the treatise on coffee, with the handsome *douceur* of 5,000*l.*

Mosheim : An Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern, from the Birth of Christ to the Beginning of the Present Century, by J. L. Mosheim, D.D. Translated from the Original Latin by Archibald Maclaine, D.D. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1782. Calf, gilt.

This is a meritorious work. It is confined within moderate limits, and displays great knowledge, research, and impartiality. Hence it has been extremely popular. Maclaine's translation is said not to be particularly faithful ; but, at all events, it is very readable, and the notes are extensive and valuable. Though

Mosheim—*cont.*

a great improver of the German language, this, with other works of Mosheim, was written in Latin.

Gibbon says, "Less profound than Petavius, less independent than Le Clerc, less ingenious than Beausobre, the historian Mosheim is rational, correct, and moderate."—(Decline and Fall, cap. 47, note.)

Mottley: The History of the Life of Peter I. (the Great), Emperor of Russia, by John Mottley, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1739. Bright calf.

Mounier: Influence des Philosophes sur la Révolution Française, par J. F. Mounier. 8vo. 1822. Calf, ex.

Moyle: The Works of Walter Moyle, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1726.

Müller: History and Antiquities of the Doric Race, from the German of C. O. Müller, by H. Tuffnell, Esq., and G. C. Lewis, Esq. 2d edition. 2 vols. London, 1839.

——— History of the Literature of Ancient Greece, by K. O. Müller and F. W. Donaldson, D.D. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1858.

Mun. *See* Commerce, Works on.

Mure: Journal of a Tour in Greece and the Ionian Islands, by William Mure, Esq. (M.P.) 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1842. Calf, ex.

——— *See* Zodiac.

Murphy: Travels in Portugal, illustrated with Plates, by James Murphy, Architect. 4to. London, 1795. Russia.

Murray: Historical Account of Discoveries in North America, including the United States, Canada, &c., by Hugh Murray, Esq., F.R.S.E. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829.

——— Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1818.

——— Inquiries into the Character of Nations and the Progress of Society. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1801.

——— Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Right Honourable George Baillie, of Jerviswood, and of Lady Grisell Baillie, by their Daughter, Lady Murray, of Stanhope. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1822. Edited by Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate.

——— The Literary History of Galloway, by Thomas Murray, Esq., LL.D. 2d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 18 .

This is a favourable specimen of works of its class. The author (a particular friend of mine) is a native of the province, and treats the subject *con amore*.

——— History of the European Languages, or Researches into the Affinities of the Teutonic, Greek, Celtic, Sclavonic, and Indian Nations, by Alexander Murray, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1823.

N.

Napier: Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh, by Macvey Napier, Esq. Post 8vo. Cambridge, 1853.

These learned and valuable treatises were written by my highly esteemed friend the late Editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica and Edinburgh Review. They were reprinted by his son, Mr. M. Napier, of the India House, to whom I am indebted for this copy.

NAPIER: History of the War in the Peninsula, and in the South of France, from 1807 to 1814, by W. F. P. Napier, C.B. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1835. Calf, ex.

This is a standard work. It is the best military history to be found in this or perhaps any other language. The subject is of the greatest interest, and no pains have been spared to make the work worthy the subject. The well-instructed writer of the life of Sir William Napier, in Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography, refers to it as follows:—

"The military history thus laboriously constructed is doubtless destined to descend to a late posterity. The historian is skilled in the science and practice of war, is well-informed in the politics of the time, and has written the work honestly, and in good faith, from excellent materials, and in a tone of lofty and severe morality. The narrative is exceedingly interesting. The leading events are distinctly traced and connected, and the leading characters briefly but vividly sketched. The sites of the battles are clearly described, and the arrangements, manœuvres, and evolutions made intelligible even to non-military readers. The descriptions of the combats, battles, and sieges are in the highest degree forcible and animated, fix the attention, and excite the feelings. The style is original, clear, and vigorous; and though somewhat laboured and declamatory, has a peculiar charm from its seeming to be obviously the outpouring of his own collected thoughts and well considered convictions."

NAPOLÉON: Mémoires de Napoléon, écrits à Ste. Hélène sous sa Dictée par les Généraux qui ont partagé sa Captivité. 2de éd. 8vo. 9 vols. Paris, 1830. *See, also,* Norvins.

These memoirs are really what they are said to be, the composition of the most extraordinary, and, we believe, also the greatest man of modern times, of one who ranks with the Hannibals and Cæsars of antiquity. Hence it is needless to say that they are of surpassing interest. They were intended by Napoleon to set some of the campaigns and transactions in which he had been engaged in their true light. And though in writing with such an object it be hardly possible for an interested party to do entire justice to others, and maintain strict impartiality in judging of events, yet it would be too much to expect that, under the like circumstances, a nearer approach should be made to that theoretical fairness which is so very desirable. The memorials and notes bear for the most part the unmistakeable impress of their author, and preclude all idea of their having been seriously tampered with or modified by their reporters.

NARDINI: Roma Antica di Famiano Nardini. Accresciuta di Antonio Nibby. 8vo. 4 vols. Roma, 1818. Vellum, gilt.

"The excellence of this work, its accuracy, judgment, and learning, must leave but small gleanings for subsequent writers."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, v. 343.) But this anticipation of the great historian has hardly been verified; the researches of modern inquirers, and especially of the learned architect Canina (*see* the name), having rectified several mistakes in the works of Nardini and the earlier topographers; and ascertained several positions that were either formerly unknown or doubtful.

NARES: Elements of Orthoepy, containing the Analogy of the English Language, so far as it relates to Pronunciation, Accent, and Quantity, by R. Nares, A.M. 8vo. London, 1784.

——— A Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, &c., principally illustrative of Shakespeare and his Contemporaries. 4to. London, 1822. Calf, ex.

NATION, State of the, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. The Present State of the Nation, 1769 (usually ascribed to George Grenville, but really written by his Secretary—Knox. Mahon's England, v. 391).
2. Observations on a Late State of the Nation, by Edmund Burke, 1769.
3. An Appendix to the Present State of the Nation, by Mr. Knox, 1769.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

National Debt : History of, and of Taxes, from William the Conqueror to the Year 1761. 8vo. London, 1761.

This book was formerly the property of Adam Smith, and has his book-plate. It was given to me by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, who married one of the heiresses of Lord Reston, who was the heir of Adam Smith. *See* MS. Note inside the volume.

Naudé : Apologie pour les Grands Hommes soupçonnés de la Magie, par Gab. Naudé. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1712. Calf, ex. From the Library of Count Hoym.

——— Considérations Politiques sur les Coups d'Etat, par, &c. 12mo. (Sine loco), 1712.

This is a more Machiavellian work than the Prince of Machiavel. The latter keeps his want of principle somewhat out of sight; but Naudé seems to glory in the display of his villany. Kings and ministers can do nothing which he is not ready to approve and defend. He says that the plan of the massacre of St. Bartholomew was long and well considered; that it was just and necessary ; and he finds nothing to object to in it, except that it was not properly carried out; *qu'elle n'a été faite qu'à demi !* (p. 130). It is needless to say more of the spirit in which this book is written; but we may add, that its baseness, its contempt for sound morality and fair dealing, is not in any degree atoned for or excused by its superior ability or power to make the worse appear the better cause. It is learned and clever, but it is as shallow as it is profligate. In his private conduct, however, Naudé is said to have been comparatively unimpeachable.

The first edition of the *Considérations*, which is extremely rare, was published at Rome, in 4to, in 1639. Naudé, who was born in 1600, died in 1653. A list of his works, which are very numerous, is given by Niceron, ix. 83, &c.

Navarrete, Collection des Voyages, par Don M. F. De. *See* Colomb.

Necker : Eloge de Jean Baptiste Colbert, par M. Necker. 4to. Paris, 1773. *See* Commerce, Corn Trade, &c.

Neill : Tour in the Orkney and Shetland Isles, by Patrick Neill, A.M. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1806.

Netherlands : Recherches Statistiques sur le Royaume des Pays-Bas, par MM. Smits et Quetelet. 3 very valuable tracts. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1827–29.

Neuman and Baretti's Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages. 7th edition, by M. Seoane, M.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1831.

Neutrality, Tracts on, in 8vo.—

1. Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations, by Lord Hawkesbury, 1794.
2. Letters of Sulpicius on the Northern Confederacy, 1801.
3. Exposition of the Motives of the King of Prussia for attaching the Funds which guaranteed a Loan made by British Subjects, in French and English, 1752.
4. Collection of Public Acts and Papers on the Principles of Armed Neutrality, 1780–81. 1801.

} 1 vol. Very scarce.

1. Argument of Dr. Croke in the High Court of Admiralty in the Case of the Hendrick and Maria, 1800.
2. Mémoire Justificatif de la Conduite de la Grande Bretagne en arrêtant les Navires Etrangers et les Munitions de Guerre destinés aux Insurgens de l'Amérique, 1801.
3. Examination of the British Doctrine which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade not open in Time of Peace, 1806.
4. The Case of the Dutch Ships Considered, by James Marriott, LL.D. 1778.

} 1 vol.

NEUTRALITY, Tracts on, in 8vo.—*cont.*

1. Examination of the British Doctrine which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade not open in Time of Peace. 2d edition. 1806.
2. Letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Lord Mulgrave, late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 23d Sept. 1805.
3. Belligerent Rights asserted and vindicated against Neutral Encroachments, 1806.
4. War in Disguise, or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags, 1806.
5. An Answer to War in Disguise, 1806.

} 1 vol.

1. Orders in Council, or an Examination of the Justice, Legality, and Policy of the New System of Commercial Regulations, 1808.
2. An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council, by Alexander Baring, M.P.) afterwards Lord Ashburton), 1808.

} 1 vol.

1. On the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy, by J. F. W. Schlegel. 1801.
2. Remarks on the above work, by Alexander Croke, Esq., LL.D. 1801.

} 1 vol. scarce.

1. A Report on the Judgment of the Court of Admiralty on the Swedish Convoy, by Sir Wm. Scott. 1799.
2. An Examination of the Sentence in the Case of the Swedish Convoy, by Professor Schlegel. 1800.
3. Remarks on Mr. Schlegel's Work upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy, by Alexander Croke, Esq., L.L.D 1801.
4. Letters of Sulpicius on the Northern Confederacy. 1801.

} 1 vol. Half mor. Scarce.

I owe this volume to the kindness of my old friend Mr. Stibbs.

NEUTRES, Commerce des, dans les Colonies Françaises, avec un Dissertation sur la Traité et le Commerce des Nègres, &c. 12mo. Paris, 1756–1764.

NEWENHAM. *See* Population, Works on.

NEWMAN : A Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects, being a new and greatly improved edition of the Grammar of Entomology, by Edward Newman, F.L.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1841.

NEWTONI (ISAACI), Eq. Aurati, Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica : Perpetuis Commentariis illustrata, communi studio Thomæ Le Sueur et Francisci Jacquier. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. Glasguæ, 1833. Uncut; Russia, ex., Hayday. Portrait inserted.

——— The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms amended. 4to. London, 1728. Large paper. Calf, ex.

——— Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, by Sir David Brewster. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1855. *See, also*, Maclaurin and Pemberton.

This greatest of all philosophers, *qui genus humanum genio superavit*, born 1642, died 1727.

"Nature and Nature's Laws lay hid in Night ;
God said 'Let Newton be !' and all was Light."

NEWTON—MOTTE : The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, by Sir Isaac Newton, translated into English by Andrew Motte. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1729. Large paper. Calf, gilt leaves.

NEWTON—COLSON: Newton's Method of Fluxions from the Latin of Sir Isaac Newton, by John Colson, MA. 4to. London, 1736.

——— Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton and Professor Cotes, including Letters of other eminent Men, by J. Edleston, M.A. 8vo. London, 1850.

——— A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus (hod. Budrum), Cnidus, and Branchidæ, by C. T. Newton, M.A., assisted by R. P. Pullan, F.R.I.B.A. 8vo., with a folio volume of plates. London, 1862.

This is a very interesting work. Halicarnassus is celebrated in antiquity for being the seat of the famous monument raised by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, to perpetuate the memory of her husband Mausolus, whence the term mausoleum. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Judging from the description of it given by Pliny (Hist. Nat. lib. xxxvi. c. 5), it appears to have been nearly a square, 411 feet in circumference. Its lower or perpendicular portion was surmounted by a pyramid, terminating in a narrow space, on which were a chariot and four spirited horses. Pliny states that the perpendicular and pyramidal portions of the building were of equal elevation;* and as he also states that the entire building was 140 feet high, it follows that they must have been respectively 70 feet in height. It is further stated that it was surrounded by columns, each being 25 cubits, or 37½ feet, in height, which, assuming the measures quoted to be correct, supposes that the basement, or *podium*, on which the columns rested, was considerably elevated. The different sides of the building were sculptured by the greatest artists of the time, who contended with each other for the palm of victory.

Such is the description given by Pliny of this noble building; but earthquakes, and the still more powerful influence of war and barbarian violence, have so overwhelmed this stupendous fabric that even its site had become a subject of dispute.

"Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas."

But Mr. Newton, having been employed by Government to investigate the subject, has succeeded in discovering and tracing the site of the mausoleum, and in recovering many pieces of sculpture that had undoubtedly ranked among its ornaments. His investigations are all very interesting, and throw a strong and steady light over what was one of the most interesting objects of the ancient world.

The plates are very beautifully executed. I am indebted for this copy of the work, which is necessarily expensive, to my noble friend Lord Overstone.

NICERON: Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes illustres dans la République des Lettres, par J. P. Niceron. 12mo. 43 vols. in 44 tomes. Paris, 1729, &c.

This is a work of great research and merit. The Author, who belonged to the order of Barnabites, intended that it should comprise an account of the lives, with lists of the works, of all the most distinguished personages that had appeared in the literary world from the revival of letters down to his own times. It was not to be expected that an undertaking so vast, and requiring so great a variety of researches, could be satisfactorily executed by an individual. But Niceron did all that the most unwearied industry and various learning could effect in a life which extended to only about 53 years. The work contains about 1,600 notices. Its principal defects are a want of criticism and of proportion in the articles, those referring to obscure and little known individuals being frequently as lengthened and elaborate as those that refer to the most illustrious personages. But despite these and other blemishes, it occupies a high place among the very best works on literary history. The good faith and diligence of the author are unimpeachable; and his lists of the works and their editions of the different parties he brings under review are peculiarly valuable. Niceron, who was born at Paris in 1685, died in 1738, when the 39th volume of his great work was in the press. It was finished by his friends MM. Ondin, Michault, and Gouget. A life of Niceron by the latter is given in the 40th vol. pp. 379-396.

* This is Pliny's statement as corrected by Mr. Pullan; but it may be doubted whether his reading should be preferred

Nicholson : An Introduction to Natural Philosophy, by William Nicholson. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1790.

Nicolas : A History of the Royal Navy, from the Earliest Times to the French Revolution, by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1847.

Owing to the death of the author, this work only comes down to 1422.

——— *See* Peerages.

Nicols : The Lapidary, or the History of Pretious Stones, by Thomas Nicols, Jesus College, Cambridge. 4to. Cambridge, 1652. Calf, ex. Curious.

Nicolson : The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Libraries, by W. Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle. 4to. London, 1776. Russia.

Niebuhr : Voyage en Arabie et en d'autres Pays circonvoisins, par Carsten Niebuhr. 4to. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1776.

——— Description de l'Arabie, faite sur des Observations propres, et des Avis recueillis dans les lieux mêmes. 4to. Amsterdam, 1774.

——— Questions proposées par Michaelis à Mess. les Voyageurs en Arabie. 4to. Amsterdam, 1774.

Uniform, calf, ex.

——— The History of Rome, by B. G. Niebuhr, translated by Julius Charles Hare, M.A., and Connop Thirlwall, M.A. 3d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1837.

Nizolii (M.) Lexicon Ciceronianum, juxta editionem Facciolati. 8vo. 3 vols. Londini, 1820. Uncut. Half mor., II.

Nodier : Questions de Littérature Légale ; du Plagiat, de la Supposition d'Auteurs, &c., par Charles Nodier. 8vo. Paris, 1828.

Noel et De la Place : Leçons Françaises de Littérature et de Morale, &c., par MM. Noël et De la Place. 18me édition. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1830. Calf, ex.

Noodt—Barbeyrac : Du Pouvoir des Souverains, et de la Liberté de Conscience ; traduit du Latin de M. Noodt par Jean Barbeyrac. 2de édition. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1714.

North : The Lives of the Hon. T. North, Lord Guildford, of the Hon. Sir Dudley North, and of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North, by their Brother, the Hon. Roger North. New edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1826. Calf, ex., H. & B. *See, also,* Commerce, &c.

Northcote : Fables, Original and Selected, by James Northcote, Esq., R.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829–1833. Half mor., uncut.

Northumberland : The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of the fifth Earl of Northumberland, by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. New edition. 8vo. Pickering, London, 1827.

Norvins—Napoléon : Histoire de l'Empereur Napoléon, par M. Norvins. 2de éd. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1829. Half mor.

A rapid and superficial sketch of the leading events in the life of Napoléon.

O.

Ocellus Lucanus on the Nature of the Universe, Taurus the Platonic Philosopher, &c., translated from the Originals, by Thomas Taylor. 8vo. London, 1831.

Ockley: The History of the Saracens, by Simon Ockley, B.D. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1758. Calf, gilt.

"Mahomet and his Saracens soon fixed my attention; and some instinct of criticism directed me to the genuine sources. Simon Ockley, an original in every sense, first opened my eyes; and I was led from one book to another, till I had ranged round the circle of Oriental History."—(Gibbon, Misc. Works, i. 42.)

Oexmelin: Histoire des Avanturiers Flibustiers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes, &c., par A. O. Oexmelin, enrichi des Figures, &c. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. 4 vols. à Trevoux, 1744. Calf, gilt. Scarce.

This is an interesting work. The persons whose practices and adventures it describes are known in this country by the name of Buccaneers. They were a sort of pirates or sea-robbers established in the West Indies, Tortuga being their head-quarters, famous alike for their daring and their marvellous exploits.

The term buccaneer is derived from *boucan*, the Indian name of the meat dried in the sun used by these adventurers; and *flibustiers* is most probably a corruption by the French of the English word freebooters. They comprised individuals of most maritime nations, but consisted principally of English and French sailors, with a large admixture of outlaws, and of all sorts of desperate adventurers, held together by a system of severe but equitable self-government. They grew into consideration in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. At first they engaged principally in the hunting of wild cattle on the coasts of Hispaniola and other Spanish settlements. But they soon turned to more congenial pursuits. The fact of the countries to which they belonged being very often at war with Spain, gave them a pretext for attacking her ships and colonies, and the wealth of the latter, and their comparatively defenceless condition, inflaming at once their love of adventure and of riches, they prosecuted for a long series of years their attacks on the Spaniards with a boldness and success that excited general astonishment.

It is not to be supposed that such parties always confined their depredations to Spanish ships and property. When these were wanting, those of other nations that fell in their way were apt to be treated with little ceremony. The gradual growth of navigation and commerce, and the sounder views of their interests that began to prevail among the powers of Europe, eventually proved fatal to the buccaneers. They did not survive the seventeenth century.

There is a short and good account of these adventurers in Russell's "Modern Europe," v. pp. 36–50; and *see also* Burney's account of the Buccaneers, the article on them in the Ency. Britannica, Dampier's Voyages, &c., &c.

Ogilvie: An Essay on the Right of Property in Land, &c., by —— Ogilvie. 8vo. London, 1786?

A shallow and worthless system of agrarianism. The Author, a Professor at Aberdeen, was a preceptor, and continued thereafter to be a friend of Mackintosh.

Olivier: Histoire de Philippe, Roi de Macedoine, par M. Olivier. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1740.

Orpheus—Taylor: The Mystical Hymns of Orpheus, translated from the Greek by Thomas Taylor. Post 8vo. Chiswick, 1824. Dark mor., gilt.

Orrery: Letters from Italy in the Years 1754–55, by John Earl of Cork and Orrery. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1774.

Ortiz : Ensayo Economico sobre el Sistema de la Moneda-papel ; y sobre el Credito Publico, por Don Joseph Alonso Ortiz. 8vo. 1796.

Ossian. *See* Macpherson.

Otreschkoff : De l'Or et de l'Argent, leur origine, accumulation actuelle, &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1856.

Ottley : An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and in Wood, with an Account of Engravers and their Works from the Invention of Chalcography, by M. Finiguerra, to the Time of M. A. Rumondi, by William Young Ottley, F.S.A. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1816. Calf, ex., H. & B.

A work of great authority.

Oudinot : De l'Italie, et de ses Forces Militaires, par le Général Oudinot. 8vo. Paris, 1835.

Ouvaroff : Essay on the Mysteries of Eleusis, by M. Ouvaroff, from the French by Price, with Notes by Christie. 8vo. London, 1817. Calf, ex.

Overstone (Lord) : Tracts and other Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency, by (my noble and excellent friend) the Right Hon. Lord Overstone. (Privately printed.) 8vo. London, 1857. This volume comprises the following tracts, &c., viz. :—

1. Reflections suggested by a Perusal of Mr. J. Horsley Palmer's Pamphlet on the Causes and Consequences of the Pressure on the Money Market, 1837.
2. Remarks on the Management of the Circulation and on the Condition and Conduct of the Bank of England and of the Country Issuers, during the year 1839. 1840.
3. A Letter to J. B. Smith, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1840.
4. Effects of the Administration of the Bank of England. A Second Letter to J. B. Smith, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1841.
5. Thoughts on the Separation of the Departments of the Bank of England, 1844.
6. The Petition of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of London, against the Bank Charter Act ; with Comments on each Clause, 1847.
7. Letters to the Editor of "The Times" on the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and on the State of the Currency in 1855–1857.
8. Extracts from the Evidence of S. J. Loyd, Esq., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Banks of Issue in 1840.
9. Extracts from the Evidence of S. J. Loyd, Esq., before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords of 1848, on Commercial Distress.
10. Extracts from the Evidence of S. J. Loyd, Esq., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1848, on Commercial Distress.

And there is included in the volume the Speech of Lord Overstone in the House of Lords, 15th March 1860, on the Commercial Treaty with France.

——— The Evidence given by Lord Overstone before the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1857, on Bank Acts, with Additions. 8vo. London, 1858.

Lord Overstone's Tracts are all excellent, being admirable alike for the uniform soundness of their doctrines, the perfect acquaintance of the Author with the details of the subject, their skilful arrangement, and the graces of their style. Since Ricardo, no writer on currency has combined the same wide range of theoretical and of practical information as Lord Overstone, or has been so able to detect plausible fallacies, and to elicit and illustrate true principles, however obscured by sophistry, prejudice, or interest. The study of his Lordship's evidence before the Committee of 1857 is a high intellectual treat.

OVERSTONE (Lord)—*cont.*

In addition to the publications of which Lord Overstone is the Author, he has enriched the literature of Political Economy by reprinting, and extensively distributing, the following Tracts, the greater number of which were as rare as they are valuable. They comprise, viz.:—

Commerce.

1. Observations touching Trade and Commerce with the Hollander and other Nations, by Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt.
2. Navigation and Commerce, their Original and Progress, &c., in which his Majesty's title to the Dominion of the Sea is asserted, by J. Evelyn, Esq., S.R.S. 1674.
3. Extracts from a Plan of the English Commerce, being a complete Prospect of the Trade of this Nation, by Daniel Defoe. 2d edition. 1730.
4. An Essay on the Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade. 2d edition. 1750.
5. A brief Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain with regard to Trade, by Josiah Tucker, M.A. The 3d edition, with additions. 1753.
6. Proposals made by the Prince of Orange, to the States General, and to the States of Holland and West Freizland, for redressing and amending the Trade of the Republic, 1751.
7. A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts, by J— B—, M.D. 1758.
8. New and Old Principles of Trade compared; or a Treatise on the Principles of Commerce between Nations, 1788.

} 1 vol.

National Debt and Sinking Fund :—

1. An Essay upon Publick Credit, 1710.
2. A Letter to a Friend, in which is shown the Inviolable Nature of Publick Securities, 1717.
3. An Essay on the Publick Debts of this Kingdom. In a Letter to a Member of the House of Commons. 1726.
4. A State of the National Debt, as it stood December the 24th, 1716, compared with the Debt at Michaelmas, 1725.
5. A Defence of an Essay on the Publick Debts of this Kingdom, &c., by the Author of the Essay. 1727.
6. Representation of the House of Commons to His Majesty George II., &c. (Commons Journals, 8 April, 1728).
7. Of Public Credit, &c., by David Hume, Esq. 1752.
8. Account of the National Debt, from Blackstone's Commentaries, Book I. cap. 8.
9. An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt, by Richard Price, D.D., F.R.S. 1774.
10. Extracts from a Tract entitled The Challenge; or Patriotism put to the Test, in a Letter to Dr. Price, by Jos. Wimpey. 1772.
11. Note on the Sinking Fund established by Mr. Pitt, in 1786.
12. Considerations on the Annual Million Bill, and on the Real and Imaginary Properties of a Sinking Fund, 1787.
13. An Inquiry concerning the Rise, Progress, Redemption, Present State, and Management of the National Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, by Robert Hamilton, LL.D. 1818.

} 1 vol.

Paper Currency and Banking :—

1. A Discourse concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in America, especially with regard to their Paper Money 1740.
2. Banks and Paper Money, from Essays, Moral, Political, &c., by David Hume, Esq. 1752.

OVERSTONE (Lord)—*cont.*

Paper Currency and Banking—*cont.*

3. Essay on Paper Money and Banking, from Essays on the Public Debt, Frugality, &c. 1755.
4. Essay on Banks and Paper Credit, from Characteristics of the present state of Great Britain, 1758.
5. Note on the Suspension of Cash Payments at the Bank of England, in 1797.
6. The Utility of Country Banks considered, &c. 1802.
7. An Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain, by Henry Thornton, Esq., M.P. 1802.
8. Note on the State of the Exchange between London and Dublin, from 1797 to 1804.
9. Remarks on Paper Currency; from a Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, by the Earl of Liverpool, 1805.
10. The High Price of Bullion, a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes, by David Ricardo. The fourth edition corrected. 1811.
11. Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the High Price of Gold Bullion, 1810.
12. Observations on the Principles which regulate the Course of Exchange, by William Blake, Esq., F.R.S. 1810.
13. The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined, by W. Huskisson, Esq., M.P. 3d edition. 1810.

} 1 vol.

Miscellaneous Tracts :—

1. An Apology for the Builder; or a Discourse showing the Cause and Effects of the Increase of Building, 1685.
2. Giving Alms no Charity, and Employing the Poor a Grievance to the Nation, 1704.
3. A View of the Greenland Trade and Whale-Fishery, &c. 1722.
4. An Apology for the Business of Pawnbroking, by a Pawnbroker, 1744.
5. Extracts from the Works of Dr. Franklin, on Population, Commerce, &c.
6. Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth, by M. Turgot, 1793.
7. Extract from an Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws; with a View to the New Corn Bill proposed for Scotland, 1777.
8. A Treatise on the Maritime Laws of Rhodes, by Alexander C. Schomberg, M.A. 1786.
9. A Dissertation on the Poor Laws, by a Well-Wisher to Mankind (the Rev. Joseph Townsend), 1786.
10. Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, &c., by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. 1800.
11. An Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in the Distilleries, &c., by Archibald Bell, Esq., Advocate, 1808.
(These Tracts were edited by J. R. M'C.)

} 1 vol.

OTTONIS (Everard), De Diis vialibus Plerorumque Populorum Dissertatio. Post 8vo. Halæ Mag., 1714. Very scarce.

OXFORD, English Prize Poems. 12mo. 8th edition. Oxford, 1834. Calf, ex.

P.

PÆDOTROPHIA. *See* Tytler.

PAGAN: Sketch of the History of Glasgow, by James Pagan. 8vo. Glasgow, 1847.

PAGET: Hungary and Transylvania, with Remarks on their Condition, Social, Political, and Economical, by John Paget, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1839.

The best English work on Hungary.

——— The New Examen, or an Inquiry into the Evidence relating to certain Passages in Lord Macaulay's History, by John Paget, Barrister. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1861.

This is a clever work. But it would have been more effective had it discussed the various questions treated of with some show of moderation, and with a less obvious determination to find Macaulay uniformly wrong. It is, also, disfigured by some miserable attempts at fine and forcible writing. On the whole, however, Mr. Paget has exposed and refuted sundry exaggerations and misstatements to be found in Lord Macaulay's history. Some of the worst of the imputations with which he has endeavoured to blacken the memories of Penn, Marlborough, and Dundee are shown to have either no foundation, or to be so distorted and perverted as to have little resemblance to what really took place.

PAINE, Thomas, Tracts by, viz.:—

1. Common Sense, addressed to the Inhabitants of America, to which is added an Appendix, by Thomas Paine. 9th edition. 1792.
2. Rights of Man, being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution, by Thomas Paine. 9th edition. 1792.
3. Part Second—Rights of Man. 9th edition.
4. A Letter Addressed to the Abbé Raynal on the Affairs of North America, by Thomas Paine, 1792.
5. Letter to the Earl of Shelburn, now Marquis of Lansdowne, on his Speech, July 10th, 1782, respecting the Acknowledgement of American Independence, with an Appendix, containing Thoughts on the Peace, by Thomas Paine. 9th edition. 1792.
6. A Letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas; also Two Letters to Lord Onslow, from Thomas Paine, 1792.

} 1 vol.

PALEARII (Aonii) Opera Omnia. 8vo. Ed. optima. Amstelædami, 1696. C.M. Calf, gilt. Very scarce. *See* Capicii.

Palearius having become a convert to the reformed doctrines, was condemned by the Inquisition, and executed. As an especial favour, he was hung before being burned! An elaborate account of his Life and Times has recently been given to the public by Mrs. Young.

PALEY: The Works of William Paley, D.D., with Life by A. Chalmers. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1819. Calf, ex.

Paley is one of the most deservedly popular writers in the English language. "His works are all characterised by a remarkably clear and forcible style, very simple, with an air of earnestness, generally devoid of ornament, and often homely; but occasionally rising into a manly and powerful eloquence" (Dr. Whately). In some respects, indeed, Paley's style may be reckoned too good; for there can be no doubt that he would have been reckoned more profound had he been less intelligible.

The character of his style extends to his thoughts. He discusses and compares evidence with singular skill. But the principles to which he appeals, especially in

PALEY—*cont.*

his Moral Philosophy, are often narrow and unsound, so that his conclusions, even when correct, have not unfrequently an empirical aspect. But they are generally right, though sometimes derived from erroneous data. He lays too much stress on revealed doctrines, but as these generally coincide with those deduced from a proper perception of the great principle of public utility there results little practical inconvenience.

PALLAS: Travels in the Southern Parts of Russia, from the German of P. S. Pallas. 4to. 2 vols., coloured plates. London, 1802. Russia, marbled leaves.

PAOLO (Fra.), or Father Paul (Sarpi): A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Benefices and Revenues, from the Italian of Father Paul, with a Life of the Author by Mr. Lockman. 3d edition. 8vo. Westminster, 1736. Old calf. *See* Trent, Council of.

This very learned and able publication is extremely hostile to the pretensions of the Church and of the Popes.

PAPES. *See* Abrégés Chronologiques..

PAPILLON (M. De): Traité Historique et Pratique de la Gravure en Bois. 8vo. 2 tomes. Paris, 1766. Old calf.

PARDESSUS: Collection des Loix Maritimes. *See* Maritime Law, &c.

PARIAN CHRONICLE, Tracts relating to the Authenticity of, viz.:—

1. The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, with a Dissertation concerning its Authenticity, (by the Rev. J. Robertson.) 8vo. 1788.
2. A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, by the Rev. John Hewlett. 8vo. 1789.
3. Answers to some Critical Strictures relative to the Controversy on the Parian Chronicle, in a Letter to the Rev. J. Robertson, by the Rev. John Hewlett. 8vo. 1789.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

These Tracts, especially the first, in which the authenticity of the Chronicle is attacked, display much learning and ingenuity, with some sophistry. The last has been written when the author was in a towering passion, and is of little or no value.

The Arundelian marbles, on which the Chronicle is inscribed, derived their name from their having been collected for the Earl of Arundel (temp. James I. and Charles I.) by Mr. William Petty. But there has been great uncertainty who this Petty was. It has been frequently said that he was no other than the famous Sir William Petty; but this could not be the case, seeing that the marbles were brought to England in 1627, when Sir William Petty (born 1623) was only four years old! The learned antiquary Mr. Gough appears, however, to have solved the difficulty; for he discovered that a Mr. William Petty, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, had previously gone to Lord Arundell's to be tutor to his sons; and he, no doubt, was the person employed to collect the marbles (Gough's Defence of the Authenticity of the Marbles, Archæologia, ix. 182.)

PARISH: Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, including their History, Statistics, &c., by Sir Woodbine Parish. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1852.

PARK. *See* Walpole.

PARKER: Glossary of Terms used in the Greek, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture, with a Companion Volume, and many hundred Cuts and Plates, (by J. H. Parker, Oxford.) 4th edition. 8vo. 3 vols. Oxford, 1845. Calf, ex., gilt leaves, &c.

This is an excellent and an extremely useful publication. It is the work of a bookseller in Oxford, who has shown that he knows how to compose as well as to sell first-class books.

PARKES: The Prerogative of Creating Peers (by Joseph Parkes, Esq.) 8vo. London, 1856.

This acute and able pamphlet was written in vindication of the project, brought forward in 1855, for creating Peers for life. The author, whom I am happy to be able to reckon among my particular friends, has in the press a Life of Sir Philip Francis, which will, no doubt, make a valuable addition to our political literature.

PARLIAMENTARY Papers, Reports, &c., nearly 100 vols of. Folio. London, V. Y. Half bound.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS; or, Sketches of the Public Character of some of the most distinguished Speakers of the House of Commons, (by Thomas Barnes, Esq.) 8vo. London, 1815.

The estimates given in this volume of the talent and public character of the leading members of the House of Commons, of the period to which they refer, though evincing considerable ability, are hardly, perhaps, so good as might have been expected from their author. But it would not be fair to compare these specimens of his early writing with his more matured compositions. Barnes, who was an excellent scholar, occupied from about 1820 down to his death, in 1841, the distinguished position of editor of the *Times*; and his extensive knowledge, his tact, and his lucid and vigorous style materially contributed to raise that paper to the pre-eminence it has long held among English journals. "It is painful to think," says a late writer, "that a man who exercised such an immense influence over public opinion as Barnes did for fully 20 years, should be so wholly forgotten as he appears to be, by the existing generation" (Fraser's Magazine for February 1862).

We sympathise with this statement, and have no doubt that a short life of Barnes, with extracts from the *Times* of some of his best articles, would rescue his memory from oblivion, and be a desirable publication.

PARNASO ESPANOL: Colleccion de Poesias Escogidas de los mas celebres Poetas Castellanos. 12mo. 9 vols. Madrid, 1768.

PARNELL on Financial Reform. *See* Taxation, Finance, &c., Works on.

——— *See, also,* Tracts on Ireland.

——— A Treatise on Roads, wherein the Principles on which they should be made are Explained and Illustrated, by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1838.

PARR, Dr. *See* Bibliotheca Parriana in Bibliography, and Metaphysical Tracts.

PARVENIR: Le Moyen de Parvenir. Nouvelle édition. 12mo. 3 vols. Londres, (Paris,) 1786.

PASCAL: Œuvres de Blaise Pascal. 8vo. 5 vols. La Haye, (Paris,) 1779. Old calf, gilt.

——— Lettres écrites à un Provincial, par Blaise Pascal, précédées d'un Eloge de Pascal. 12mo. Paris, 1842.

"Toutes les sortes d'éloquence sont renfermées dans le recueil des Lettres Provinciales. Il n'y a pas un seul mot, qui depuis cent ans se soit ressenti du changement qui altère souvent les langues vivantes. Il faut rapporter à cet ouvrage l'époque de la fixation du langage. L'évêque de Luçon, fils du célèbre Bussi, m'a dit qu'ayant demandé à M. de Meaux quel ouvrage il eût mieux aimé avoir fait, s'il n'avait pas fait les siens, Bossuet lui repondit: Les Lettres Provinciales. Elles ont beaucoup perdu de leur piquant lorsque le jesuites ont été abolis, et les objets de leur disputes méprisés."—(Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV.)

Pascal : Pensées de Pascal, précédées de sa Vie, par Mme. Perier, sa Sœur, suivies d'un Choix des Pensées de Nicole, &c. 12mo. Paris, 1843.

"Lately read the first two volumes of Pascal, looked into the third, and glanced over the fourth and fifth. I shall say nothing of his transcendant genius, or his gloomy enthusiasm. They are known to every one. Bayle calls him, *l'un des plus sublimes esprits du monde.* His philosophical glances are wonderful. The summary of arguments for scepticism and dogmatism, especially the latter, is perhaps the best in ancient or modern philosophy. The last contains in a single page the whole system of Dr. Reid ; and it is but little to add that it contains in the first sentence the whole book of Dr. Beattie."—(Life of Mackintosh, i. 410.)

Pashley : Travels in Crete, by Robert Pashley, Esq., Q.C. 8vo. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1837. Calf, ex.

——— *See, also,* Poor, and Poor Laws.

Pastoret : Zoroastre, Confucius, et Mahomet, par M. De Pastoret. 2de édition. 8vo. Paris, 1788.

——— Moyse considérée comme Législateur et comme Moraliste, par M. de Pastoret. 8vo. Paris, 1788. Half Russia.

——— Des Loix Rhodiennes. *See* Maritime Law.

Paterson (William) : the Merchant-Statesman, and Founder of the Bank of England ; his Life and Trials, by S. Banister, M.A. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858.

Paterson, whose life forms the subject of this very desultory work, was in many respects an extraordinary person. He appears to have been a native of Dumfriesshire, being born, probably about 1655 or 1660. The accounts of his education and early life are both contradictory and imperfect. It is, however, quite certain that he found his way to the West Indies, though in what capacity is not exactly known. He has been said, but probably on no good foundation, to have been in some way associated with the Buccaneers. After his return home he appears to have occupied rather a high position in London. He was, in fact, the projector or founder of the Bank of England, without, however, having had much, if anything, to do with its subsequent management. No sooner, indeed, had the bank been set on foot than he commenced a project for founding a Scotch colony in the West Indies. This resulted in the famous Darien scheme, of which, unlike his former project, it is not going too far to say that it involved a tissue of the most extraordinary blunders ; for the situation selected for the colony was excessively unhealthy ; it was in the centre of the Spanish dominions ; and it was looked upon with the greatest jealousy by the English West Indian planters and merchants. And yet, despite these drawbacks, it excited the greatest interest in Scotland ; the people of which, divesting themselves of their usual sagacity and wariness, entered with the utmost enthusiasm into this Quixotic enterprise, which they really believed was destined to ensure the fortune of all the adventurers. The result was such as any man in his sober senses migh have anticipated—the entire ruin of the colony and of all who had embarked in it ! But notwithstanding his being the principal author of this wide-spread calamity, the good faith and zeal of Paterson were not impeached ; and the last Scottish Parliament having recommended him to Queen Anne, a considerable sum was eventually adjudged to him as an indemnification for his losses.

After the failure of the Darien scheme, Paterson appears to have been engaged in various projects. It redounds to his credit that he supported the Union ; and though this could hardly fail to render him unpopular, he was elected M.P. for the Dumfries boroughs in the first Parliament of Great Britain. It is said, apparently on pretty good grounds, that he was the author of the "Proposals for a Council of Trade," usually ascribed to the famous John Law. He closed his eventful life January 1719.

Patrick. *See* Commentaries, &c.

Patton : The Principles of Asiatic Monarchies Politically and Historically Investigated and Contrasted with those of the Monarchies of Europe, by Robert Patton, Esq. 8vo. London, 1801.

Paucton. *See* Weights and Measures.

Paul et Virginie. *See* St. Pierre.

Pausanias. *See* Classics and Translations.

Pauw (M. De) : The following Works of, viz. :—

——— Recherches Philosophiques sur les Grecs. 8vo. 2 vols. Berlin, 1788.

——— ——— sur les Egyptiens et les Chinois. 12mo. 2 vols. Berlin, 1773. Old calf, gilt, ex.

——— ——— sur les Américains, avec la Dissertation de Pernetty, etc. 12mo. 3 vols. Berlin, 1777.

——— Translations into English of the Researches on the Greeks, and on the Egyptians, and Chinese. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1793–95. Calf, ex. *See* Carli.

Pearson : An Exposition of the Creed, by John Pearson, D.D., Bishop of Chester. A new edition, by the Rev. E. Burton, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1847. Blue mor., gilt.

Peel (Sir Robert), M.P., Speeches by, on Different Occasions, with MS. Note inserted. 8vo. 2 vols. London, V.Y.

I have given in a late edition of the Commercial Dictionary the following brief notice of this able and truly patriotic statesman :—

" We may, perhaps, be excused, if, before concluding this notice introductory to a work which he honoured with his approbation, we briefly advert to the irreparable loss which the United Kingdom, and the commercial world generally, have sustained since the publication of our last edition, in the premature death of Sir Robert Peel. There are but few of the more important topics treated of in this volume in which we have not had to refer to the enlightened and well-digested measures of that great statesman. The maintenance of our old monetary standard, and the sound and comparatively satisfactory state of our banking system, are mainly a consequence of his exertions. To say that he did more to promote the public well-being, by introducing enlarged and liberal principles into our economical policy, than any other minister, would be to say little or nothing ; for he did more to forward these great ends than all our other ministers put together, from the Revolution down to the present times. Not that we mean to say that we equally approve of all his measures, or think that some of them might not have been in some respects amended. But we refer to the spirit which pervaded his policy, its object, and its general influence. England was the centre of his solicitude ; but the majority of the measures which he supported and carried, and his great example, have redounded, and will continue to redound, not to the advantage of this country only, but of the world. And hence the deep regret which his death excited in all but the most barbarous nations—'*Finis vitæ ejus amicis luctuosus, patriæ tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit.*' *

" Though slow to change an opinion or system of policy, he had none of that miserable pride or partisan bigotry, which so often passes for principle, that disdains to profit by experience, and is above the acknowledgment of an error. He was at all times ready to inquire, and open to conviction. And whenever he had fully satisfied himself that it was necessary to promote or secure the public welfare, that he should abandon an old or adopt a new course, he did so at once. The moment he was impressed with that conviction, all doubts and difficulties vanished from his mind. His duty to his country absorbed every other con-

* Taciti Vit. Agricol. c. 43.

PEEL (Sir Robert), M.P.—*cont.*

sideration. Neither the taunts of opponents nor the desertion of friends could influence his resolution. And he spared no efforts, and shrunk from no sacrifice however unparalleled, to accomplish his patriotic purposes. Other ministers have equalled, and a few may, perhaps, have surpassed Sir Robert Peel in ability. But he stands foremost among British statesmen for disinterestedness; and for a determination to support and advance, at whatever cost to himself, what he believed to be the lasting and real interests of the community."

PEERAGES, viz. :—

——— Nicolas : The Historic Peerage of England, by Sir Harris Nicolas. A new edition by William Courthope, Esq. 8vo. London, 1857.

——— Genealogical Peerage of the British Empire, by John Sharpe. Post 8vo. 3 vols. London. Mor., uncut.

——— Peerage of Great Britain, Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical, by Wm. Collins, augmented and continued to the Present Time by Sir Egerton Brydges, K.L. 8vo. 9 vols. London, 1812. Green mor., ex.

——— ——— of Scotland, by Sir Robert Douglas, Bart. 2d edition. Revised and continued, by J. P. Wood. Folio. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1813.

——— ——— of the British Empire as at present existing, with the Arms of the Peers, by Edmund Lodge, Esq. 26th ed. Royal 8vo. London, 1857. Red mor., uncut.

——— ——— of Ireland, by John Lodge. New edition. Revised and continued, by Mervyn Archdall. 8vo. 7 vols. London & Dublin, 1789.

——— ——— and Baronetage of the British Empire, by John Burke, Esq. 8th edition. Royal 8vo. London, 1861. Red mor., uncut.

PEGGE : Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its Environs, by Samuel Pegge, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. 2d edition, with a Supplement. London, 1814. Calf, ex. H. & B.

" On the whole we have never seen a book of philological amusement put together in so original a style, or containing more unexpected yet apposite remarks, and authorities from a variety of books. The author chats with his reader, but his chat is always agreeable ; it is the *garrula senectus;* but the garrulity is full of humour and original pleasantry, and we regret when it is at length terminated."—British Critic, xxi. 418.

PEIGNOT (M. Gab.): Essai Historique sur la Liberté d'Ecrire chez les Anciens et au Moyen Age ; et sur la Liberté de Presse depuis le 15me Siècle, par, &c. 8vo. Paris. 1832.

——— Essai sur l'Histoire du Parchemin et du Vélin. 8vo. Paris, 1812.

——— Essai Historique et Archéologique sur la Reliure des Livres et sur l'Etat de la Librairie chez les Anciens. 8vo. Dijon, 1834.

——— Répertoire Bibliographique. *See* Bibliography.

PELLATT : Curiosities of Glass-making, by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P. 4to. London, 1849.

PELLISSON : Histoire de l'Académie Françoise, par M. Pellisson. 2de édition. 12mo. Paris, 1730.

PELLOUTIER : Histoire des Celtes, et particulièrement des Gaulois et des Germains, jusqu'à la Prise de Rome par les Gaulois ; par Simon Pelloutier ; revue, corrigée, et augmentée par M. de Chiniac. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1770.

PEMBERTON : A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, by Henry Pemberton, M.D. 4to. London, 1728. Calf, ex.

——— Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, by J. D. Pemberton, Surveyor General. 8vo. London, 1860.

PENNANT (Thomas, Esq.), the following Works of, viz. :—

——— British Zoology. 4th edition. 8vo. 4 vols. Harrington, 1776.

——— Arctic Zoology. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1784. Large paper. Calf, ex.

——— History of Quadrupeds. 3d edition. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1793. Large paper. Calf, ex.

——— Tour in Scotland, with many Additional Plates. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1776.

——— Account of London. 4to. London, 1791.

——— Tour in Wales. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1810.

——— Literary Life of, by himself. 4to. London, 1793.

——— Journey from Chester to London. 8vo. London, 1811.

Pennant's works are all highly interesting. They are written in a plain, perspicuous style, without any intermixture of that scientific jargon which not unfrequently serves as a cloak for ignorance. They also embody a great many historical details ; and are alike valuable and instructive.

PENNINGTON : The Currency of the British Colonies, by James Pennington, Esq. 8vo. London, 1848.

A carefully compiled and very accurate work.

PEPYS : Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, edited, with a Life of Pepys and Notes, by Lord Braybrooke. 8vo. 4th edition. 4 vols. London, 1854. Half mor., uncut.

PERCIVAL : An Account of the Island of Ceylon, containing its History, Geography, &c. &c., by Robert Percival, Esq. 4to. London, 1803. Half Russia.

PERCY : Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. 3d edition. Post 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1775. Calf, ex.

——— *See* Northumberland.

PÈRÈFIXE : Histoire du Roi Henri IV., par Messire H. de Pèrèfixe. 8vo. Ed. de Renouard. Paris, 1816. Large vellum paper, with three additional portraits, two of Henry, both proofs, and one of Sully. Calf, ex.

PERIZONII (Jac.), Egyptiorum Originum et Temporum Antiquissimorum Investigatio. 8vo. 2 vols. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1736. Russia, ex., gilt.

PERRAULT : Les Hommes Illustres de la France, par M. Perrault. Folio. Paris, 1697. Fine impressions of the plates.

PETITI (Pet. M.D.) de Amazonibus Dissertatio. Editio secunda. 12mo. Amst., 1687. Mor., ex.

" Livre très-savant "—(Lenglet Dufresnoy.)

PETRARCA : Le Rime di F. Petrarca, Le Stanze e l'Orfeo del Poliziano, con Note di diversi. 8vo. 2 vols. Parigi, 1836. Calf, ex.

Petrarch, born at Arezzo in Tuscany, in 1304, was celebrated for his zeal and success in reviving a taste for the literature and the arts of the best ages of antiquity.* And in addition to his merits in this respect, and his earnest devotion

* Ninno ne potra io credo mostrare, a cui a piu giusta ragione convenga il titolo di ristoratore e di padre dell' Italiana letteratura.—Tiraboschi, v. 523.

PETRARCA—*cont.*

to the unity and glory of Italy, he was distinguished as an historian, an orator, a practical as well as a speculative politician, and above all as a poet. His countrymen were alive to his various deserts. In the musical games of antiquity a prize was bestowed on the victor; and the belief that Virgil and Horace had been crowned in the Capitol made Petrarch covet, and the Romans disposed to bestow on him, a similar mark of distinction. He obtained this high honour in 1341. And the patriotic efforts of Rienzi, by which his triumph was soon after followed, led the too sanguine poet to believe that the glories of the republic were about to be re-established. But after a momentary gleam the gloom that hung over the eternal city became as dense as ever.

Petrarch is now principally known by his love sonnets and elegies. These, which were spread over a long series of years, were addressed to Laura, a lady of Avignon. And she, if we may believe what is said of her, was a respectable matron with a very large family, who treated the effusions of her amorous swain with cold disdain. As a passion of this sort reflects no peculiar credit on the poetical sovereign, it has been said by some of his admirers that his love was even more than platonic, inasmuch as Laura was in truth a mere abstraction, an imaginary nymph or goddess! But whether she were so or not, the greater number of the critics of Italy extol to the skies the singular beauty of the poetry addressed to her;* and, perhaps, they are right. It is, however, thought by many on this side the Alps to be egotistical, tedious, full of conceits, and destitute of real passion.

PETTINGAL: An Inquiry into the Use and Practice of Juries among the Greeks and Romans, by John Pettingal, D.D. 4to. London, 1769.

PETTY, Sir William, Works by, viz.:—

——— 1. A Treatise on Taxes and Contributions. 1679.
——— 2. Quantulumcunque, concerning Money. 1682.
——— 3. A Letter on Petty's Verbum Sapienti. 1691.
} 1 vol. Half mor.

——— Several Essays on Political Arithmetic. 4th edition, with Life of Author. 8vo. London, 1755.

——— Tracts chiefly relating to Ireland. 8vo. Dublin, 1769.

——— The Political Survey of Ireland, with the Verbum Sapienti. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1719.

——— Reflections upon some Persons and Things in Ireland, in Letters to and from Dr. Petty (a Vindication of the Conduct of the latter). 8vo. Dublin, 1790.

——— Political Arithmetic, or a Discourse concerning the Extent and Value of Lands, &c., by Sir W. Petty, F.R.S. 12mo. Foulis, Glasgow, 1751; to which is annexed Xenophon's Discourse on the Revenue of Athens, by Walter Moyle, Esq., same place and date.

These tracts, by a skilful and sagacious observer, afford some of the earliest and best specimens of statistical investigations, and contain many just as well as original statements and speculations. We borrow from Evelyn's Memoirs the account of their author which follows:—

"Supp'd at Sr. Wm. Petty's with the Bp. of Salisbury and divers honorable persons. We had a noble entertainment in a house gloriously furnish'd; the master and mistress of it were extraordinary persons. Sr. Wm. was the son of a meane man some where in Sussex,† and sent from schole to Oxon, where he studied philosophy, but was most eminent in mathematics and mechanics: proceeded Dr. of physic, and was grown famous, as for his learning so for his recovering a poor wench that had ben hanged for felony. Sir Wm. came from Oxon to be

* The judicious Tiraboschi is an exception. He does him justice, but he does not conceal his defects—v. 559.

† The son of a clothier at Romsey, in Hampshire, where he was born in 1623, and where he was buried in 1687.

PETTY, Sir William, Works by—*cont.*

tutor to a neighbour of mine; thence, when the rebells were dividing their conquests in Ireland, he was employ'd by them to measure and set out the land, which he did on an easy contract so much per acre. This he effected so exactly, that it not only furnish'd him with a greate sum of money, but enabled him to purchase an estate worth 4,000*l.* a yeare. He afterwards married the daughter of Sir Hardresse Waller; she was an extraordinary witt as well as beauty, and a prudent woman.

"The map of Ireland made by Sr. Wm. is believ'd to be the most exact that ever yet was made of any country. He did promise to publish it; and I am told it has cost him neare 1,000*l.* to have it engrav'd at Amsterdam. There is not a better Latin poet living when he gives himselfe that diversion; nor is his excellence less in council and prudent matters of State; but he is so exceeding nice in sifting and examining all possible contingencies, that he adventures at nothing w^ch is not demonstration. There were not in y^e whole world his equal for a superintendant of manufacture and improvement of trade, or to govern a plantation. If I were a Prince, I should make him my second counsellor, at least. There is nothing difficult to him. He is besides courageous, and with all this, facetious and of easy conversation, friendly and courteous, and had such a faculty of imitating others that he would take a text and preach, now like a grave orthodox divine, then falling into the Presbyterian way, then to the phanatical, the quaker, the monk and frier, the Popish priest, with such admirable action and alteration of voice and tone as it was not possible to abstain from wonder, and one would sweare to heare severall persons, or forbear to think he was not in good earnest an enthusiast and almost beside himselfe; then he would fall out of it into a serious discourse; but it was very rarely he would be prevail'd on to oblige the company with this faculty, and that only amongst most intimate friends. My Lord Duke of Ormond once obtain'd it of him, and was almost ravish'd with admiration; but by and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the faults and miscarriages of some Princes and Governors, which tho' he nam'd none, did so sensibly touch the Duke, who was then Lieut^t of Ireland, that he began to be very uneasy, and wish'd the spirit lay'd which he had rais'd, for he was neither able to endure such truthes nor could he but be delighted. At last he mealted his discourse to a ridiculous subject, and came down from the joynt stoole on which he had stood; but my lord would not have him preach any more. He never could get favour at Court, because he outwitted all the projectors that came neere him. Having never known such another genius, I cannot but mention these particulars amongst a multitude of others which I could produce. When I, who knew him in mean circumstances, have been in his splendid palace, he would himselfe be in admiration how he arriv'd at it; nor was it his value or inclination for splendid furniture and the curiosities of the age, but his elegant lady could endure nothing meane or that was not magnificent. He was very negligent himself, and rather so of his person, and of a philosophic temper. 'What a to-do is here!' would he say, 'I can lie in straw with as much satisfaction.'"—(Memoirs, i. 446, 4to edit.)

PEUCHET: Statistique Elémentaire de la France, par M. Jac. Peuchet. 8vo. Paris, 1805.

PEYROUSE: The Agriculture of a District in the South of France, from the French of M. de la Peyrouse. 8vo. 1 vol. London, 1819.

PEYSSONNEL: Observations Historiques et Géographiques sur les Peuples Barbares qui ont habité les Bords de Danube, &c., par M. de Peyssonnel. 4to. Paris, 1755.

PHILIPS: The Whole Works of Mr. John Philips, to which is prefixed his Life by Mr. Sewell. 8vo. London, 1720.

——— Poems Attempted in the Style of Milton, by Mr. John Philips, 12mo. London, 1776.

——— Cyder, a Poem in Two Books, by John Philips, with Notes by Charles Dunster. 8vo. London, 1791. Calf, ex.

PHILLIPS: The History of the Life of Cardinal Pole, by —— Phillips, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1767.
——— Animadversions on the Life of Cardinal Pole, by Timothy Neve, D.D. 8vo. Oxford, 1766.
——— A Review of the Life of Cardinal Pole, by Glou. Ridley, LL.B. 8vo. London, 1776.
} Uniform, calf gilt, uncut.

PHILOSOPHY, History of, viz.—

——— Jac. Bruckeri Historia Critica Philosophiæ a Mundi Incunabulis ad nostram usque Ætatem deducta. Editio secunda. 4to. 6 vols. Lipsiæ, 1767. Calf, gilt, ex.

This is a work of vast extent, research, and labour, and has greatly facilitated the investigations of subsequent inquirers into every branch of the history of philosophy. Sir William Hamilton has made some able, but depreciatory, and not very fair observations upon it in his notice of the Life of Brucker in the 8th edition of the Ency. Britannica. Hallam says, "that upon the whole, Brucker is of eminent usefulness; copious in his extracts, impartial and candid in his judgments" (Introduction to Literature of Europe).

——— Histoire Critique de la Philosophie, par M. D*** (Deslandes). 12mo. 4 vols. Amsterdam, 1741–56.

Gibbon says of this book, that "it is a lively but light performance."

——— The History of, by Thomas Stanley. 4to. London, 1743.
——— The History of, from Brucker, by William Enfield, LL.D. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1791.

A well executed and really valuable abridgment.

——— A Concise History of, by Formey. 12mo. London, 1766.
——— L'Histoire de la Philosophie, traduite de l'Allemand du Dr. Ritter, par M. Tissot. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1835.
——— Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie, traduit de l'Allemand de Tennemann, par M. Cousin. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1829. Calf, ex.

This is by far the best Manual of the History of Philosophy that has hitherto been published. The numerous quotations we have given from it furnish so many proofs of its excellence.

——— Cours de l'Histoire de la Philosophie Moderne, par M. Cousin. 12mo. 5 vols. Paris, 1846.
——— Histoire de la Philosophie Ionienne, par M. Mallet. 8vo. Paris, 1842.
——— Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England, by William Whewell, D.D. 8vo. London, 1852.
——— *See, also,* Anderson, Blakey, Mackintosh, Stewart, &c.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND (The), being a History of the People, as well as a History of the Kingdom. 4to. 4 vols. London, 1837.

PIGNORII (L.) de Servis et eorum apud Veteres Ministeriis Commentarius. Editio secunda. 4to. Patavii, 1656. Large paper.

PIGNOTTI: Storia della Toscana sino al Principato, con Diversi Saggi sulle Scienze, Lettere, e Arti, di Lorenzo Pignotti. 8vo. 10 vols. Firenze, 1821. Italian vellum, uncut.

PILKINGTON—FUSELI: A Dictionary of Painters, from the Revival of the Art (of Painting) to the Present Period, by the Rev. M. Pilkington, M.A. A new edition, revised and enlarged by Henry Fuseli, R.A., with a large Supplement, principally taken from the Works of Horace Walpole. 4to. London, 1805. Russia, gilt.

PINDAR. *See* Classics and Translations.

PINKERTON (John, Esq.), the following Works of, viz.:—

——— Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths, 8vo. London, 1787. Calf, ex., Hayday.

——— Inquiry into the History of Scotland preceding the Reign of Malcolm III., or the Year 1056. New edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1814.

——— The History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1797. Russia, marbled leaves.

——— An Essay on Medals. 3rd edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1808. Calf, ex., marbled leaves., H. & B.

——— Modern Geography. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1807. Russia, ex.

——— ——— An Abridgment of. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1811.

Though the historical works of Pinkerton may, on the whole, be said to be learned and valuable, they often display very absurd prejudices,* and the style is as bad as possible. It has been alleged too that the quotations are not always to be depended upon. His geographical work was preferable to that of Guthrie, and the other works of the kind in circulation when it appeared. But it is nevertheless a clumsy and ill-digested compilation, and has long ceased to be of any value.

——— Russia, or Miscellaneous Observations on the Past and Present State of that Country and its Inhabitants, by Robert Pinkerton, D.D. 8vo. London, 1833.

PINTO: Traité de la Circulation et du Crédit, par ——— Pinto. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1771.

This book, written by a Portuguese Jew merchant established in Holland, contains much that is sound and ingenious, but it is now remembered only for the extravagance of its paradoxes; the leading proposition maintained by the Author being that the national debt has been the principal source of the wealth and power of this country. But though a national debt brings with it some advantages, and is not the unmixed evil many have supposed, reasonings to prove that it is the chief source of national wealth are much too absurd to deserve notice, and are fit only, as Hume has stated, to rank with the panegyrics on folly and fever, on Busiris and Nero. But such as it is, this book excited, when published, and for sometime thereafter, a good deal of attention.

Pinto's work was translated into English, and published with Notes, said to be by the Rev. S. Baggs, M.A. 4to. London, 1774.

In point of fact, however, this translation was not executed by the reverend gentleman whose name it bears, but by the famous Sir Philip Francis, the cousin of Baggs, who has added to it some valuable notes. Francis was led to adopt this course from fearing lest his acknowledgment of the translation and notes might give offence to Lord North and the ministry, to whom he owed his Indian Commissionership. I found these statements upon authentic information communicated to me by my friend Mr. Joseph Parkes, who has been long engaged upon a life of Francis. The translation is become extremely scarce. Before Parkes thought of applying to me for the book, he had sought for it in vain at the British Museum and other public and private libraries.

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* Such, for example, as his antipathy (for it amounts to that) to the Celts.

Piranesi : Vedute di Roma Disegnate ed Incise da Giambatista Piranesi, Architetto Veneziano. Large folio. 2 vols. Roma. Very fine impressions of the plates. Half Russia.

These are probably the best two volumes produced by this illustrious engraver, who, unhappily, has had no successor.

Pitcairn : Criminal Trials in Scotland from 1488 to 1624, Compiled from Original Records and Manuscripts, with Historical Notes and Illustrations, by Robert Pitcairn, Esq., W.S., &c. 4to. 3 vols. in 4. Edinburgh, 1833. Calf, ex., H. & B.

This is a well-digested and most important historical publication.

Pitcairnii (Archibaldi), M.D., Poemata Selecta, et aliorum. 12mo. Edinburgi, 1727. Old calf.

"In the Latin poems of Pitcairn we remark an uncommon felicity in clothing pictures of modern manners in classical phraseology."—(Tytler on Translation, 3d ed., p. 268.)

Among the minor poems of Pitcairn, those on the death of Viscount Dundee, who fell at Killiecrankie in the moment of victory, and on Holland are the most worthy of attention. The first, which is of the highest excellence, is as follows :—

In mortem Vicecomitis Taodunensis.

"Ultime Scotorum, potuit quo sospite solo
Libertas patriæ salva fuisse tuæ:
Te moriente, novos accepit Scotia cives,
Accepitque novos, te moriente, Deos.
Illa tibi superesse negat, tu non potes illi:
Ergo Caledoniæ nomen inane vale:
Tuque vale gentis priscæ fortissime Ductor,
Ultime Scotorum, atque ultime Grame, vale."

The epigram in praise of Holland has been much celebrated ; but the idea is obviously taken from that of Sannazarius on Venice (*see* Sannazarius); and though ingenious, is extravagant and hyperbolical.

In Belgas.

"Tellurem fecêre Dii, sua littora Belgæ ;
Immensæque fuit molis uterque labos.
Dî vacuo sparsas glomerârunt æthere terras,
Nil ubi quod cœptis possit obesse fuit.
Ast Belgis maria et cœli, naturaque rerum
Obstitit : obstantes hi domuêre Deos."

Pitiscus: Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanarum, auctore Samuele Pitisco. Folio. 2 vols. Leovardiæ, 1713. Dutch vellum.

This is a standard work. It is dedicated to Prince Eugene, and is embellished by a fine print of that great general.

Pitt, The Right Hon. William. *See* Stanhope.

Platon, Dialogues de. *See* Classics and Translations.

Plautus, the Comedies of. *See* Classics and Translations.

Playfair : The Works of John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, with a Memoir of the Author. 8vo. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1822.

An admirable character, or rather *éloge*, of Playfair, by Lord Jeffrey, is prefixed to this edition of his works. Lord Cockburn refers to him as follows :—

"Taking the whole man—his science, his heart, his manner, and his taste,—I do not see how Playfair could have been improved. Profound, yet cheerful ; social, yet always respectable ; strong in his feelings, but uniformly gentle ; a universal

PLAYFAIR—*cont.*

favourite, yet never moved from his simplicity; in humble circumstances, but contented and charitable—he realized our ideas of an amiable philosopher. And is he not the best philosophical writer in the English language?"—(Memorials of his own time, p. 358.)

But there are no perfect characters. And some portion of the high colouring in this eulogium must, no doubt, be ascribed to the partiality of the writer.

——— Elements of Geometry, containing the First Six Books of Euclid, with a Supplement, &c. 8vo. 1826.

——— Outlines of Natural Philosophy. 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. Edinburgh, 1812.

The above uniform, calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Illustrations of HuttonianTheory. *See* Earth, Theory of, Works on.

PLAYHOUSE: The Companion to the Playhouse, or an Historical Account of all the Dramatic Writers (and their Works) that have appeared in Great Britain and Ireland from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions down to 1764. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1764.

PLINY: Histoire Naturelle de Pline. *See* Classics and Translations.

PLOWDEN: The History of Ireland, from its Invasion under Henry II. to its Union with Great Britain, by Francis Plowden, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1809.

PLUCHE, M. DE LA: Histoire du Ciel. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1757. Mor., fine.

POCOCKE: A Description of the East and some other Countries, by Richard Pococke, LL.D., F.R.S. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1743. Fine.

POEMATA Selecta Italorum, curante A. Pope. Post 8vo. 2 vols. Londini, 1740. Calf, ex.

——— ——— ——— qui Seculo Decimo Sexto Latine scripserunt; nonnullis Annotationibus illustrata. 8vo. Oxon., 1808. Mor., uncut.

POETARUM Scotorum Musæ Sacræ. 8vo. 2 vols. Ruddiman, Edinburgi, 1739. Old calf.

——— Scotorum hujus Ævi illustrium, Delitiæ. 12mo. 2 vols. Amst., 1637. Blue mor., gilt leaves.

Johnston, the translator of the Psalms (*see* Johnston) and one of the best Latin poets of his age, was most probably the Editor of these volumes.—"His contributions are more extensive than those of any other writer. The entire collection forms a conspicuous monument of the scholarship, ingenuity, and taste of our countrymen; and the poems of Johnston may safely be brought into competition with those of any other writer whose name is to be found in the catalogue of contributors."—(Lives of Scottish Writers, by David Irving, LL.D. ii. 31.)

POETS, Minor: The Works of the most Celebrated. 12mo. 3 vols. London, 1749.

POETS, English: The Works of the English Poets, with Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 12mo. 75 vols. London, V.Y. Calf, gilt.

POGGIANA, ou la Vie, le Caractère, les Sentences, et les Bons-Mots de Pogge Florentin, avec son Histoire de la République de la Florence. 12mo. 2 vols. Amst., 1728.

——— *See* Shepherd.

Poinsett : Notes on Mexico, made in the Autumn of 1822, by J. R. Poinsett, Esq. 8vo. 1 vol. London, 1825.

Poivre : Voyages d'un Philosophe, par M. Pierre Poivre. 12mo. Paris.

Poland : Letters, Literary and Political, on Poland. 8vo. 1 vol. Edinburgh, 1823.

Polignac (Melch. de) : Anti-Lucretius, sive de Deo et Natura libri IX. 8vo. 2 vols. Parisiis, 1747. Olive mor., Pasdeloup.

——— L'Anti-Lucrèce, Poëme de, &c., traduit par M. de Bougainville. 8vo. 2 vols. (in 1). Paris, 1749. Mor., gilt.

" This celebrated poem, we learn from the Eloge of M. de Boze, as also from the Preface prefixed to the first edition, took its rise from mere accident. During a short residence of the Abbé Polignac, in Holland, in the year 1697, he formed an acquaintance with the learned Peter Bayle, whom he was astonished to find attached to the system of Epicurus, and delighted with the poem of Lucretius, which he appeared completely to have committed to memory. The Abbé found this system was gaining ground very considerably among men of letters, and immediately determined on opposing it by a poem of an opposite tendency. On his return, therefore, to the quietude of his own home, he composed one in five books, which he entitled 'Anti-Lucretius.' This formed the rudiments of the future and more perfect work, which extended to nine, and which added, to the attack upon Lucretius, an additional assault upon the doctrines of Spinosa, Hobbes, Newton, and even Locke himself. Polignac was about 40 years old when he commenced this undertaking ; he proceeded with it very slowly, reading it, as it advanced, to Malebranche, and a great number of other literary friends, both before his election to his cardinalship, and afterwards, during his residence in Rome ; but, perhaps, no poem after all has had so many escapes from being buried in oblivion. The Cardinal himself was 40 years at work upon it, and at length died at the extreme age of 80, leaving it still unfinished ; and in such a confused state, from the variety of additions and alterations he had made in it, that it was attended with the utmost difficulty in many instances to trace its connexion. His friend, the Abbé Rothelin, however, to whom on his death he entrusted his indigested papers, undertook the Herculean task. At this task he laboured occasionally for several years, and at length died himself as he was on the point of completing it. This was an additional evil, from which the poem did not recover for a long time; finally, about the year 1746, nearly half a century after its commencement, it was ushered into the world by M. Le Beau, Professor of Eloquence in the University of Paris."—(Good's Lucretius, Introduction, p. 129.)

Besides being a first-rate scholar and a good poet, the Cardinal de Polignac was also an accomplished gentleman. He was frequently engaged in important diplomatic employments, and was said by Madame de Sévigné to have "*toute la douceur, la vivacité, la complaisance, qu'on peut souhaiter dans le commerce.*"

When it appeared, the Anti-Lucretius was the theme of much eulogy. No doubt, however, it is much too long, many pages being wasted in refuting parts of Lucretius which required no refutation. But it contains, notwithstanding, various splendid passages ; and it is a curious fact that the fundamental principle of the Epicurean philosophy is more clearly and forcibly stated by Polignac than by Lucretius himself :—

> " Ex nihilo nil fit : lex inviolabilis esto :
> Nil ruit in nihilum, clamat tota schola Epicuri.
> Ergo si quæ sunt, æterna fuere ; nec unquam
> Cessatura manent. Intermoriuntur ubique
> Corpora, materies autem quæ corpora fundat
> Semper erit, fuit, est : finemque ignorat et ortum."
>
> *Anti-Lucr.* ix. 471.

Voltaire has spoken very highly of the Cardinal de Polignac. In the *Temple du Goût* he refers to him as follows :—

> " Ce Cardinal, qui, sur un nouveau ton,
> En vers latins fait parler la sagesse,
> Réunissant Virgile avec Platon,
> Vengeur du Ciel et vainqueur de Lucrèce."

Political Disquisitions. *See* Burgh.

Political Economy, Works on :—

——— Bailey : A Critical Dissertation on the Nature, Measure, and Causes of Value ; chiefly in reference to the Writings of Mr. Ricardo and his Followers, by Samuel Bailey, Esq. Crown 8vo. London, 1825.

There is bound up with this work a letter from its Author, to a Political Economist, being a reply to a very captious article on Mr. B.'s book, in No. IX. of the Westminster Review.

——— Barton's Tracts. *See* Barton.

——— Baudeau : Explication du Tableau Economique, par M. l'Abbé Baudeau. 8vo. Paris, 1776.

——— Baudrillart : Manuel d'Economie Politique, par M. H. Baudrillart. Post 8vo. Paris, 1857.

——— Beccaria : Elementi di Economia Publica, di Marchese Cesare Beccaria. Vol. 2da delle Opere di Beccaria. 8vo. 2 vols. Milano, 1821.

——— Blanqui : Histoire d'Economie Politique en Europe, depuis les Anciens jusqu'à nos Jours, par M. Adolphe Blanqui. 2de édition. 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. Paris, 1842.

——— Browne-Dignan : Essai sur les Principes de l'Economie Politique, par M. Browne-Dignan. 12mo. Londres, 1776.

——— Chalmers : On Political Economy, in connexion with the Moral State and Moral Prospects of Society, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D. 8vo. Glasgow, 1832. Calf, ex.

This volume contains a critique of the work, from No. 111 of the Edinburgh Review, (written by J. R. M'C.,) with a pamphlet in reply by Dr. Chalmers.

——— Chastellux : De la Félicité Publique, ou Considérations sur le Sort des Hommes dans les Différentes Epoques de l'Histoire, par le Marq. de Chastellux, avec des Notes inédites de Voltaire. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1822. Calf, ex.

——— Chevalier : Cours d'Economie Politique, fait au Collège de France, par M. Michel Chevalier. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1842, etc.

——— Comte : Traité de la Propriété, par M. Charles Comte. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1834.

——— Cooper : Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy, by Thomas Cooper, M.D. 2d edition. 8vo. Columbia, S.C., 1829.

——— Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique, contenant l'Exposition des Principes et la Bibliographie de la Science, etc., par une Société des Gens de Lettres. Royal 8vo. Double columns. 2 vols. Paris, 1852. Uncut, half mor.

——— Droz : Economie Politique, ou Principes de la Science des Richesses, par M. Droz. 8vo. Paris, 1829. Calf, ex.

——— Dumont : Théorie du Luxe, ou Traité dans lequel on entreprend d'établir que le Luxe est un Ressort non seulement utile, mais même indispensablement Nécessaire à la Prospérité des Etats. 2 parties. (Par M. Butel Dumont.) 8vo. Paris, 1771. Calf, ex.

——— Dupont de Némours : A Collection of extremely scarce and valuable Tracts, by. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1743, &c.

These volumes were given to me by my late learned and worthy friend, Mr. John Black, for more than twenty-five years Editor of the "Morning Chronicle."

Black, a person *sui generis*, was the son of poor but respectable parents, in the vicinity of Dunse in Berwickshire, at the parish school of which he was educated.

His schooling being finished, he went for awhile into the office of the sheriff-clerk of the county, and then repaired to Edinburgh. There he was employed in the business of the law, and eventually became clerk or secretary to the distinguished lawyer, Mr. George Cranstoun, afterwards Lord Corehouse. While thus engaged he attended certain classes in the university, having, it has been said, some idea of entering the Church. But if so, he must speedily have become conscious that he had no aptitude for such a vocation; and not being satisfied with his prospects in Scotland, he came to London. Here he obtained employment as a reporter for the "Morning Chronicle," then the property of Mr. James Perry. His activity and intelligence having recommended him to that gentleman, he first became his assistant, and, in 1821, his successor in the editorship. He was of decidedly liberal politics; but, like his predecessor, he was too much of a partisan. His articles, though always able and ingenious, were often filled with out-of-the-way learning, and had frequently but little to do with the events and topics of the day. He had a mania for books; but was omnivorous rather than select in his taste; and his library, that ultimately comprised no fewer than 30,000 volumes,* consisted of all sorts of works, generally, however, in bad condition, and including many odd volumes. Despite his peculiarities, he was thoroughly sincere, honest, and friendly; and was highly esteemed by those who knew him best. The last half dozen years of his life were spent in retirement in a cottage in Kent, belonging to his friend the late Walter Coulson, Esq., Q.C. Cobbett having dubbed him Doctor, he was frequently addressed by that title.

——— De l'Origine et de Progrès d'une Science Nouvelle. 8vo. Londres, (Paris,) 1768.

This work, by Dupont de Némours, contains a brief, but singularly clear and comprehensive, outline of the system of the Economists.

——— Ephémérides du Citoyen, ou Bibliothèque Raisonné des Sciences Morales et Politiques, depuis l'an 1767 jusqu'à l'année 1772. 12mo. 32 vols. Paris, V. Y. Very scarce.

This Journal, begun in 1767, was first conducted by the Abbé Baudeau, and subsequently by Dupont de Némours. It was published monthly, and two numbers make a considerable duodecimo volume. The authors were all disciples of Quesnay, and zealous economists. Their discussions embraced only the moral and political sciences; of which they have treated many branches with much ability and acuteness. The following extract from the licence given by the censor to the third number for 1770 is curious:—"J'exhorte," says he, "de nouveau les auteurs de ce journal à résister à la tentation de critiquer. Le bonheur du citoyen tient à sa confiance. On peut et l'on doit quelquefois avertir en secret ceux qui sont préposés à l'administration. Mais on ne doit prêcher aux particuliers que leur propre réforme. et non celle de l'état."

Complete sets of the work, of which this is one, are now of very rare occurrence and fetch a high price.

——— Garnier: Eléments de l'Economie Politique, par M. Joseph Garnier. Post 8vo. Paris, 1845.

——— ——— Recherches sur la Nature et les Causes de la Richesse des Nations, traduit de l'Anglois d'Adam Smith, avec des Notes et Observations, par M. le Marquis Garnier. 2de édition. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1822. Calf, ex.

——— ——— Abrégé Elémentaire des Principes d'Economie Politique. 12mo. Paris, 1796.

——— ——— De la Propriété dans ses Rapports avec le Droit Politique. 12mo. Paris, 1792.

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* His books were sold by auction when he ceased to be editor of the "Chronicle."

Political Economy, Works on—*cont.*

——— Howlett, the Rev. John, A.B., Vicar of Dunmow, in Essex, Tracts by, on Population, Inclosures, High Prices, the Poor, Tithes, &c. Rare and interesting collection. 8vo. 1 vol. Calf.

——— Jones: An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth and on the Sources of Taxation, by the Rev. Richard Jones, A.M. 8vo. London, 1831.

This work, which was a good deal talked of when it appeared, is of no value whatever. The critique on it in the Edinburgh Review, No. 107, written by J. R. M'C., is included in the volume.

——— La Malle (Dureau de): Economie Politique des Romains, par M. Dureau de la Malle. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1840. Calf, ex.

——— Lauderdale: An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase, by the Earl of Lauderdale. 2d ed. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1819.

——— ——— Uniform with the above is a volume containing—1st. A Critique on the Work, from No. VIII. of the Edinburgh Review, written by Lord Brougham; 2d. Observations on that Critique by Lord Lauderdale; and 3d. A Concluding Paper by the Reviewer. 8vo. 1804. These Tracts are now very rare.

——— Le Trosne: De l'Ordre Social, par M. Le Trosne. 8vo. Paris, 1777.

——— ——— Recueil de Plusieurs Morceaux Economiques, par le même. 12mo. Amsterdam, (Paris,) 1768.

——— Mably: Doutes Proposés aux Philosophes Economistes, sur l'Ordre Naturel et Essential des Sociétés Politiques, par M. l'Abbé de Mably. 12mo. Paris, 1768. Veau fauve.

——— Malthus: The Principles of Political Economy Considered, with a View to their Practical Application, by the Rev. T. R. Malthus. 2d edition, with Life of the Author by Bishop Otter. 8vo. London, 1836.

——— ——— Economical Tracts by, containing, 1st. An Investigation of the Cause of the Present High Price of Provisions, 1800. 2d. Observations on the Effects of the Corn Laws, 1814. 3d. Grounds of an Opinion on the Policy of Restricting the Importation of Foreign Corn, 1815. 4th. An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent, 1815. And 5th. The Measure of Value Stated and Illustrated. 8vo. London, 1823. Half mor.

——— ——— Definitions in Political Economy. Post 8vo. London, 1827.

Annexed is a Review, or, as I venture to call it, a complete demolition, of this Work by J. R. M'C.

——— ——— *See, also*, Population, Works on.

——— Marcet: Conversations on Political Economy, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained, by Mrs. Marcet. 4th edition. 12mo. London, 1821. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— M'Culloch: A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects, and Importance of Political Economy, by J. R. M'Culloch. 2d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1825.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

——— M'Culloch: The Principles of Political Economy, with some Inquiries respecting their Application, and a Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Science. 4th edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1849.

——— ——— The same Work in French. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1852.

——— ——— The Literature of Political Economy; a Classified Catalogue of Select Publications in the Different Departments of that Science, with Historical, Critical, and Biographical Notices. 8vo. London, 1845.

——— ——— Treatises and Essays on Money, Exchange, Interest, the Letting of Land, Absenteeism, the History of Commerce, the Theory of Manufactures, &c., with Accounts of the Lives and Writings of Quesnay, Adam Smith, and Ricardo. 8vo. 2d ed. Edinburgh, 1859.

——— ——— Articles contributed by, to the Edinburgh Review. 8vo. 3 vols. Edinburgh, V.Y.

——— ——— Tracts on Political Economy and Subjects connected therewith. 8vo. 2 vols., viz.:—

1. A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects, and Importance of Political Economy; with an Outline of a Course of Lectures on that Science. 2d ed. Edinburgh, 1825.
2, 3. Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Political Economy, delivered in London, spring of 1825. Do., 1826.
4. Discourse delivered at the Opening of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, 30th May 1825.
5. An Essay on Absenteeism, from the 85th No. of Edinburgh Review, 1826.
6. An Essay on the Rise, Progress, Present State and Prospects of the Cotton Manufacture, from the 91st No. of Edinburgh Review.
7. A Review of Definitions in Political Economy by Mr. Malthus, from the Scotsman, 10th March 1827.
8. An Essay on Elementary Instruction, from the Quarterly Journal of Education.
9. Observations on the State of the Country, and on the Proper Policy of Administration, 1830.
10. Observations on the Duty on Sea borne Coal, and on the Peculiar Duties and Charges on Coal in the Port of London, 1830.
11. Historical Sketch of the Bank of England, with an Examination of the Question as to the Prolongation of the Exclusive Privileges of that Establishment, 1831.
12. A Treatise on Commerce, written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 1833.

} 1 vol. 8vo.

1. Observations illustrative of the Practical Operation and Real Effect of the Duties on Paper, 1836.
2. Reasons for the Establishment of a New Bank in India, 1836.
3. Statements illustrative of the Policy and Probable Consequences of the Proposed Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1841.
4. Memorandum on the Proposed Importation of Foreign Beef and Live Stock, 1842.
5. Considerations on the Proposed Additions to the Tariff of the United States, 1850.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Biographical Notices of Macvey Napier, James Stuart, Quesnay, Ricardo, and Smith.
11. Introductory Discourse to Wealth of Nations.
12. Considerations on Partnerships with Limited Liability, 1856.
13. A Catalogue of Books the property of, &c., 1856.

} 1 vol. 8vo.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

Included in this volume is a review of the Principles of Political Economy, from the Edinburgh Review of January 1831. It was written by my excellent friend Walter Coulson, Esq., Q.C., who died November 1860, in his 66th year. He was extensively informed, of high honour and integrity, and a perfect master of a pure, neat, and easy English style.

——— M'Culloch: A Treatise on the Succession to Property vacant by Death, including Inquiries into the Influence of Primogeniture, Entails, Compulsory Partition, &c. 8vo. London, 1848.

——— ——— A Treatise on the Circumstances which determine the Rate of Wages and the Condition of the Labouring Classes. 2d edition. 12mo. London, 1854.

——— ——— *See, also,* Commerce, M'Culloch, and Taxation.

——— Mill (James): Tracts by, on Subjects connected with Political Economy, in 8vo., viz.:—

1. Essay on the Impolicy of a Bounty on the Exportation of Grain, 1804.
2. Commerce Defended. 2d edition. 1808.
3. Elements of Political Economy, by the same, 1824.

} 1 vol.

——— ——— (J. S.): Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy. 8vo. London, 1844.

——— ——— Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1849.

——— Morrison: An Essay on the Relations between Capital and Labour, by Charles Morrison, Esq. 8vo. London, 1854.

——— Mylne: Plan of a Course of Lectures on Political Economy, delivered in the University of Glasgow, by James Mylne, Professor of Moral Philosophy. Small Tract. 12mo. Glasgow, 1804.

——— Newman: Lectures on Political Economy, by F. W. Newman. Post 8vo. London, 1851.

——— Pecchio: Storia della Economia Publica in Italia, ossia Epilogo Critico degli Economisti Italiani, preceduto da un Introduzione, di Conte Pecchio. 8vo. Lugano, 1829.

——— Quesnay—Dupont: La Physiocratie, ou Constitution Naturelle du Gouvernement le plus Avantageux au Genre Humain: Recueil des Principaux Ouvrages Economiques de M. Quesnay, redigé et publié par Dupont de Némours. 2 parties. In 1 vol. Paris, 1767.

——— Quincey, De: The Logic of Political Economy, by Thomas De Quincey. 8vo. Edinburgh and London, 1844.

——— ——— Dialogues of Three Templars on Political Economy, chiefly in relation to Mr. Ricardo's Principles respecting Value. Tract (from the London Magazine). 8vo.

These Dialogues appeared in the "London Magazine" for April and May 1824. They were written by Mr. De Quincey, and are unequalled, perhaps, for brevity, pungency, and force. They not only bring the Ricardian theory of value into strong relief, but triumphantly repel, or rather annihilate, the objections urged against it by Malthus, in his pamphlet on the Measure of Value, and in his Political Economy, as well as by Say, and others. They may, indeed, be said to have exhausted the subject.

——— Ricardo: The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation, by David Ricardo, Esq., M.P. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1821.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

——— Ricardo : The Works of, with a Notice of his Life and Writings, by J. R. M'Culloch. 8vo. London, 1846. Calf, ex. Portrait inserted.

This volume comprises the following works, viz. :—

1. Principles of Political Economy and Taxation. 3d edition. 1821.
2. High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes. 4th edition. 1811.
3. Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee. 1811.
4. Essay on the Influence of a Low Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock. 2d edition. 1815.
5. Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency, with Observations on the profits of the Bank of England. 2d edition. 1816.
6. On Protection to Agriculture. 4th edition. 1822.
7. Plan for the Establishment of a National Bank. 1824.
8. Essay on the Funding System. (From Encyclopædia Britannica.)
9. Observations on Parliamentary Reform. (Scotsman, 24th April 1824.)
10. Revised Speech on Voting by Ballot. (Scotsman, 17th July 1824.)

These contents sufficiently show that this is one of the most valuable volumes, if it be not the most valuable, to be met with in the wide range of Economical literature.

I have given in the notice prefixed to this volume the following account of the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation :—

" Mr. Ricardo maintains, in this work, the fundamental principle, that the exchangeable value of commodities or their relative worth, as compared with each other, depends exclusively on the *quantities of labour* necessarily required to produce them, and bring them to market. Smith had shown that this principle determined the value of commodities in the earlier stages of society, before land had been appropriated and capital accumulated; but, he supposed that, after land had become property and rent began to be paid, and after capital had been amassed and workmen began to be hired by capitalists, the value of commodities fluctuated not only according to variations in the labour required to produce and bring them to market, but also according to variations of rents and wages. But Mr. Ricardo has shown that this theory is erroneous, and that the value of commodities is determined in all states of society by the same principle, or by the quantity of labour required for their production. He showed that variations of profits or wages, by affecting different commodities to the same, or nearly the same, extent, would either have no influence over their exchangeable value, or if they had any, it would depend upon the degree in which they occasionally affect some products more than others. And Dr. Anderson and others having already shown that rent is not an element of cost or value, it follows that the cost or value of all freely produced commodities, the supply of which may be indefinitely increased (abstracting from temporary variations of supply and demand), depends wholly on the quantity of labour required for their production, and not upon the rate at which that labour may be paid; so that, supposing the labour required to produce any number of commodities to remain constant, their cost and value will also remain constant, whether wages fall from 3*s.* to 1*s.*, or rise from 3*s.* to 5*s.*, or 7*s.* a-day. This is the fundamental theorem of the science of value, and the clue which unravels the intricate labyrinth of the laws which regulate the distribution of wealth. Its discovery has shed a flood of light on what was previously shrouded in all but impenetrable mystery, and the apparently knotty and hitherto insoluble questions regarding the action of wages and profits on each other and on prices have since ceased to present any insuperable difficulties. What the researches of Locke and Smith did for the production of wealth, those of Ricardo have done for its value and distribution.

" The establishment of general principles being Mr. Ricardo's great object, he has paid comparatively little attention to their practical application, and sometimes, indeed, he has in great measure overlooked the circumstances by which they are occasionally countervailed. In illustration of this we may mention, that society being laid under the necessity of constantly resorting to inferior soils to obtain

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

additional supplies of food, Mr. Ricardo lays it down that, in the progress of society, raw produce and wages have a constant tendency to rise and profits to fall. And this, no doubt, is in the abstract true. But it must at the same time be observed that while on the one hand society is obliged constantly to resort to inferior soils, agriculture is on the other hand susceptible of indefinite improvement; and this improvement necessarily in so far countervails the decreasing fertility of the soil; and may, and in fact very frequently does, more than countervail it. Mr. Ricardo has also very generally overlooked the influence of increased prices in diminishing consumption and stimulating industry, so that his conclusions, though true according to his assumptions, do not always harmonise with what really takes place. But his is not a practical work; and it did not enter into his plan to exhibit the circumstances that give rise to the discrepancies in question. The "*Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*" is not even a systematic treatise, but is principally an inquiry respecting certain fundamental principles, most of which had previously been undiscovered. And though it be often exceedingly difficult, or, it may be, all but impossible, to estimate the extent to which these principles may in certain cases be modified by other principles and combinations of circumstances, it is obviously of the greatest importance to have ascertained their existence. They are so many land-marks to which to refer, and can never be lost sight of even in matters most essentially practical.

"That part of Mr. Ricardo's work, in which he applies his principles to discover the incidence of taxes on rent, profit, wages, and raw produce, is more practical than the others; and must always be a subject of careful study to those who wish to make themselves well acquainted with this department of political science."

And in the same place I have farther added,—"There can be among intelligent men only one opinion of the value of the services which Ricardo rendered to Political Economy. His works have made a large addition to the mass of useful and universally interesting truths, and afford some of the finest examples to be met with of discriminating analysis, and of profound and refined discussion. The brevity with which he has stated some of his most important propositions, their intimate dependence on each other, the fewness of his illustrations, and the mathematical cast he has given to his reasoning, render it sometimes a little difficult for readers unaccustomed to such investigations readily to follow him. But we can venture to affirm that those who will give to his works the attention of which they are so worthy, will find them to be as logical and conclusive as they are profound and important. It was the opinion of Quintilian that the students of eloquence who were highly delighted with Cicero, had made no inconsiderable progress in their art; and the same may, without hesitation, be said of the students of political economy who find pleasure in the works of Ricardo. *Ille se profecisse sciat, cui Ricardo, valde placebit.*"

——— Rivière (de la): L'Ordre Naturel et Essentiel des Sociétés Politiques, par M. Mercier de la Rivière. 4to. Londres, (Paris,) 1767. Calf, gilt, uncut.

——— Rossi: Cours d'Economie Politique, par M. Rossi. 2de édition. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1843.

——— Say: Traité d'Economie Politique, ou Simple Exposition de la Manière dont se forment, se distribuent, et se consomment les Richesses, par M. J. B. Say. 5me édition. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1826. Calf, ex.

This is a sort of French Wealth of Nations. There is little of value in it that is not to be found in its English prototype; but being well arranged, having sundry new illustrations, and being concise and well written, it became popular, and had a considerable influence in diffusing a taste for these inquiries in France and throughout the continent. But despite its merits, it was permitted by its author to become in many respects sadly deficient. Say seems to have been weak enough to flatter himself with the idea that political economy had in his hands attained to its utmost degree of perfection! Hence his contemptuous repudiation of the great discoveries and improvements made by Ricardo and others; and hence, notwithstanding the

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

science had been so greatly changed in the interval, the first edition of his book, published in 1802, differs but little in detail, and nothing in principle, from the last, which was published in 1826. In consequence it has ceased to be of any use as a scientific treatise, though in other respects it continues to be of some importance.

——— Schmalz—Jouffroy : Traité d'Economie Politique, Ouvrage traduit de l'Allemand de M. Schmalz, par M. Jouffroy. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1826. Calf, ex., Hayday.

——— Scrope : Principles of Political Economy, by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. 12mo. London, 1833.

——— Senior : An Outline of the Science of Political Economy, by N. W. Senior, Esq., A.M. From the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. 4to. London, 1836.

——— ——— The same Work. Post 8vo. London, 1850.

——— ——— Lectures and other Tracts on Political Economy, and Subjects connected therewith, viz. —

1. Introductory Lecture on Political Economy, delivered before the University of Oxford by N. W. Senior, Professor of Political Economy, 1827.
2. Three Lectures on the Transmission of the Precious Metals from Country to Country, 1828.
3. Two Lectures on Population, 1829.
4. Three Lectures on the Cost of obtaining Money, 1830.
5. Three Lectures on the Rate of Wages, 1830.
6. A Letter to Lord Howick on a Legal Provision for the Irish Poor, 1831.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Sismondi : Nouveaux Principes d'Economie Politique, par M. Simonde de Sismondi. 2de édition. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1827.

——— Smith : An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, by Adam Smith, LL.D. Original edition. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1776. Calf, ex. Portrait inserted.

——— ——— The same Work, with Life of Author, by J. R. M'C., and Portrait inserted. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1789.

——— ——— The same Work, from the last Edition published by Dr. Smith, with a Life of the Author, an Introductory Discourse, Notes, and Supplemental Dissertations, by J. R. M'Culloch. 8vo. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1828. Calf, ex.

——— ——— The same Work ; the Editor's portion being carefully revised and corrected throughout, with a new Life and additional Notes and Dissertations. In 1 vol. 8vo., double columns. 4th edition. Edinburgh, 1855.

I have elsewhere examined most part of the leading theories and conclusions advanced in this famous work.* At present, it is enough to observe, that despite its imperfections in a scientific point of view, the objections that have been made, and not without justice, to its arrangement, and the many changes that have taken place since its publication in the policy and condition of nations, its celebrity is in no degree diminished. It is not, in truth, a book for one country or one age, but for all countries and all ages ; and will always be regarded as a noble monu-

* *See* Principles of Political Economy ; art. on Political Economy in the Encyclopædia Britannica ; and my edition of the Wealth of Nations.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

ment of profound thinking, various learning, and persevering research, applied to purposes of the highest interest and importance.

Previously to the publication of the Wealth of Nations, some of the *disjecta membra* of the science of Political Economy had been discovered, with indications of the others. But their importance, whether in a practical or scientific point of view, and their dependence on each other were all but wholly unknown. They formed an undigested mass, without order or any sort of rational connexion; what was sound and true being frequently (as in the theory of the Economists) closely linked to what was false and contradictory. Smith was the enchanter who educed order out of this chaos,—

> " E tenebris tantis tam clarum extollere lumen
> Qui primus potuisti, inlustrans commoda vitæ,"—

and in such complicated and difficult subjects, a higher degree of merit belongs to the party who first establishes the truth of a new doctrine, and traces its consequences and limitations, than to him who may previously have stumbled upon it by accident, and dismissed it as if it were valueless. He did not, like the greater number of his predecessors, build his conclusions on metaphysical abstractions, or on the partial and distorted statements of interested or prejudiced parties, but on a careful review and analysis of the more prominent circumstances connected with the progress of society from antiquity down to his own times. And none will be surprised that in taking for the first time so wide a survey, he sometimes overlooked a principle, or was deceived in regard to its influence or operation, and that, in consequence, some parts of his book are defective or erroneous. This, however, is but rarely the case. He had none of that impetuous rashness which, while it satisfies itself with hasty and superficial investigations, pushes with unhesitating confidence every theory, however narrow or ill-founded, to an extreme. On the contrary, he was slow and circumspect. And without seeking to establish new doctrines, was influenced by a sincere desire to trace and discover the natural and sound principles of public economy, however obscured by sophistry or encumbered by error, and to exhibit what he believed would be found to be their practical working, if allowed to come into free operation. In pursuing his laborious inquiries, his caution and his unequalled sagacity never forsook him. And the real wonder is, that a work involving so many abstruse researches and conflicting considerations, should have so few blemishes, and be so nearly perfect as we find it to be.

By showing that the real and lasting interests of nations are always best promoted by cultivating a fair and friendly intercourse with their neighbours, and that the jealousies and fears that were formerly entertained of the advance of others in wealth and civilization are as unfounded as they are malevolent, the Wealth of Nations has contributed in no ordinary degree to weaken national antipathies, and to lessen the chances of war. Its influence in this respect has been most powerful and it has materially affected and moulded the policy and conduct of nations. In consequence, Mr. Buckle does not hesitate to affirm, that " Adam Smith contributed more by the publication of this single work towards the happiness of man, than has been effected by the united abilities of all the statesmen and legislators of whom history has preserved an authentic account" (Life of Smith in Ency. Britannica).

The following statements show what the Editor has attempted in preparing his edition of the Wealth of Nations :—

1. " The majority of those who refer to any work of authority or celebrity being anxious to learn something of the author, a sketch is given of the life and writings of Smith. This has been partly founded upon Dugald Stewart's memoirs. But we have collected numerous facts and details from other sources, some of which are alike curious and instructive, and have taken our own view of the inferences to be drawn from them.
2. " Following the life is an introductory discourse, in which an attempt is made to trace the rise and progress of the science of wealth down to the publication of the "Wealth of Nations;' to estimate the principal merits and defects of that work, and to point out the distinguishing steps in the subsequent advance of the science. This, which is now considerably enlarged, is believed to have been, when first

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

published, the only sketch of its kind that had appeared in the English language. It seemed to be necessary, as well to enable the reader fairly to estimate the services rendered by Smith in this interesting department of human knowledge, as to do justice to those who in less enlightened times laid the foundations of that liberal system of commercial policy that has already done so much to promote the well-being of mankind, and to those who, at a later period, have assisted in bringing the science to the advanced state in which we now find it

"Numerous foot notes are subjoined to the text. These are sometimes of a controversial character; but their principal purpose is to point out the more prominent changes that have occurred in the laws, customs, and institutions referred to by the author. The supplemental notes or dissertations are given together at the end of the volume. The latter have a twofold object in view; being partly intended to make the reader aware of the fallacy or insufficiency of the theories which Smith has sometimes adopted, and partly to exhibit a view of the principal discoveries and improvements made in economical science, and of the more important changes introduced into our commercial legislation since the close of the American war. They also embrace several additional speculations on subjects of general interest and importance. One of the dissertations contains an admirable letter of Smith to Dr Cullen on University degrees.

"Such are the objects which the Editor had in view in preparing this edition. To have executed it in a manner worthy the original work would have required talents and acquirements to which he makes no pretensions. But if industry, long continued attention to the subject, and an anxious desire to acquit himself creditably of his task, can at all qualify for such an arduous undertaking, he is not without hopes that what he has done may be approved by the public."—(Preface.)

——— *See, also*, Smith in the alphabetical order.

——— Spence: Tracts on Political Economy (including Britain Independent of Commerce), with Prefatory Remarks, by William Spence, Esq., F.L.S. 8vo. London, 1822.

——— Steuart: An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy; being an Essay on the Science of Domestic Policy in Free Nations, by Sir James Steuart, Bart. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1767.

——— Stewart's Lectures on Political Economy. *See* Stewart, Dugald, Works of.

——— Storch: Cours d'Economie Politique, ou Exposition des Principes qui déterminent la Prospérité des Nations, par M. Henri Storch, avec des Notes de Say. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1823. Calf, ex., Hayday.

——— ——— Uniform with the above is the Work of Storch, entitled "Considérations sur la Nature du Revenu National." 8vo. Paris, 1824.

——— Thiers: Traité de la Propriété, par M. Thiers. 8vo. Paris, 1848. Calf, ex.

——— Torrens: An Essay on the Production of Wealth, by Colonel Torrens. 8vo. London, 1821. Calf, ex.

——— ——— On Wages and Combinations. 8vo. London.

——— Tracy: Traité d'Economie Politique, par M. Le Comte Destutt Tracy. 8vo. Paris, 1815.

This copy of the book is unique. It is that portion of one of the volumes of the "Elémens d'Idéologie" which consists of Political Economy, with an appropriate title page.

——— ——— The same book as published by the Author. 24mo. Paris, 1823.

Having been published before the true doctrines in regard to rent and profits had been established, this book is, in some respects, defective; but it is, notwithstand-

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Works on—*cont.*

ing, highly deserving of the reader's attention, and is, probably, on the whole, preferable to any work on political economy that had been published in France when it appeared. The nature of production has never been so well explained as in the following paragraph :—

"Toutes les opérations de la nature et de l'art se réduisent à des transmutations, à des changemens de *formes* et de *lieux*. Non-seulement nous ne créons jamais rien, mais il nous est même impossible de concevoir ce que c'est que *créer*, ou *anéantir*, si nous entendons rigoureusement par ces mots, faire quelque chose de rien, ou réduire quelque chose à rien ; car nous n'avons jamais vu un être quelconque sortir du néant ni y rentrer. De là cet axiome admis par toute l'antiquité : rien ne vient de *rien*, et ne peut redevenir *rien*. Que faisons-nous donc par notre travail, par notre action sur tous les êtres qui nous entourent? Jamais rien, qu'opérer dans ces êtres des changemens de forme ou de lieu qui les approprient à notre usage, qui les rendent utiles à la satisfaction de nos besoins. Voilà ce que nous devons entendre par *produire* ; c'est donner aux choses une utilité qu'elles n'avaient pas. Quelque soit notre travail, s'il n'en résulte point d'utilité, il est infructueux ; s'il en résulte, il est *productif*."

The following paragraph is at once original, ingenious, and just :—

"Maintenant qu'est-ce donc que la société ? Je ne crains point de le dire : la société est purement et uniquement une série continuelle d'échanges ; elle n'est jamais autre chose dans aucune époque de sa durée, depuis son commencement le plus informe jusqu'à sa plus grande perfection ; et c'est là le plus grand éloge qu'on en puisse faire, car l'échange est une transaction admirable dans laquelle les deux contractans gagnent toujours tous deux ; par conséquent la société est une suite non interrompue d'avantages sans cesse renaissans pour tous ses membres." And he goes on to show that such is uniformly the case.

We regret that our limits will not admit of our making any further extracts ; but those that we have made are enough to show the originality and superiority of the work. The style is concise, clear, and forcible.

——— Trades Societies and Strikes, being the Report of the Committee on such Societies to the Social Science Meeting, held at Glasgow in 1860. 8vo. London, 1860.

This publication contains a great deal of useful information, on a very important and difficult subject.

——— Tucker : Tracts on Economical Subjects, by Josiah Tucker, D.D., Dean of Gloucester. 8vo. 3 vols. London, &c., V.Y.

A very complete collection of scarce and valuable tracts.

——— Turgot : Œuvres de M. Turgot, avec des Mémoires sur sa Vie (par M. Dupont de Némours). 8vo. 9 vols. Paris, 1811.

——— ——— Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth, from the French of, &c. (Tract.) 8vo. London, 1793.

Having been reprinted by Lord Overstone, I prefixed to this tract the following notice :—

"This tract was originally published in 1767, nine years before the publication of the 'Wealth of Nations.' But there do not seem to be any good grounds for regarding it, as some have done, as the 'germ' of the latter. In addition to it, Smith had before him the lucubrations of Quesnay, the founder of the theory, with those of Dupont, the elder Mirabeau, the Abbé Bandeau, Letrosne, and other zealous apostles of the new doctrines. And Smith has himself stated that he was in the habit of teaching in Glasgow so early as 1753 those liberal and enlarged views with respect to the intercourse between nations that form so important a part of the Wealth of Nations.' But though they did not originate his views, the writings of Turgot and other leading economists undoubtedly gave a decided bias to the reasonings of Smith. He stoutly resisted their conclusions in regard to the unproductiveness of manufactures and commerce ; but, in compliance with their theory, he so far deviated from the sound principles of his own system as to admit

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that there are other tests than the rate of profit which they respectively yield by which to estimate the productiveness of the various branches of industry. Hence we doubt whether Smith was really indebted for much that was valuable to the economists. He did not profit to so great an extent as he might have done by the precision of their definitions, and the scientific manner in which they usually conducted their investigations. And his masterly exposition of the advantages of industrial freedom, and of the injurious operation of the protective system, owes nothing to their labours. Nevertheless, their system is both liberal and ingenious. And despite the fundamental errors which it involves, Smith was justified in saying that when it appeared 'it was the nearest approximation to the truth that had been published upon the subject of political economy.'—(Wealth of Nations, p. 307.)

"Besides the tract on the Formation of Wealth, Turgot published a number of memoirs, letters, and pamphlets, mostly on subjects connected with public economy. He was not, however, a mere theorist. On the contrary, he was engaged for a considerable period in the public service; and his experience, and the observations which he made in conducting the affairs entrusted to his superintendence, furnished the materials for some of his most valuable publications. In 1761 he became Intendant of Limoges, a situation in which he distinguished himself by his efforts to improve the provincial administration, by providing, in as far as practicable, for the more equal assessment of the taxes, commuting or abolishing the charge of compulsory labour (corvées) on account of the high roads, and so forth. After being for a short while Minister of Marine, he was finally chosen in 1774, by Louis XVI., to fill the important place of Comptroller-General of Finance. Much was expected of him in this position, and these expectations were not disappointed. He established the freedom of the internal corn trade throughout the kingdom, abolished the system of compulsory labour, and began to introduce sundry reforms of a searching and efficient character into the various departments connected with the assessment, collection, and disposal of the public revenue. But these measures, though indispensable, gave rise to a vast deal of opposition; and the outcry against them, raised by the nobility, clergy, and others, who profited, or supposed that they profited, by the abuses which Turgot had determined to suppress, was so very violent that it speedily drove him from power. It is but fair to Louis XVI. to state that he approved generally of the proceedings of his minister; and had he possessed sufficient firmness and decision of character to give him an effectual support, it is possible that such improvements would have been effected in the administration as might have gone far to avert the revolution. But Louis was totally unequal to the crisis. And the dismissal of Turgot having put an end to all hopes of anything like an adequate reform being brought about by constitutional means, nothing was left to obstruct, or turn aside, the tremendous catastrophe which soon after precipitated the throne, the aristocracy, the clergy, and the entire system of government into the abyss of ruin."

Turgot died in 1781, in his 54th year.

——— Twiss: View of the Progress of Political Economy since the 16th Century, by Travers Twiss, D.C.L. 8vo. London, 1847.

——— Verri: Meditazioni sulla Economia Politica, del Conte Pietro Verri. 8vo. Milano, 1771.

——— ——— Opere Filosofiche e d'Economia Politica. Ediz. compiuta. 12mo. 4 vols. Milano, 1818.

——— Wakefield: An Essay on Political Economy, by Daniel Wakefield, Esq. Post 8vo. 2d edition. London, 1804.

——— Whately: Lectures introductory to a Course on the Science of Political Economy, by Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. 8vo. London, 1831.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. A Discourse on the Science of Political Economy, by J. R. M'Culloch, 1824.
2. Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Political Economy by the same, 1835.
3. Discourse delivered at the Opening of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, by the same, 1825.
4. Introductory Lecture to a Course of Political Economy, delivered at Columbia College, New York, by the Rev. J. M'Vickar, D.D. 1830.
5. Observations on some Topics in Political Economy, 1825.
6. Political Economy Condensed, or the Natural Cause and Proper Means of Improving the Human Intellect, &c., by the Author of the Effects of Property, &c.

New and Easy Introduction to the Principles of Political Economy.

8. An Essay on the Political Economy of Nations, 1821.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Tracts on Political Economy, by William Spence, Esq., F.R.S. 1822.
2. The Measure of Value, by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, M.A., F.R.S. 1823.
3. An Examination of the Doctrines of Value, by Charles Forster Cotterell, 1831.
4. An Essay on the Standard of Value, 1832.
5. Inquiry into the Operation of Tithes upon Rent, by John Buckle, Esq., M.A. 1827.
6. Essay on the Rent of Land, 1825.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth, by M. Turgot, from the French, 1793.
2. The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations Illustrated, in opposition to some False Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith and others, 1797.
3. New and Old Principles of Trade Compared, or a Treatise on the Principles of Commerce between Nations, 1788.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

1. Considérations sur l'Institution des Principales Banques de l'Europe, par M. Monbrion, 1805.
2. Sur la Banque de France, 1806.
3. Mémoires sur le Prêt à Intérêt et sur le Commerce des Fers, par M. Turgot, 1789.
4. Britain Independent of Commerce, by W. Spence, 1808.
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POMPEIANA. *See* Gell.

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Poor and Poor Laws :—

——— Alison : Observations on the Management of the Poor in Scotland, by W. P. Alison, M.D. 1840.
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——— Buret : De la Misère des Classes Laborieuses en Angleterre et en France, par Eugène Buret. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1840. Calf, ex.

——— Burn : The History of the Poor Laws, with Observations, by Richard Burn, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1764.

——— Cassagnac (Granier de) : Histoire des Classes Ouvrières, et des Classes Bourgeoises, par M. G. De Cassagnac. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1838.

——— Clément : Recherches sur les Causes de l'Indigence, par A. Clément. 8vo. Paris, 1846. Calf, ex., Hayday.

——— Crumpe : An Essay on the Best Means of Providing Employment for the People, by Samuel Crumpe, M.D. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1795.

——— Defoe : Giving Alms no Charity, and Employing the Poor a Grievance to the Nation (by Défoe). Tract in 4to. 1704. Very scarce.

This is one of the scarcest as well as most celebrated of the minor works of the author of "Robinson Crusoe." It was written in opposition to a bill introduced into Parliament by Sir Humphrey Mackworth, to authorize the levy of a parochial rate for the carrying on of manufactures in workhouses, at which the inmates in these establishments were to be employed. Though highly instrumental in stopping the progress of the bill, and often referred to, this Tract, from its extreme rarity, has been seen by few of the economists of this century. And this circumstance, and the attention that is still given to the project, have procured for it a place in this collection. It would be easy to show that, except in very peculiar cases, the adoption of Mackworth's or of any similar scheme would unavoidably lead to mismanagement, jobbing, and abuse. But Defoe did not rest his opposition to it on these grounds. He attacked its principle, and contended that it was founded on an entirely erroneous theory. "For every skein of worsted the poor children in a workhouse spin there must (said he) be a skein the less spun by some poor family or person that spun it before." And hence he concluded that by adopting the scheme Parliament would merely change the seats of employment and pauperism; taking, as he expresses it, "the bread out of the mouths of the poor of one part of the country to put it into the months of the poor of another part."

But, though plausible, these arguments are not so conclusive as many have supposed. The occupiers of workhouses and prisons have to be supported, whether they are employed or kept in idleness. And such being the case, and supposing it were practicable to employ them, so that the produce of their labour should sell for more than the cost of the material on which it is exerted, would it be prudent to refuse to avail ourselves of their services? Whatever they produce while in confinement is so much added to the public wealth, and the sums required for their support may be in so far reduced. It is no good reason for refusing to profit by their labour to allege, with Defoe, that so much less labour must be performed elsewhere. The fact is quite otherwise. Labour is not a constant quantity. On the contrary, the demand for its produce, and therefore for itself, is altogether illimitable. Occasionally there may be an excess of one or of a few things; but it is impossible, seeing the endless cravings of the human mind, that there should ever be a surplus of the various products of art and industry; or that if work-people be thrown out of one business or employment, there should not be an equivalent demand for them in others.

"Nec Crœsi fortuna unquam nec Persica regna
Sufficient animo" ———

POOR AND POOR LAWS—*cont.*

Defoe has repeated the identical sophism which is always in the mouths of those who are opposed to every improvement. It might have been, and no doubt was, objected to Arkwright's inventions, that for every skein of yarn spun by a spinning-frame a skein the less would be spun by the common hand-wheel; and if that had been held to be a reason why the former should not be introduced, the cotton manufacture, which supplies from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 persons in the United Kingdom with subsistence and the means of rising to distinction, would never have had any footing amongst us.

But it is needless to insist upon what is now so generally admitted and so very obvious. In matters of this sort the author of "Robinson Crusoe" was quite as prejudiced and purblind as the mass of those around him. He had not read, or if he had read, he at all events had not profited by the reasonings by which Sir Dudley North and the author of the tract on the "East India Trade," have conclusively shown the advantage of new and cheaper markets, and of new and improved methods of production.

But notwithstanding he erred in objecting to the principle of Mackworth's project, and not to the abuses inseparable from every attempt to carry it into practice, Defoe's Tract is extremely valuable. His observations on the condition of the poor and the causes of poverty, and on the proper method of bestowing charity, are alike able and discriminating. They evince sound good sense, free from all affectation of sentiment or philanthropy, and are but little less applicable at present than at the period when they were written. (This Tract is contained in the volume of Miscellaneous Tracts reprinted by Lord Overstone, and to it I prefixed the preceding notice.)

——— Degerando: De la Bienfaisance Publique, par M. le Baron Degerando. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1839. Calf, ex.

——— ——— Visiteur du Pauvre. 4me éd. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1829.

——— Dupin: Histoire de l'Administration des Secours Publics, par M. le Baron Dupin. 8vo. Paris, 1821. Calf, ex., Rare.

——— Eden: The State of the Poor, or an History of the Labouring Classes in England from the Conquest to the Present Period, by Sir F. M. Eden, Bart. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1797.

This important work contains a vast body of authentic information respecting the condition of the labouring classes of the population, from the Conquest down to the close of last century The first volume comprises a general history of the poor, the fruit of much laborious and painstaking research; the second volume, and part of the third, consist principally of parochial reports on the state of the poor from all parts of the country, some of which extend to remote epochs. The Appendix includes an extensive and elaborate table of prices, a collection of statutes relating to the poor, a notice of the poor of Scotland, and the most complete catalogue that has ever been published of the various works in the English language that had then appeared relative to the poor. Altogether this is the grand storehouse of information respecting the labouring classes of England, and should have a prominent place in every library.

——— Fix: Observations sur l'Etat des Classes Ouvrières, par Théodore Fix. 8vo. Paris, 1846. Calf, ex., Hayday.

There is included in the volume a Biographical Notice of the Author, and a Catalogue of his Library.

——— Fodéré: Essai Historique et Morale sur la Pauvreté des Nations, la Population, la Mendicité, etc., par M. Fodéré. 8vo. Paris, 1825.

——— Lees: A Treatise on the Existing Poor Laws of Scotland, by James Lees, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1847.

——— Mayhew: London Labour and London Poor, by Henry Mayhew. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1851.

Comprises many curious and interesting details not to be usually met with.

Poor and Poor Laws—*cont.*

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——— Mézières : L'Economie, ou Remède au Pauperisme, par M. Mézières. 2de édition. Post 8vo. Paris, 1853.

——— Monypenny : Remarks on the Poor Laws, and on the Method of Providing for the Poor of Scotland, by David Monypenny, Esq. (previously a Lord of Session), 1836.
——— ——— On the Proposed Alteration of the Scottish Poor Laws and their Administration, 1840.
} 1 vol. 8vo. Calf, ex.

——— Page : The Principle of the English Poor Laws Illustrated and Defended, to which are added Observations on the State of the Indigent Poor in Ireland, by F. Page, Esq. 8vo. 3d edition. London, 1830.

——— Pashley : Pauperism and Poor Laws, by Robert Pashley, Esq., Q.C. 8vo. London, 1852.

The volume includes a Tract by Mr. P. on the Poor Removal Bill, 1854.

——— Townsend : A Dissertation on the Poor Laws, by the Rev. Joseph Townsend. *See* Townsend.

Poor, Tracts on, viz. :—

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2. Account of the Care taken in most Civilised Nations for the Relief of the Poor, by the Rev. Richard Onely, 1772.
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4. Considerations on the Poor Laws, by John Davidson, M.A. 1817.
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4. Four Lectures on Poor Laws, by M. Longfield, 1834.

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1. A Treatise on the Law of Scotland relative to the Poor, by Alexander Dunlop, Esq. 2d edition. 1828.
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Pope : The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq., with Notes and Illustrations, by Joseph Warton, D.D., and others. 8vo. 9 vols. 1797.

This edition of Pope's Works has been criticised with much bitterness in the Pursuits of Literature (pp. 386–396, 8th edit.). But though deficient in many respects and justly chargeable with one grave offence, the criticism referred to is probably too severe. Certainly, however, a good edition of this great classic continues to be a desideratum. Perhaps Warburton's is preferable to those of Warton and Roscoe. We have been long promised a new life of Pope and a new edition of his works ; and we trust they will be executed so as to give satisfaction to the admirers of the poet and the public. Were I to be called upon to specify which of the books in this Collection has afforded me most gratification, I believe I should answer Pope's Works.

Uniform, olive-coloured calf.

——— Supplementary Volume to Works. 1807.

——— Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, by Joseph Warton, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. 1806.

——— Homer, with Notes, by Wakefield. 8vo. 11 vols. 1796.

——— Homer, with Warburton's Notes. 8vo. 11 vols. London, 1760. Blue mor., gilt, fine.

Mr. Pope received in all above £6,000 for the translation of the Iliad, which, though not more than enough for so noble a work, was more than had been previously received by the author of any English publication. At first he was apprehensive lest the contract should ruin Lintot, the bookseller. But the result was far otherwise, the success of the work being so great as at once to enrich the latter, and to prove a productive property to his family.—(Spence's Anecdotes, p. 295.)

——— The Works of. Warburton's edition. 8vo. 9 vols. London, 1770. Old calf, gilt.

" Mr. Pope's Ethical Epistles deserve to be mentioned with signal honour, as a model next to perfect of this kind of poetry (the didactic). Here, perhaps, the strength of his genius appeared. In the more sublime parts of poetry he is not so distinguished. In the enthusiasm, the fire, the force, and copiousness of poetic genius, Dryden, though a much less correct writer, appears to have been superior to him.

POPE—*cont.*

One can scarce think that he was capable of epic or tragic poetry; but within a certain limited region he has been outdone by no poet. His translation of the Iliad will remain a lasting monument to his honour, as the most elegant and highly finished translation that, perhaps, ever was given of any poetical work. That he was not incapable of tender poetry, appears from the epistle of Eloisa to Abelard, and from the verses to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady, which are almost his only sentimental productions; and which, indeed, are excellent in their kind. But the qualities for which he is chiefly distinguished are judgment and wit, with a concise and happy expression, and a melodious versification. Few poets ever had more wit, and at the same time more judgment to direct the proper employment of that wit. This renders the Rape of the Lock the greatest master-piece that, perhaps, was ever composed in the gay and sprightly style; and in his serious works, such as his Essay on Man, and his ethic epistles, his wit just discovers itself as much as to give a proper seasoning to grave reflections. His imitations of Horace are so peculiarly happy, that one is at a loss whether most to admire the original or the copy; and they are among the few imitations extant that have all the grace and ease of an original. His paintings of characters are natural and lively in a high degree; and never was any writer so happy in that concise spirited style, which gives animation to satires and epistles. We are never so sensible of the good effects of rhyme in English verse as in reading these parts of his works. We see it adding to the style and elevation which otherwise it could not have possessed; while at the same time he manages it so artfully that it never appears in the least to encumber him; but, on the contrary, serves to increase the liveliness of his manner. He tells us himself, that he could express moral observations more concisely, and, therefore, more forcibly, in rhyme than he could do it in prose."—(Blair's Lectures, iii. 146.)

——— The Merchant, Ship-owner, and Ship-master's Import and Export Guide, by Charles Pope. 8vo. London, 1831.

POPULATION, Works on, viz.—

——— Botero: The Cause of the Greatnesse of Cities, from the Italian of Botero, by Robert Peterson. 4to. London, 1606.

——— Bruckner: Théorie du Système Animal, par M. Bruckner. 12mo. Leide, 1767.

——— The same Work in English, under the Title of "A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation, an Essay wherein," &c. 12mo. London, 1768. Reprinted in 8vo., 1860.

The former edition of this Tract is very scarce, and, how contradictory soever it may seem, the reprint is still scarcer. We have prefixed to the latter the following notice of the Author and the Tract:—

"'The Rev. John Bruckner, born in the island of Cadsand, 1726, educated at Franeker and Leyden, where he obtained a pastorship, and profited by the society of Hemsterhuis, Valckenaer, and the elder Schultens. In 1753 he became minister of the Walloon church at Norwich, and afterwards of the Dutch, till his death, May 12, 1804. In 1767, was printed at Leyden, his *Théorie du Système Animal*, in the 7th and 10th chapters of the second part of which there is much anticipation of the sentiments lately evolved and corroborated in the writings of Mr. Malthus.'"—(Preface by Mr. Richard Taylor to his edition of the Diversions of Purley.)

"A translation of the *Théorie Animal* was published in 12mo, in London, in 1768. It is very badly executed; and if, as is most probable, it is the work of the author, it shows that he was then but little acquainted with English. We have subjected it to a severe revision. It redounds but little to the discredit of Bruckner that, like so many others, he has completely failed to account for the origin of evil. But it is not so easy to apologize for the dogmatical and familiar way in which he treats the most sacred and difficult subjects. We have endeavoured to soften these peculiarities as much as possible in the translation, but they are still far too evident. The work, however, contains various just as well as striking observations, and is, on the whole, well worth looking into."

POPULATION, Works on—*cont.*

Dr. Parr said, in a note on a copy of the *Théorie Animal*, in his library, that Bruckner told him he was its author, and that for "prudential reasons," he told the secret to few.

This Tract was originally intended to be included in the volume of Miscellaneous Economical Tracts reprinted by Lord Overstone. But, on further consideration it was deemed, for reasons that will readily occur to the reader, unadvisable to give it a place in that collection. Only ten copies were struck off, of which this is one.

Bruckner also wrote a Treatise entitled "Cassander," being criticisms on Tooke's Diversions of Purley. They are said by Dr. Parr (Cat., p. 700), to be "acute and temperate."

——— Cumberland: *Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ*, or Attempts for Discovering the Times of the First Planting of Nations, by Dr. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough. 8vo. London, 1724.

——— Hale: The Primitive Origination of Mankind Considered and Explained, by Sir Matthew Hale. Folio. London, 1677.

——— Malthus: An Essay on the Principle of Population as it Affects the Future Improvement of Society, by the Rev. T. R. Malthus. 5th edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1817.

——— ——— Same Work. 1st edition. 8vo. London, 1798.

This work made, when published, a powerful impression, and was supposed, for awhile, to have exhausted the important subject of which it treats. It had, however, but few claims to attention on the score of originality, the fundamental principle maintained by Malthus, that population never fails, without any artificial stimulus, to rise to the level of subsistence, having been already set in the clearest point of view by a great number of eminent writers. But Malthus did not stop at this point. He contended, with Mr. Townsend (*see* post), that population necessarily tends to outrun the means of subsistence, and that, unless this tendency be effectually countervailed by the prudence and forethought of the mass of the people, of which there has not hitherto been any example, it must necessarily keep the lower classes in a state of want and destitution. Malthus drew this conclusion from observing that population, deducting immigrants, has gone on doubling itself in newly settled colonies and other favourable situations for a lengthened period once every 25 or 30 years; and as the principle of increase is everywhere the same, he concluded that were food and other necessary accommodations as easily procured in England, France, Holland, and other densely peopled countries, the population would increase with equal rapidity. But every one knows that the means of supporting population cannot be so easily increased in the last-mentioned countries. Malthus, indeed, lays it down as a general principle, that while food and other accommodations increase in old settled countries in an arithmetical progression only, the inhabitants have an uniform tendency to increase in a geometrical progression, so that their numbers are constantly getting beyond the means of subsistence, and the land is overspread with poverty and misery. And he endeavours to support this theory by an examination of the state of population and subsistence in different countries.

Such, in a few words, is the theory of Malthus; and no one can deny that it embodies a large admixture of truth. It is true that population has, under favourable circumstances, been doubled in 25 or 30 years; and it is equally true that the same power which has effected this doubling of the population in Kentucky and Illinois exists in England, Holland, France, &c. But it is, at the same time, to be borne in mind that man is not the mere slave of appetite or instinct, and it is everywhere found that the principle of increase adjusts itself to the means of supporting additional numbers. Despite all that has been alleged by Malthus and others to the contrary, population, unless it has been excited by artificial means, is not, as compared with the means of subsistence, more dense in old settled than in new countries. Indeed, every one who has any acquaintance, however slight, with the history and condition of the people of this or any other European country, a thousand, five hundred, or a hundred years ago, knows that it has been vastly improved in the interval; that instead of population outrunning subsistence, the

latter has outrun population, and that the mass of the people have been gradually acquiring an increased command over necessaries and conveniences. And where are the grounds for supposing that it should be otherwise in time to come? In his anxiety to establish his theory, Malthus overlooked and undervalued the influence of the principles which countervail the tendency to increase, and which uniformly keep it within due bounds. He has stated a part of the truth, but he has not stated the whole truth :—"*Esclave d'une idée dominante, l'auteur de l'Essai sur la Population s'y abandonne sans réserve; en combattant des exagérations, il se livre à des exagérations contraires; à des vérités utiles se mêlent des aperçus qui ne sont que spécieux; et pour vouloir en tirer des applications absolues il en fausse les conséquences.*"—(Degerando, Bienfaisance Publique, i. Introd. p. 23.) Food is indispensable to existence; and it might be correctly laid down as a general principle that the necessity of a supply of food on the one hand, and the difficulty of getting it on the other, tend to make every man die of hunger. Happily, however, the countervailing influences are so very powerful, that, though many die of repletion, not one individual in ten thousand dies of want; and such being the case, a theory, or a work on the subject, which should in great measure overlook these influences, would not, we imagine, be considered good for much. And this, we apprehend, is the case with the "Essay on the Principle of Population."

Malthus's work was valuable for the attention which it drew to the subject of population, and for its showing that the principle of increase is sufficiently powerful without any artificial stimulus to keep population on a level with the supply of food and other accommodations. In other respects it leads to false conclusions. The principle of increase is not the bugbear, the invincible obstacle to all improvement, it appeared to be as described by him, and still more by Dr. Chalmers and others of his school. A vast improvement has everywhere taken place. And it is easy to see that the principle of increase, instead of being adverse to, has really occasioned this progress.

Had this principle not existed, or been comparatively feeble, activity would have been superseded by indolence, and men, from being enterprising and ambitious, would have gradually sunk into a state of torpor; for in such case every additional acquisition, whether of skill or wealth, by lessening the necessity for, or the motive to make, fresh acquisitions, would have occasioned a decline in the spirit of improvement; so that, instead of proceeding, as it became older, with accelerated steps in the career of discovery, the fair inference is, that society would either have been entirely arrested in its progress, or its advance rendered proportionally slow. But it is so ordered that, whatever may at any time occasion a decline of the inventive powers, must be of an ephemeral character, and cannot originate in a diminution of the advantages resulting from their exercise. Even in the most improved and richest societies, the principle of increase inspires by far the largest class—those who depend on their labour for the means of support—with all those powerful motives to contrive, produce, and accumulate, that actuated the whole community in more early ages. No people can rest satisfied with acquisitions already made. The increase of population is always sufficiently powerful to keep invention on the stretch, rendering the demand for fresh inventions and discoveries as great at one time as at another, and securing the forward progress of the species. A deficiency of subsistence at home leads to migrations to distant countries; and thus, not only provides for the gradual occupation of the earth, but carries the languages, arts, and sciences of those who have made the farthest advances in civilisation to those who may be only emerging from barbarism. It may, no doubt, happen, owing to accidental and temporary circumstances, that population may, for awhile, so far outrun production that the condition of society should be changed for the worse. But such contingencies are of rare occurrence; and when they do occur, the evils thence arising bring with them a provision for their cure; for they make all classes better acquainted with the circumstances which determine their situation; and while they call forth fresh displays of invention and economy, they, at the same time, dignify and exalt the character, by teaching us to exercise the prudential virtues, and to subject the passions to the control of reason.

To suppose, as some have done, that the astonishing improvements in the arts, and the all but immeasurable additions that have in consequence been made to the

Population, Works on—*cont.*

comforts and enjoyments of man, would have been equal or greater, had the principle of increase been less powerful, is at once contradictory and absurd; for it is equivalent to supposing that industry and invention would not be affected by weakening the motives to their exercise, and lessening the advantages of which they are productive! There might, perhaps, though that be very doubtful, have been less squalid poverty amongst the dregs of the population had there been no principle of increase; but it is idle to pretend, had such been the case, that the powers and resources of industry would have been so astonishingly developed, that scientific investigations would have been prosecuted with equal perseverance and zeal, that so much wealth would have been accumulated, or that the same circumstances which impelled society forward in its infancy, should have continued, in every subsequent age, to preserve their energy unimpaired. And it may well be doubted whether an exemption from the evils incident to poverty would not be dearly purchased, even by the lowest classes, by the sacrifice of the hopes and fears attached to their present condition, and the gratification they now reap from successful industry, economy, and forbearance.

——— Messance: Recherches sur la Population des Généralités d'Auvergne, &c., avec des Réflexions sur la Valeur du Bled depuis 1674 jusqu'au 1764, par M. Messance. 4to. Paris, 1766.

——— Mirabeau: L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population, par M. le Marquis de Mirabeau. 4to. 3 vols. Avignon, 1756. Orange mor., gilt leaves.

——— Moheau: Recherches et Considérations sur la Population de la France. 8vo. Paris, 1778.

——— Newenham's Inquiry into the Population of Ireland. *See* Ireland, Works on.

——— Short: A Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England and Several Countries abroad, &c., by Thomas Short, M.D. 4to. London, 1767.

——— Wallace on the Numbers of Mankind. *See* Wallace.

Population of England and Wales, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Proposals for Numbering the People, by Arthur Young, 1771.
2. An Essay on the Population of England, from the Revolution to the Present Time, by Richard Price, D.D. 1780.
3. An Examination of the above Essay of Dr. Price, by the Rev. John Howlett, A.B. 1781.
4. An Inquiry into the Present State of Population in England and Wales, by William Wales, F.R.S. 1781.
5. An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir F. M. Eden, Bart. 1800.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Porter, Sir James: Observations on the Religion, Law, &c. of the Turks, (by Sir J. Porter, Bart.) 2d edition, enlarged, to which is added the State of the Turkey Trade. 8vo. London, 1771.

——— The Progress of the Nation, in its Various Social and Economical Relations, from the Beginning of the Present Century, by G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S. New edition. 8vo. London, 1851.

Poste degli Antichi, Dissertazione Recitata nell' Academia degli Apatisti. 4to. Firenze, 1746. Old red mor., ex.

Postlethwayt's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce. *See* Commerce.

Pottinger: Travels in Beloochistan and Scinde, with a Geographical and Historical Account of those Countries, and a Map, by Lieutenant Henry Pottinger. 4to. London, 1816.

Pouchet : De la Pluralité des Races Humaines, par Georges Pouchet. 8vo. Paris, 1858.

Prescott : History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic of Spain, by William H. Prescott, Esq. A new edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1839.
——— History of the Conquest of Mexico, with a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and a Life of the Conqueror Hernando Cortes. 4th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1849.
——— History of the Conquest of Peru, with a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1848.
——— History of the Reign of Philip II., King of Spain. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1855, &c.

Uniform, uncut, half Spanish morocco.

These seem to be, on the whole, the most valuable works with which the genius of American writers has enriched modern literature. They relate to subjects of paramount importance, for they embrace the rise, consolidation, and progress of the Spanish power ; the discovery and conquest of America, with the establishment of the inquisition, and of that arbitrary system of government in the peninsula which has proved so destructive of its power and well-being. Owing to the decease of the author before his account of the reign of Philip II. was completed, the full extent of the fatal influence of the intolerance and despotism which he did so much to strengthen, is not so evident as it became towards the close of his reign. But the gloom which had been gradually deepening over Spain ever since the æra, in many respects glorious, of Ferdinand and Isabella, attained to a maximum in the latter days of Philip and under his successors of the Austrian line. And though it was somewhat abated under the Bourbon princes, it is only very recently that Spain seems to have revived from her long trance, and has regained some portion of her former influence, and entered on a new career of improvement.

Mr. Prescott's works are worthy of their subjects. He has spared neither labour nor expense to obtain the most accurate information in regard to the various matters he has had to discuss, and in this he has succeeded to an extent that could not have been previously anticipated. And hence the originality and peculiar value of his works.

The principal fault of Mr. Prescott consists in his either glossing over or extenuating the mischievous influence of despotic and intolerant institutions. He is well aware that they are pernicious, but he endeavours to show that their introduction was, if not necessary, a natural or not very objectionable proceeding. And out of regard for the prejudices or weakness of a sovereign (such as Isabella), he palliates the establishment of a principle that may far more than nullify all the good which may have been effected in an otherwise prosperous reign. But despite this serious drawback, Prescott's works are entitled to rank in the first class of historical publications, and are at once interesting and instructive.

Prévost : Histoire Générale des Voyages, par M. l'Abbé Prévost. 4to. 20 vols. Paris, 1746, &c. Large paper. French calf, ex.

Price (Dr. Richard) : The following Works of, viz. :—
——— Observations on Reversionary Payments, Annuities, &c., 7th edition, by Morgan. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1812.
——— Review of the Principal Questions in Morals. 3d edition. 8vo. 1787.
——— Four Dissertations on Providence, &c. 4th edition. 8vo.
——— Sermons, with Appendix, by Priestley. 2d edition. 8vo. 1787.

PRICE (Dr. Richard): Financial and Political Tracts by, viz.:—

1. Two Tracts on Civil Liberty, the War with America, &c., by Richard Price, D.D. 1778.
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4. Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt, by ditto, 1774.
5. The State of the Public Debt and Finances, January 1783, by the same, 1783.
6. Postscript to ditto, by ditto, 1784.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Essays on the Picturesque as Compared with the Sublime and Beautiful, and on the Use of Studying Pictures, &c., by Uvedale Price, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1810. Calf, ex.

PRICES, Tracts on, viz.:—

An Inquiry into the Prices of Wheat, Malt, and occasionally of other Provisions, &c., from the Year 1000 to 1765, by Michael Combrune, Esq., with a Variety of Parliamentary and other interesting Documents. Folio. 1 vol. London, V.Y. Half calf.

1. Arthur Young on the Rise of Prices in Europe during the last 25 Years, 1815.
2. Edict of Diocletian, fixing a Maximum of Prices in the Roman Empire, by Colonel Leake, 1826.
3. Remarks on Fiar Prices and Produce Rents, by J. H. Maclean, Esq. 1825.
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3. Extracts from Tooke and Newmarch's Work on Prices.
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PRICHARD: Researches into the Physical History of Mankind, by J. C. Prichard, M.D. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1826. Calf, ex.

——— The same Work, in a greatly Improved State, with a Life of Dr. Prichard inserted. 4th edition. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1841, &c. Blue mor., ex.

A work which displays great learning and very extensive and laborious research. It would hardly be more improper to introduce the religious element into geological, or astronomical, or chemical investigations, than it would be to introduce it into an anthropological question of this sort. And laying it aside, and considering the subject merely in a philosophical and ethnological point of view, we incline to think that the principle which pervades Prichard's work, or the *monogenist* origin of the different varieties of the human race, has no real foundation. The Whites are, most probably, descended from a single pair. But that they and the

PRICHARD—*cont.*

Negroes, copper-coloured Indians, Australians, &c., differing as they do, in many respects, radically from each other, should all be descended from the same pair is a supposition which appears to be opposed alike to common sense and scientific considerations. *See*, on this subject, the very clever work of Pouchet, *De la Pluralité des Races Humaines*, and the authorities therein referred to ; Lawrence's Lectures, &c.

PRIDEAUX : The Old and New Testament Connected in the History of the Jews and Neighbouring Nations, by Humphrey Prideaux, D.D. 3d edition. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1717.

This has been an extremely popular book. "It contains," says Mr. Orme, "a large mass of erudition and accurate information on every topic of Jewish history and antiquities, and in all the links which connected that peculiar people with the surrounding nations. It is indispensable to the biblical, and interesting to the general reader."—(Bibliotheca Biblica.)

PRIESTLEY : Lectures on History and General Policy, to which is prefixed an Essay on a Course of Liberal Education for Civil and Active Life, by Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S. 4to. Birmingham, 1788. Russia.

——— A Comparison of the Institutions of Moses with those of the Hindoos and other Ancient Nations, &c. 8vo. Northumberland, 1799. Calf, ex.

——— An Essay on the First Principles of Government, and the Nature of Political, Civil, and Religious Liberty, by Joseph Priestley, LL.D. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1771.

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1. Du Droit d'Aînesse, par M. Dupin, Avocat. 2de édition. 1826.
2. Observations sur le Principe du Droit d'Aînesse, et sur son Application aux Familles Electorales, par M. Cottu, 1826.
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PRIOR : Poems on Several Occasions, by Matthew Prior, Esq. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1754.

——— Memoir of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, by James Prior, Esq. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1839.

——— Life of Goldsmith, by the same. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1837.

PROGRESSION, The Theory of Human. 8vo. London, 1850.

PROPERTIUS : That Book of the Elegies of Propertius entitled Cynthia, translated into English Verse, with Notes. 8vo. London, 1783. Calf, gilt.

PROVAND : The Franciscan Friar, a Satire, and the Ode on the Marriage of Francis of Valois and Mary, Queen of Scotland, translated from the Latin of Buchanan into English Verse, by George Provand. 8vo. Glasgow, 1809. Calf, ex., uncut.

PRUSSIA : Essai sur l'Organisation Militaire de la Prusse, par le Général De Caraman. 1831.

——— Notes et Réflexions sur la Prusse en 1833, par M. de Chambray.

——— Rapport sur l'Etat de l'Instruction Publique dans quelques Pays de l'Allemagne, et particulièrement en Prusse, par M. V. Cousin. 1833.

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PUBLIC CREDIT, Tracts on, viz. :—

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PUFFENDORF—BARBEYRAC: Le Droit de la Nature et des Gens, par le Baron de Puffendorff, traduit du Latin, avec des Notes, par M. Jean Barbeyrac. 5me édition. 4to. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1734.

Puffendorff (born 1632, died 1694,) is a more systematic writer than Grotius. He attempts, after the method of Hobbes, to deduce the rules and conclusions of public law from what is called natural law; that is, from certain fixed and constantly acting moral and political principles (in regard to some of which there is, however, much difference of opinion), neglecting, or laying comparatively little stress on historical facts and the treaties or conventional agreements between nations. It is easy, however, to see that all really useful systems must be constructed partly on the former of these foundations, and partly on the latter. But despite the narrowness of his plan, and the many discussions in which he engages in regard to subjects that have little or no connexion with the law of nations, there is a good deal that is valuable in his work. The censure of Leibnitz, who pronounces Puffendorff to be *vir parum jurisconsultus, et minime philosophus*, is much too severe. His great fault is his want of vigour and prolixity. His work has, in truth, no attractions of any kind, other than the information it communicates; and as this may be acquired much more conveniently than by digging in its immense tomes, it is now but little read or referred to.

The preface, contributed by Barbeyrac to his translation, is by far the most interesting portion of the work. It gives a history of moral science, and notices of the peculiar doctrines of some of the principal writers by whom it has been illustrated from the remotest antiquity downwards. In this sketch the Fathers of the Church make, speaking generally, a miserable appearance. The notes of Barbeyrac are, also, very valuable.

——— Les Devoirs de l'Homme et du Citoyen, traduits du Latin de, etc., par M. Barbeyrac. 12mo. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1723.

PULTENEY: Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, to the Introduction of the Linnæan System, by R. Pulteney, M.D., F.R.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1790.

PULTENEY AND WALPOLE, Tracts relating to, viz. :—

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Pursuits of Literature. *See* Mathias.

Pyrrhus, Histoire de. *See* Jourdan.

Q.

Quayle : General View of the Agriculture of the Isle of Man, &c., by Thomas Quayle, Esq. 8vo. London, 1812.

Quetelet : Sur l'Homme, et le Développement de ses Facultés, par A. Quetelet. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1835.

Quilleti Callipædia, seu de Pulchræ Prolis habendæ Ratione, Poema Didacticon ; accedit S. Sammarthani Pædotrophia, sive de Puerorum Educatione. Post 8vo. Londini, 1708. Red mor.

R.

Rabelais : Œuvres de Maître F. Rabelais. Nouvelle édition, avec les Rémarques de Duchat et autres. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1732. Large paper. Olive mor.

Rabelais—Ozell : The Works of Francis Rabelais, M.D., by Mr. Ozell and others. 12mo. 5 vols. London, 1737. Old calf, gilt.

Mr. Tytler refers to this translation as follows, viz. :—" The history of the English translation of this work is in itself a proof of its very high merit. The three first books were translated by Sir Thomas Urquhart, but only two of them were published in his lifetime. Mr. Motteux, a Frenchman by birth, but whose long residence in England had given him an equal command of both languages, republished the work of Urquhart, and added the remaining three books translated by himself, with a variety of curious notes. In this publication he allows the excellence of the work of his predecessor, whom he declares to have been a complete master of the French language, and to have possessed both learning and fancy equal to the task he undertook. He adds, that he has preserved in his translation 'the very style and air of his original;' and, finally, 'that the English readers may now understand that author better in their own tongue than many of the French can do in theirs.' The work thus completed in English was taken up by Mr. Ozell, a person of considerable literary abilities, and who possessed an uncommon knowledge both of the ancient and modern languages. Of the merits of the translation none could be a better judge, and to these he has given the strongest testimony by adopting it entirely in his new edition, and limiting his own undertaking solely to the correction of the text of Urquhart and Motteux, with additional notes of his own ; to which he has added a translation of the notes of M. Du Chat, who spent, as Mr. Ozell informs us, 40 years in composing annotations on the original work. The English version of Rabelais thus improved may be considered, in its present form, as one of the most perfect specimens of the art of translation. The best critics in both languages have borne testimony to its faithful transfusion of the sense and happy imitation of the style of the original ; and every English reader will acknowledge that it possesses all the ease of original composition."—(Tytler on Translation, p. 398, ed. 1813.)

Racine : Œuvres de Jean Racine, avec des Commentaires, par M. Luneau des Boisjermain. 8vo. 7 vols. Paris, 1768. Thick paper ; mor. Bozerian, exceedingly fine.

" Corneille s'était formé tout seul ; mais Louis XIV., Colbert, Sophocle, et Euripide contribuèrent tous à former Racine. Une ode qu'il composa à l'âge de dix-huit ans, pour le mariage du roi, lui attira un présent qu'il n'attendait pas, et le déter-

RACINE —*cont.*

mina à la poésie. Sa réputation s'est accrue de jour en jour, et celle des ouvrages de Corneille a un peu diminué. La raison en est que Racine, dans tous ses ouvrages, depuis son 'Alexandre,' est toujours élégant, toujours correct, toujours vrai, qu'il parle au cœur, et que l'autre manque trop souvent à tous ces devoirs. Racine passa de bien loin et les Grecs et Corneille dans l'intelligence des passions, et porta la douce harmonie de la poésie, ainsi que les grâces de la parole, au plus haut point où elles puissent parvenir. Ces hommes enseignèrent à la nation à penser, à sentir, et à s'exprimer. Leurs auditeurs, instruits par eux seuls, devinrent enfin des juges sévères pour ceux mêmes qui les avaient éclairés.

"Il y avait très peu de personnes en France, du temps du Cardinal de Richelieu, capables de discerner les défauts du 'Cid'; et en 1702, quand 'Athalie,' le chef-d'œuvre de la scène, fut représentée chez madame la Duchesse de Bourgogne, les courtisans se crurent assez habiles pour la condamner. Le temps a vengé l'auteur; mais ce grand homme est mort sans jouir du succès de son plus admirable ouvrage. Un nombreux parti se piqua toujours de ne pas rendre justice à Racine. Madame de Sévigné, la première personne de son siècle pour le style épistolaire, et surtout pour conter des bagatelles avec grâce, croit toujours que Racine n'ira pas loin. Elle en jugeait comme du café, dont elle dit qu'on se désabusera bientôt. Il faut du temps pour que les réputations mûrissent."—(Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV., ii. 236.)

RAE: History of the Rebellion against His Majesty George I., by the Rev. Peter Rae. 2d edition. 8vo, with Appendix. London, 1746. Calf, ex., H. & B.

RAFFLES: The History of Java, by the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F.R.S. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1830.

RAILWAYS, &c., Tracts on, viz.:—

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RALEIGH: The History of the World, in Five Books, by Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt., whereunto is added the Life and Trial of the Author. Folio. London, 1687.

RALEIGH: The Works of Sir Walter Raleigh, Kt., to which is prefixed a New Account of his Life, by Thomas Birch. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1751. Calf, ex.

Hume says that "If the reader of Raleigh's History can have the patience to wade through the Jewish and Rabbinical learning which compose the half of the volume, he will find, when he comes to the Greek and Roman story, that his pains are not unrewarded."—(History of England Appen., James I.) But the portion alluded to by Hume is so largely alloyed with the most unprofitable and indeed ludicrous discussions and inquiries, that the reader had better pass it over entirely, and enter at once on what is more worthy of the author. We subjoin his character of Epaminondas:—"So died Epaminondas, the worthiest man that ever was bred in that nation of Greece, and hardly to be matched in any age or country; for he equalled all others in the several virtues which in each of them were singular. His justice and sincerity, his temperance, wisdom, and high magnanimity, were no way inferior to his military virtues, in every part whereof he so excelled, that he could not but properly be called a wary, a valiant, a politic, a bountiful, and a provident captain. Neither was his private conversation unanswerable to those high parts which gave him praise abroad; for he was grave, and yet very affable and courteous; resolute in public business, but in his own, particular, easy, and of much mildness; a lover of his people,—bearing with men's infirmities; witty and pleasant in speech,—far from insolence; master of his own affections, and furnished with all qualities that might win and keep love. To these graces were added great ability of body, and much eloquence, and very deep knowledge in all parts of philosophy and learning; wherewith his mind being enlightened, rested not in the sweetness of contemplation, but broke forth into such effects as gave unto Thebes, which had ever been an underling, a dreadful reputation among all people adjoining, and the highest command in Greece."

The best account of Raleigh that has hitherto appeared will be found in the work of Napier (Macvey), Esq., previously referred to. Gibbon had once some idea, which, however, he speedily abandoned, of writing a life of Raleigh.

It is alleged by D'Israeli, in the Curipsities of Literature (iii. 145, 14th ed.), that Raleigh had been largely assisted in writing the History of the World; that the learning in it had been supplied, and the drudgery executed for him by others; and that, in truth, he had done little more than contribute the important and striking passages. But Mr. Bolton Corney has conclusively shown that there is no good foundation for this depreciatory statement; and that Raleigh is not merely the author of the more ambitious paragraphs in the History of the World, but of the entire work.—(Curiosities of Literature, illustrated, 2d ed., pp. 65–87.)

RAMSAY: An Essay on the Treatment, &c. of African Slaves in the British Colonies, by the Rev. James Ramsay, M.A. 8vo. London, 1784.

——— The Poems of Allan Ramsay; a New Edition, Corrected and Enlarged, with a Glossary; to which are prefixed, a Life of the Author, from Authentic Documents, (by George Chalmers,) and a Critique on the Poems, (by Lord Woodhouselee.) 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1800. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

RANKE—AUSTIN: The Ecclesiastical and Political History of the Popes of Rome during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, by Leopold Ranke, from the German, by Sarah Austin. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1841.

RAPER. *See* Money, Coins, &c., Works on.

RAPIN—TINDAL: The History of England, by M. Rapin de Thoyras, translated into English, and continued to the Accession of George II., by N. Tindal, M.A. Folio. 5 vols. Complete in every respect, with all the Plates, Plans, &c. London, 1732–47. Calf, ex.

A very valuable and important work, which has not been, and will not speedily be, superseded.

Rapini (Ren.) Hortorum libri IV. et Cultura Hortensis; cum Notis et Historia Hortorum Gab. Brotierii. 12mo. Barbou, Paris, 1780. Calf, gilt leaves.

The classical poem of Rapin was translated by Evelyn and Gardiner. *See* the latter.

Ray: Select Remains of the Learned John Ray, M.A. & F.R.S., with his Life, by the late William Derham, D.D., published by George Scott, M.A. Royal 8vo. London, 1760. Calf, ex., Hayday.

——— By the same learned Author, a Compleat Collection of English Proverbs, with the most Celebrated Proverbs of the Scotch, Italian, French, Spanish, and other Languages, and a Collection of English Words not generally used. 8vo. 4th edition, with many Additions by the Editor. London, 1768.

——— The Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of the Creation, in Two Parts, by, &c. 8vo. 12th and best ed. London, 1759. Uncut, calf, ex.

——— The Correspondence of John Ray, edited by Edwin Lankester, M.D., &c. 8vo. London, 1848.

The following extract from the Remains of this great naturalist and most excellent person will be read with interest. It is a good specimen of the writer's style; and it gives a striking picture of the condition 200 years ago of what is now the garden of Scotland:—

"We travelled to Dunbar, a town noted for the fight between the English and Scots. The Scots generally (that is the poorer sort) wear, the men blue bonnets on their heads, and some russet; the women only white linnen, which hangs down their backs as if a napkin were pinned about them. When they go abroad none of them wear hats, but a party-coloured blanket, which they call a plad, over their heads and shoulders. The women generally to us seemed none of the handsomest. They are not very cleanly in their houses, and but slutish in dressing their meat. Their way of washing linnen is to tuck up their coats, and tread them with their feet in a tub. They have a custom to make up the fronts of their houses, even in their principal towns, with firr boards nailed one over another, in which are often made many round holes or windows to put out their heads. In the best Scottish houses, even the King's Palaces, the windows are not glazed throughout, but the upper part only, the lower have two wooden shuts or folds to open at pleasure, and admit the fresh air. The Scots cannot endure to hear their country or countrymen spoken against. They have neither good bread, cheese, or drink. They cannot make them, nor will they learn. Their butter is very indifferent, and one would wonder how they could contrive to make it so bad. They use much pottage made of coalwort, which they call keal, sometimes broth of decorticated barley. The ordinary country houses are pitiful cots, built of stone and covered with turves, having in them but one room many of them no chimneys, the windows very small holes, and not glazed. In the most stately and fashionable houses, in great towns, instead of ceiling they cover the chambers with firr boards, nailed on the roof within side. They have rarely any bellows or warming-pans. It is the manner in some places there to lay on but one sheet as large as two, turned up from the feet upwards. The ground in the valleys and plains bears good corn; but especially beer, barley, or bigge, and oats, rarely wheat or rye. We observed little or no fallow grounds in Scotland; some layed ground we saw, which they manured with sea-wreck. The people seem to be very lazy, at least the men, and may be frequently observed to plow in their cloaks. It is the fashion of them to wear cloaks when they go abroad, but especially on Sundays. They lay out most they are worth in cloaths; and a fellow that hath scarce ten groats besides to help himself with you shall see come out of his smoaky cottage clad like a gentleman" (p. 186).

RAYNAL: Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Etablissemens et du Commerce des Européens dans les Deux Indes, per Guillaume-Thomas Raynal. 4to. 5 vols. Genève, 1780. Old red mor.

Turgot has characterised this work as follows, in a letter addressed to the Abbé Morellet, then in England:—

"Je suis curieux de savoir ce que les Anglois auront pensé de l'Histoire des Deux Indes. J'avoue qu'en admirant le talent de l'auteur et son ouvrage, j'ai été un peu choqué de l'incohérence de ces idées, et de voir les paradoxes les plus opposés mis en avant et défendus avec la même chaleur, la même éloquence, le même fanatisme. Il est tantôt rigoriste comme Richardson, tantôt immoral comme Helvétius, tantôt enthusiaste des vertus douces et tendres, tantôt de la débauche, tantôt du courage féroce; traitant l'esclavage d'abominable, et voulant des esclaves; déraisonnant en physique, déraisonnant en métaphysique, et souvent en politique; il ne résulte rien de son livre sinon que l'auteur est un homme de beaucoup d'esprit, très-instruit, mais qui n'a aucune idée arrêtée, qui se laisse emporter par l'enthousiasme d'un jeune rhéteur. Il semble avoir pris à tâche de soutenir successivement tous les paradoxes qui se sont présentées à lui dans ses lectures et dans ses rêves. Il est plus instruit, plus sensible, et a une éloquence plus naturelle qu'Helvétius; mais il est, en vérité, aussi incohérent dans ses idées, et aussi étranger au vrai système de l'homme."—(Mémoires de l'Abbé Morellet, i. 222.)

But, despite the sophistry, declamation, and paradoxes by which this work is disfigured, it contains much valuable matter respecting the colonial establishments of the different European powers. Inasmuch, however, as the author rarely refers to authorities, his statements, even when well founded, cannot be safely depended upon by those who are ignorant of the sources whence they have been derived; so that the historical and statistical parts of the work have fallen, though undeservedly, into nearly the same discredit as the others.

Notwithstanding Raynal had the courage to address, in 1791, a letter to the National Assembly, in which he strongly censured the excesses by which the revolution had even then been disgraced, he was fortunate enough to escape falling a sacrifice to the vindictive jealousy of the Jacobin tribunals, and died in 1796 (Literature of Political Economy).

RECHERCHES Curieuses d'Antiquité. *See* Spon.

REDDIE'S Researches in Maritime Law. *See* that Subject.

REDI: Bacco in Toscana, Ditirambo di Francesco Redi, con le Annotazioni. 4to. Firenze, 1685. Old mor.

A choice copy of the best edition of this classical poem from the library of Mad. de Pompadour.

——— Bacco in Toscana e altre Poesie. 8vo. Firenze, 1822. Mor., ex.

The dithyramb, or hymn in honour of Bacchus, is a *chef d'œuvre*, a model for that species of composition. Tiraboschi says it has had no equal, and that it is not very likely it will have any. *Le Poesie del Redi sono per grazia e per eleganza vaghissime, ma sopra ogni cosa è stimato il suo* BACCO IN TOSCANA, *Ditirambo, a cui non si era ancora veduto l'uguale, e forse non si è poscia ancora veduto.*"—(Storia della Letteratura, viii. 457.)

The reader may not, perhaps, be aware that this enthusiastic poet was also one of the most accurate observers and most eminent natural philosophers of his day. But such was the case.—(Tiraboschi, viii. 291.)

REES: Cyclopædia, conducted by Abraham Rees, D.D. 4to. 45 vols. London, 1819. Boards.

This book has fallen so low in price, that I do not know whether it be possible to lay out a few pounds (6*l.* or 7*l.*) in the acquisition of useful information more profitably than in its purchase.

Regiam Majestatem : The Auld Lawes and Constitutions of Scotland, Collected out of the Register and other auld authentic Bukes fra the dayes of King Malcolm II. until the time of King James I., &c., by Sir John Skene, with the Order of Proces in Civil and Criminal Cases. 4to. Edinburgh, 1774. Uncut, calf, ex.

This book would be alike curious and valuable if it really were what it purports to be. This, however, is more than doubtful. A very high authority, Sir Thomas Craig, says, that it is wholly filched from or is identical with Glanville's book on the laws and customs of England in the reign of Henry II., and that it is of no authority in Scotland. (Jus Feudale, lib. i. c. 8.) And Lord Hailes has shown, in a treatise on the *Regiam Majestatem*, published in 1769, that Craig's statements are substantially correct.—(*See* Dalrymple's Tracts in this Catalogue.)

Reid : The Works of Thomas Reid, D.D., F.R.S. Edinburgh, with Life, by Dugald Stewart. 8vo. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1803. Calf, ex.

To oppose, and, if possible, to subvert the sceptical doctrines of Hume, and the ideal theory on which they were founded, is the grand object of the works of Reid. In various respects he may be said to have been successful, though in the greater number he has totally failed. Sir Wm. Hamilton, while he defends Reid from the indiscriminate and generally mistaken attacks of Brown, and shows wherein his statements and doctrines are erroneous and deficient, has amended and adopted a considerable part of his system.

In his remarks on Reid's philosophical writings Stewart observes :—"His limited range of metaphysical reading, by forcing him to draw the materials of his philosophical speculations almost entirely from his own reflections, has given to his style, both of thinking and of writing, a characteristical unity and simplicity seldom to be met with in so voluminous an author. He sometimes, indeed, repeats, with an air of originality, what had been previously said by his predecessors; but on these, as on all other occasions, he has at least the merit of thinking for himself, and of sanctioning, by the weight of his unbiassed judgment, the conclusions which he adopts. It is this uniformity of thought and design which, according to Dr. Butler, is the best test of an author's sincerity; and I am apt to regard it also, in these abstruse disquisitions, as one of the surest marks of liberal and unfettered inquiry."—(Works, i. 465).

Rejected Addresses. *See* Smith, James and Horace.

Relandi (Had.) Palæstina ex Monumentis Veteribus Illustrata. 4to. 2 vols. Trajecti Bat., 1714. Uncut, calf, ex.

——— La Religion des Mahometans, tiré du Latin de M. Reland, et augmenté d'une Confession de Foi Mahometane. Post 8vo. à La Haye, 1721. Old mor.

This, which is rather a paraphrase than a translation, is a very interesting work. Reland, who was exceedingly well versed in Arabic learning, has rendered to the memory of Mahomet a service similar to that which Gassendi rendered to the memory of Epicurus, that is, he has vindicated his character and doctrines from many calumnious imputations by showing that they are wholly unfounded; and he has done this good service to the cause of truth and fair dealing without becoming either the apologist or the defender of the Mahometan faith.

——— (Pet. et Had.) Fasti Consularis, &c. 8vo. Trajecti Bat. 1715. Uncut, calf, ex.

Religion (La), Ancienne et Moderne, des Muscovites. 12mo. Cologne, 1698. Russia, uncut.

Remusat : Essai sur la Langue et la Littérature Chinoise, par M. Abel Remusat. 8vo. Paris, 1811.

——— Mélanges, et Nouveaux Mélanges, Asiatiques. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1825–29. Uncut, half calf.

Renaudôt: Ancient Accounts of India and China, by Two Mahommedan Travellers of the 9th Century, from the Arabic, by Renaudôt, with Notes, Illustrations, &c. 8vo. London, 1733.

Rennell: Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan, or the Mogul Empire, by James Rennell, Esq., F.R.S. 3d edition. 4to. London, 1793.

——— The Geographical System of Herodotus Examined and Explained. 4to. London, 1800. Russia.

——— The same Work. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1830. Calf, ex.

——— Illustrations, chiefly Geographical, of the History of the Expedition of Cyrus, and the Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks from Babylonia to Trebisonde and Lydia. 4to. London, 1816.

——— A Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia, with Maps. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1831.

Renouvier: Manuel de la Philosophie Moderne, par M. Renouvier. Post 8vo. Paris, 1842.

Repp on Juries. *See* Marriage, Report on.

République (La) des Hébreux. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée, et augmentée. 8vo. 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1713. Old calf.

This is a translation of the work of Cunæus, *De Respublica Hebræorum*, by M. Goerée. It is preferred to the original, and is a valuable work. Basnage, to whom it has sometimes been ascribed, added to it a supplement entitled *Antiquités Judaïques, ou Remarques Critiques sur la République des Hébreux*, in 2 vols.

Respublicæ Elzevirianæ, the name given to a collection of statistical and descriptive works published by the Elzevirs, in the first half of the 17th century.

They are of small size (24mo.), and rarely extend to more than a single volume. But though so very abridged, they were, for the most part, carefully compiled, contained a great deal of authentic information, and were, when they appeared, exceedingly popular. They have, however, for many years past, gone entirely out of fashion, and are now only sought after by the curious, by whom they continue to be highly prized. A complete set comprises about 50 or 55 vols. A detailed notice of the different Republics, and of the best editions of each, is given by Sallengre in the *Mémoires de Littérature*, 4me partie, p. 149. We annex the following list of the best of these works :—

Pet. Cunæus de Republicâ Hebræorum. Lugd., 1617, and Amst., 1632.
De Imperio Magni Mogulis, sive Indiæ veræ Commentarius. Lugd., 1631.
Respublicæ Græcorum Ubbonis Emmii. 2 vols. Lugd., 1632.
Respublica Romana, Scriverii. Lugd., 1626.
Persia, seu Regni Persici status. Lugd., 1633.
B. Varenii descriptio Regni Japoniæ. Amst., 1649.
Respublica Constantinopolitana, P. Gyllii. Lugd., 1632.
Turcici Imperii status. Lugd., 1634.
Respublica Anglorum, Th. Smith et aliorum. Lugd., 1630.
Respublica sive status Scotiæ et Hiberniæ. Lugd., 1627.
Respublica et status Imperii Romano-Germanici. Lugd., 1634.
Respublica Bohemiæ, P. Stransky. Lugd., 1634.
Werdenhagen de Rebus Pub. Hanseaticis. 4 vols. Lugd., 1631.
Simleri, Vallesiæ, et Alpium descriptio. Lugd., 1634.
Respublica et status Regni Hungariæ. Lugd., 1634.
Respublicæ Namurcencis, Hannoniæ, et Luxemburgensis, Descriptio et Historia. Amst., 1634.
Respublica Bataviæ, Adr. Houttyn. Hagæ, 1689.
Respublica Belgii confœderati. Lugd., 1630.

Respublicæ Elzevirianæ—*cont.*

Respublica Hollandiæ et Urbes. Lugd., 1630.
Gallia, sive de Francorum Regis dominiis et opibus Commentarius. Lugd., 1629.
Respublica, sive status Regni Galliæ, divers. autorum. Lugd., 1626.
Hispaniæ, sive de Regis Hispaniæ regnis et opibus Commentarius. Lugd., 1629.
Respublica Helvetiorum, div. autor. Lugd., 1627.
Contareni de Republicâ Venetorum libri v. Lugd., 1626 and 1628.
Th. Campanella de Monarchia Hispanica. Amst., 1641.
Portugallia, sive de Regis Portugalliæ regnis et opibus Commentarius. Lugd., 1641.
Respublica et Historia Rhetiæ. Lugd., 1633.
Respublica et Historia Sabaudiæ. Lugd., 1627 and 1634.
De Regno Daniæ et Norwegiæ, &c. Lugd., 1629.
Regni Chinensis descriptio. Lugd., 1639.
De Principatibus Italiæ, Tractatus varii. Lugd., 1631.
Suecia, sive de Suecorum Regis dominiis et opibus Commentarius. Lugd., 1631.
Respublica, sive status Poloniæ, Lituaniæ, Prussiæ, Livoniæ, &c. Lugd., 1627.
Russia, seu Moscovia et Tartaria, Commentario Topographico atque Politico, illustratæ. Lugd., 1630.

I have about a half of these volumes, and may, perhaps, be able to complete the set.

Retz: Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz. 12mo. 5 vols. Genève, 1777.

Reuilly: Voyage en Crimée et sur les Bords de la Mer Noire, pendant l'Année 1803, par J. Reuilly. 8vo. Paris, 1806.

This volume also includes Accounts of Thibet, of the Nogais Tartars (Karkov, 1816), &c.

Reusner. *See* Icones, sive Imagines.

Reynolds: The Literary Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt., with his Life, by Malone. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1797. Calf, ex., fine.

The discourses of this great master, delivered at the Royal Academy, have been commended by the best judges for the solidity of their instruction, the justness of their precepts, and the appropriateness of the examples by which they are illustrated. We subjoin the following notice of Sir Joshua by his illustrious friend, Mr. Edmund Burke:—

"Sir Joshua Reynolds was, on very many accounts, one of the most memorable men of his time. He was the first Englishman who added the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country. In taste, in grace, in facility, in happy invention, and in the richness and harmony of colouring, he was equal to the great masters of the renowned ages. In portrait he went beyond them; for he communicated to that description of the art, in which English artists are the most engaged, a variety, a fancy, and a dignity derived from the higher branches, which even those who professed them in a superior manner did not always preserve, when they delineated individual nature. His portraits remind the spectator of the invention of history, and the amenity of landscape. In painting portraits he appeared not to be raised upon that platform, but to descend to it from a higher sphere. His paintings illustrate his lessons, and his lessons seem to be derived from his paintings.

"He possessed the theory as perfectly as the practice of his art. To be such a painter, he was a profound and penetrating philosopher.

"In full affluence of foreign and domestic fame, admired by the expert in art, and by the learned in science, courted by the great, caressed by sovereign powers, and celebrated by distinguished poets, his native humility, modesty, and candour never forsook him, even on surprise or provocation; nor was the least degree of arrogance or assumption visible to the most scrutinizing eye in any part of his conduct or discourse."

Ricardo's Works. *See* Political Economy.

Rich : Narrative of a Journey to the Site of Babylon in 1811 ; Memoir on the Ruins, Remarks on the Topography of Ancient Babylon, &c., by the late Claudius James Rich, Esq. Edited by his Widow. 8vo. London, 1839.

Richarderie : Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages, ou Notice Complète et Raisonnée de tous les Voyages Anciens et Modernes dans les différentes parties du monde, publiés tant en langue Française qu'en langues étrangères, classés par ordre de pays dans leur série chronologique ; avec des extraits plus ou moins rapides des voyages les plus estimés de chaque pays, et des jugemens motivés sur les relations anciennes qui ont le plus de célébrité, par M. De la Richarderie. 8vo. 6 vols. Paris, 1808. Calf, gilt.

The title of this work, which is given at length, sufficiently indicates the magnitude and importance of its subject. The author has carried out his plan with considerable ability and success. The titles of a vast many works are given in classes and in the order in which they appeared ; with occasional *résumés* of their contents, and extracts from those that are most important. These, however, are not always so perfect or complete as they might have been ; and there is a great deficiency of critical and historical information.

A work of this sort, were it reasonably well executed, and made applicable to the present time, would be invaluable. Collections of voyages and travels are much too voluminous to be suited for extensive circulation ; and they all but invariably, and perhaps necessarily, contain a great deal of rubbish and repetition. But a work of the kind now under consideration might be comprised within reasonable limits ; and while it supplied the inquisitive or curious scholar with the titles and dates of the different works to which he may have occasion to refer, it would give the general reader sufficient information with regard to the state of different countries at different periods, stripped of the verbiage and useless detail, of which there is generally an excess even in the best books of travel. It is singular that we have no such work. It could hardly fail, supposing it to be of medium quality, to have an extensive sale.

Richards : Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Thesaurus ; being a Welsh and English Dictionary, with a compendious Welsh Grammar, by Thomas Richards. 8vo. Bristol, 1753. Calf, ex.

Richardson : The Works of Mr. Jonathan Richardson, consisting of—

1. The Theory of Painting.
2. Essay on the Art of Criticism, so far as it relates to Painting.
3. The Science of a Connoisseur. By his Son, Mr. John Richardson.

} 8vo. London, 1773.

——— A new edition of the same Work, corrected and enlarged, with Portraits. 4to. London, 1792. Uncut, Russia.

——— *See* Walpole.

——— A new Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, LL.D. Abridged, 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1844. Mor., ex., gilt leaves.

Richelieu : Testament Politique du Cardinal de Richelieu, avec Les Observations Historiques et la Lettre de M. de Foucemagne. *Editio Optima.* 8vo. Paris, 1764.

Rickman : An Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reformation, by Thomas Rickman, F.S.A. 5th edition. 8vo. London, 1848.

Riquet: Histoire du Canal de Languedoc par les Descendans de Pierre-Paul Riquet de Bonrepos. 8vo. Paris, 1805.

Ritson: A Select Collection of English Songs, with an Historical Essay on the Origin and Progress of National Song, by Joseph Ritson, Esq. 2d edition, by Thomas Park, F.S.A. Post 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1813 Half mor., uncut.

——— Scottish Songs, with an Historical Essay by, &c. Post 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1794. Uniform with the preceding. Very scarce.

Ritter: Géographie Générale Comparée de l'Afrique, d'Allemand de Karl Ritter. 8vo. 3 vols. 1845. Calf, ex.

——— *See, also,* Philosophy, History of.

Rivière (Mercier de la): L'Ordre Naturel, &c. *See* Political Economy.

Roberts' Merchant's Map of Commerce. *See* Commerce, Works on.

——— The Social History of the People of the Southern Counties of England in Past Centuries, illustrated in their Habits, Municipal Byelaws, Civil Progress, &c., by George Roberts. 8vo. London, 1856.

——— Sketches of the Holy Land, Syria, Egypt, &c., by David Roberts, R.A., with Historical Notices by the Rev. Dr. Croly and W. Brockedon, Esq. Folio. 6 vols. Half mor., uncut.

The plates, which are reduced from those in the larger work, are tinted, and give a very good idea of the objects they are intended to represent. But the notices are destitute of those historical details and discussions which could alone have made them interesting.

Robertson: Works of William Robertson, D.D., viz.:—

——— History of Scotland, including Stewart's Life of Robertson. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1791.
——— History of Charles V. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1769.
——— History of America. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1778.
——— Disquisition on Ancient India. 4to. 1 vol. London, 1791.

} Uniform in Russia.

——— History of Scotland, including Life, by Stewart. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1809.
——— History of Charles V. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1782.
——— History of America. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1783.
——— Works, uniform. 8vo. Bright calf, viz., Scotland, 2 vols. London, 1787; Charles V., 4 vols., London, 1787; America, 3 vols., 1788.

Robertson constitutes with Hume and Smith the famous triumvirate that was at the head of the literature and philosophy of Scotland, if not of Great Britain, during a considerable portion of last century. He was distinguished as a preacher, speaker, and leader in the Church Courts. But it is only as a historian that he is now known; and in this grand department he is equal, or, if not equal, inferior only to Hume and Gibbon. He is less prejudiced than either of these great writers; and he is throughout liberal, rational, and dignified. The History of Charles V. is reckoned his master-piece. Owing to the appearance of various State papers and other documents, which were not accessible when Robertson's work was published, the statements contained in it have been found to be, in a few instances, incomplete or inaccurate. But these are of little importance, and do not affect or detract in any degree from the substantial merits of the work. The first vol. of Charles V. or that which gives an account of the progress of society during the Middle Ages, and its state at the accession of Charles, is both comprehensive and excellent. It is not, however, unusual to carp at Robertson. But we apprehend that a very long period will elapse before the best of his detractors publishes anything half so good as the least valuable of his works. Born 1721, died 1793

Robertson's Rural Recollections. *See* Agriculture, Works on.

Robinson: Travels in Palestine and Syria, by George Robinson, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1837.

Robson: An Account of Six Years' Residence in Hudson's Bay, by Joseph Robson, Esq. 8vo. London, 1752.

Roccus (Fran.) *See* Maritime Law.

Rochefoucauld: Les Pensées, Maximes, et Réflexions Morales du Duc de la Rochefoucauld, avec des Remarques et Notes Critiques, etc. 12mo. Paris, 1777.

——— Maximes et Réflexions Morales du Duc de la Rochefoucauld, suivies d'un Manuel Moral. 12mo. Paris, 1785. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

The Duke of La Rochefoucauld, author of the Maxims, was born in 1613, and died in 1680. The early part of his education was neglected; but the disadvantages he laboured under in consequence of this circumstance he in great measure overcame by the force of his own talents. According to Mad. de Maintenon, who knew him well, "He was possessed of a countenance prepossessing and interesting; of manners graceful and dignified; of much genius, and little acquired knowledge." The same excellent judge adds of him, that "He was intriguing, accommodating, and cautious; but that she had never known a friend more firm, more open, or whose counsels were of greater value. He loved raillery; and used to say that personal bravery appeared to him nothing better than folly, and yet he himself was brave to an extreme. He preserved to the last the vivacity of his mind, which was always agreeable, though naturally serious."—(Dugald Stewart.)

"Un des ouvrages qui contribuèrent le plus à former le goût de la nation, et à lui donner un esprit de justesse et de précision, fut le petit recueil de Maximes de François Duc de la Rochefoucauld. Quoiqu'il n'y ait presque qu'une vérité dans ce livre, qui est que l'amour-propre est le mobile de tout, cependant cette pensée se présente sous tant d'aspects variés, qu'elle est presque toujours piquante. C'est moins un livre que des matériaux pour orner un livre. On lut avidement ce petit recueil; il accoutuma à penser et à renfermer ses pensées dans un tour vif, précis et délicat. C'était un mérite que personne n'avait eu avant lui en Europe depuis la renaissance des lettres."—(Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV. ii. 246.)

Lord Chesterfield, between whom and La Rochefoucauld there is a good deal of resemblance, defends the philosophy of the latter as follows:—

"I will recommend to your attentive perusal, now you are going into the world, two books, which will let you as much into the characters of men as books can do. I mean, *Les Réflexions Morales de Monsieur de la Rochefoucauld* and *Les Caractères de La Bruyère;* but remember, at the same time, that I only recommend them to you as the best general maps, to assist you in your journey, and not as marking out every particular turning and winding that you will meet with. There, your own sagacity and observation must come to their aid. La Rochefoucauld is, I know, blamed, but I think without reason, for deriving all our actions from the source of self-love. For my own part, I see a great deal of truth, and no harm at all, in that opinion. It is certain, that we seek our own happiness in every thing we do; and it is as certain, that we can only find it in doing well, and in conforming all our actions to the rule of right reason, which is the great law of Nature. It is only a mistaken self-love that is a blameable motive, when we take the immediate and indiscriminate gratification of a passion, or appetite, for real happiness. But am I blameable, if I do a good action, upon account of the happiness which that honest consciousness will give me? Surely not. On the contrary, that pleasing consciousness is a proof of my virtue. The reflection, which is the most censured in M. de la Rochefoucauld's book, as a very ill-natured one is this; *on trouve dans le malheur de son meilleur ami, quelque chose qui ne déplait pas.* And why not? Why may I not feel a very tender and real concern for the misfortune of my friend, and yet at the same time feel a pleasing consciousness at having discharged my duty to him, by comforting and assisting him to the utmost of my power in that misfortune?

ROCHEFOUCAULD—*cont.*

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and chicane about the motives. And I will give anybody their choice of these two truths, which amount to the same thing: He who loves himself best is the honestest man; or the honestest man loves himself best."—(Letters, II., 54, edit. 1775.)

ROCHETTE (Raoul): Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Colonies Grecques, par M. Raoul-Rochette. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1815. Calf, ex., H. & B.

One of the many valuable gifts with which my liberal friend, Mr. Gibson Craig, of Edinburgh, has enriched this collection.

RODNEY AND GRAHAM, Messrs., the Reports of, on the Present State of the United Provinces of South America. 8vo. London, 1819.

ROGERS: Italy; a Poem, by Samuel Rogers. 1st edit. Post 8vo. London, 1829. Calf, gilt, uncut.

ROLLE: Recherches sur le Culte de Bacchus, par P. N. Rolle. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1824. Half mor., uncut.

ROLLIAD. The 22d edition. 8vo. London, 1812. Calf, ex.

ROLLIN: Les Œuvres de M. Rollin, viz.:—

——— Traité de Belles Lettres. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1740.
——— Histoire Ancienne. 4to. 6 vols. Paris, 1740.
——— Histoire Romaine. 4to. 8 vols. Paris, 1740.

} Old French calf, gilt, uniform with Crévier's "Empereurs Romains."

——— Manière d'Enseigner et d'Etudier les Belles Lettres. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1748. Veau fauve.

——— The Works of M. Rollin, translated into English, viz.:—

——— Ancient History. 8vo. 7 vols. London, 1768.
——— Roman History. 8vo. 10 vols. London, 1768.
——— Arts and Sciences. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1768.
——— Belles Lettres. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1768.

} Light calf, gilt, uniform with Mill's Translation of Crévier.

Despite the excess of his credulity, the extraordinary popularity of Rollin's works, when first published, is still in some measure deservedly maintained. Chateaubriand called him the Fénélon of history; and his style has all the simplicity, elegance, and facility which distinguish that of the author of Télémaque. His Ancient History is an eloquent and admirable display of its principal divisions, founded on the statements of the sacred writers and the classics, but without any tincture of criticism. It is exceedingly interesting; and we should be disposed to entertain an indifferent opinion of a young person who began to read it and did not finish it. His treatise on the *Belles Lettres* is one of the best hitherto published. Rollin was pure and primitive, wholly devoted to the faithful discharge of his duties as a teacher and a divine, without intermeddling in the contentions of his day. Montesquieu said of him, "*Un honnête homme a, par ses ouvrages, enchanté le public, C'est le cœur qui parle au cœur; on sent une secrète satisfaction d'entendre parler la vertu. C'est l'abeille de la France.*"

ROMANS, De l'Usage des, où l'on fait voir leur Utilité, &c., avec une Bibliothèque des Romans (par Lenglet Dufresnoy). 12mo. 2 vols. à Amsterdam, 1734. Old calf, gilt.

ROMAINS: Les Mœurs et les Usages des Romains. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1744. Calf, gilt.

Roman History, viz.:—

——— History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic, by Adam Ferguson, LL.D. 4to. 3 vols. London, 1783.

——— History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon, Esq. 4to. 6 vols. London, 1781.

——— Medallic History of Imperial Rome, by William Cooke, M.A. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1781.

These three works uniform in Russia.

Rome: Historical Essay on the Laws and Government of Rome. 8vo. Cambridge, 1827. Pale calf, ex.

Romilly: Memoirs of the Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, written by himself, edited by his Sons. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1840.

An interesting account of a great lawyer and most excellent person.

Rosales: Essai (Statistique) sur le Chile, par O. Perez-Rosales. 8vo. Hambourg, 1857. Half mor., uncut.

A valuable and authentic publication.

Roscoe: Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by William Roscoe. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1827.
——— Life of Lorenzo de Medici. 8vo. London, 1846.
——— Life of Pope. 8vo. London, 1847.
} Uniform, calf, ex., Hayday.

Roscoe's Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X. were for awhile exceedingly popular. They refer to one of the most interesting periods in modern history, and made the reader acquainted with many distinguished persons of whom he previously knew but little—with the statesmen, the poets, the scholars, and the artists who have immortalized the "golden days" of Lorenzo and his yet more illustrious son. But the great and valuable qualities of the majority of the personages who figure in the pages of Roscoe were alloyed with some of the worst vices. And it is alleged that in estimating the principal characters he is inclined, while he brings the former into strong relief, to conceal or excuse the latter. It is right, however, to observe that he has endeavoured to vindicate himself from the charge of partiality; though, as it appears to us, with but indifferent success. Neither has he done justice to the reformers, with whom Leo had to contend. That they were coarse and intolerant is generally true; but they were sincere. They emancipated the human mind from the shackles imposed upon it, and paved the way for the free exercise of opinion and the illumination that now prevails. Roscoe's style is easy, fluent, and pleasing. But he is deficient in vigour, and dwells too much upon trifles.

Roscoe's character of Leo X. occupies no fewer than 46 pages. Sarpi, on the contrary, disposes of it in the brief but striking paragraph which we take leave to lay before the reader:—

"Léon apporta au Pontificat de grandes qualités, qui étoient le fruit de la naissance illustre et de l'excellente éducation qu'il avoit reçue. Il avoit entre autres une grande connoissance des belles-lettres, une inclination particulière à favoriser les gens savans et vertueux, de l'humanité, de la bonté, une extrême libéralité, et une si grande affabilité à traiter avec tout le monde, qu'on trouvoit quelque chose de plus qu'humain dans toutes ses manières, et que depuis très longtems on n'avoit point vu sur le Saint Siège de Pape qui eût eu de si grandes qualités, ou même d'approchantes. Et il eût été un Pontife parfait, si à tant de perfections il eût joint quelque connaissance des choses de la religion, et un peu plus d'inclination à la piété, choses dont il ne parut jamais se mettre beaucoup en peine."—(Hist. du Concile de Trente, trad. de Courayer, i. 10.)

Rose: Letters from the North of Italy, by W. S. Rose, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. London, 1819.

Rosini (Joan.) Antiquitatum Romanarum Corpus, cum Notis Th. Dempsteri et aliorum. 4to. Amst., 1743. Vellum.

Rossi : Cours d'Economie Politique. *See* Political Economy.

Rousseau : Œuvres Complètes de J. J. Rousseau. 12mo. 38 vols. Neufchatel, 1783. Mor., ex., gilt leaves.

Rowlands : Mona Antiqua Restaurata ; an Archæological Discourse, &c. of the Isle of Anglesey, by Henry Rowlands, Esq. To which is added, History of the Island of Anglesey. 4to. London, 1766 and 1775. Calf, ex.

Rowning : A Compendious System of Natural Philosophy, with Notes, &c., by J. Rowning, M.A. 8th edition, with additions. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1779.

Roy : The Military Antiquities of the Romans in N. Britain, and particularly their ancient System of Castrametation, illustrated with Maps and Plans, by Major-General Roy ; published at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries. Royal folio. London, 1793. Half Russia.

A very valuable work.

Royal Society, (The History of the,) for the Improving of Natural Knowledge, by Thomas Sprat, D.D. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1702. *See, also*, Thomson (Thomas).

Royle : The Fibrous Plants of India, by J. Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1855.

Ruddiman : An Introduction to Mr. James Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ, by Thomas Ruddiman, A.M. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1773.

Ruding : Annals of the Coinage. *See* Money, Coins, &c., Works on.

Ruggle : Ignoramus, Comœdia, scriptore Georgio Ruggle, A.M., cum Vita Auctoris, Notis, Glossario, &c., curante J. S. Hawkins. Londini, 1787. Mor., gilt leaves.

This once celebrated play, written by a scholar of Cambridge, was intended to ridicule the pedantry, and to expose the ignorance, arrogance, craft, and fraud of the inferior common law practitioners of his time. Brakyn, the Recorder of the town, is represented under the name of Ignoramus. The idea of the piece is taken from an Italian play on the same subject, but it is by no means a translation of the latter. It was acted before James I. on two occasions when he visited Cambridge, and was much applauded by the Royal pedant ; who, besides enjoying the coarse wit of the dialogue, was well pleased with the ridicule of the common law, its comparatively liberal doctrines being very unfavourable to his notions of kingly power.

Hawkins has given all the illustration to this work of which it appears to be susceptible. All that is known of the author, and of the play, is stated ; and the obscurities and allusions in the latter are fully cleared up.

Ruinart : Abrégé de la Vie de Dom. Mabillon par Dom. Thierry Ruinart, 12mo. Paris, 1709. Old mor., gilt.

Rulhière : Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne et du Démembrement de cette République, par Charles Rulhière. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1807.

Russell : An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, by Lord John (now Earl) Russell. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1823. Calf, ex.

RUSSELL: The Natural History of Aleppo, containing a Description of the City, and Natural Productions of the Neighbourhood, with an Account of the Climate, Inhabitants, Diseases (especially the Plague), &c., by Alexander Russell, M.D. 2d edition, revised and enlarged by his Brother, Patrick Russell, M.D. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1794. Russia.

Dr. Russell, the Author of this work, a well instructed physician, and familiar also with Oriental literature, was for many years physician to the English factory at Aleppo, where, and in the adjoining country, he enjoyed an extensive practice. He, therefore, had the best opportunities for acquiring correct information in regard to the habits and manners of the Turks, both of the country and the city; and of these he is admitted to have judiciously availed himself. Hence his book, which was edited by his brother, also a physician at Aleppo, has been long regarded as one of the very best to which those can have recourse who wish to obtain full and trustworthy information in regard to the Turks. It is probable, indeed, that they have retrograded a little since the days of Russell; at all events, they have not advanced.

——— The History of Modern Europe, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son (by William Russell, LL.D.) New edit. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1789.

This is the best sketch of Modern History in the English language. It was brought down by Russell to the accession of George III., since which epoch it has been continued by various writers. But the continuation is very inferior to the original work.

——— History of Ancient Europe, in a Series of Letters to a Young Nobleman (also by Russell). 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1793.

——— A Tour in Germany and some of the Southern Provinces of the Austrian Empire in 1820, 1821, and 1822, by James Russell, Esq. 12mo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1824.

——— North America, its Agriculture and Climate, &c., by Robert Russell. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1857. Calf, ex.

This, which is one of the best works on North America that I have seen, is the production of a skilful practical farmer. It gives very full details with respect to the soil, climate, and agriculture of the United States, Canada, and Cuba, especially the first. But it is chiefly valuable for its showing the circumstances which, at present, make slave labour all but indispensable in many of the States, and those that, by rendering it unprofitable, will in the end bring about the extinction of slavery. Altogether it is a work of a very superior description.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY: Accounts of, by J. R. M'Culloch. Post 8vo. London, 1853.

RUSSIE: Essai sur le Commerce de Russie, avec l'Histoire de ses Découvertes. 12mo. 1 vol. Amsterdam, 1777.

RUTHERFORD: A View of Ancient History, including the Progress of Literature and the Fine Arts, by William Rutherford, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1788.

In reality by John Logan, M.A., Minister of S. Leith, and author of a volume of poems.

RUTHERFORTH: An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, by T. Rutherforth, D.D., F.R.S., &c. 4to. Cambridge, 1744.

——— Institutes of Natural Law, being the Substance of a Course of Lectures on Grotius de Jure Belli ac Pacis. 8vo. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1754.

RYAN: The History of the Effects of Religion on Mankind, in Countries Ancient and Modern, &c., by the Rev. Edward Ryan, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1788.

Rymer : Fœdera, Conventiones, Literæ, et Acta Publica inter Reges Angliæ et alios Principes, collecta à Th. Rymer. Editio tertia, curante Georgio Holmes. Folio. 10 vols. Hagæ Comitis, 1739. Old gilt calf, fine copy.

The gift of one of my particular friends. The best edition of a most important publication. An edition projected and in part completed by the Record Commissioners, has not been finished.

S.

Sainte-Croix : Examen des Historiens d'Alexandre le Grand, par M. de Sainte-Croix. 2de édition. 4to. Paris, 1810.

——— De l'Etat et du Sort des Anciennes Colonies. 8vo. Philadelphie, (Paris,) 1779.

——— Des Anciens Gouvernements Fédératifs et de la Législation de Crete. 8vo. Philadelphie, (Paris,) 1799.

——— Recherches Historiques et Critiques sur les Mystères du Paganisme, par M. de Sainte-Croix. 2de édition, revue et corrigée par M. le Baron de Silvestre de Sacy. 8vo. 2 vols. Philadelphie, (Paris,) 1817. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

St. Pierre : Etudes de la Nature, par M. Bernardin de Saint Pierre. 12mo. 5 vols. Paris, 1784–5.

The inimitable tale of Paul and Virginia is in vol. iv. The Indian Cottage (*Chaumière Indienne*) is in vol. v.

Saint-Fargeau : Dictionnaire Géographique, Historique, &c., de toutes les Communes de la France, illustré des Gravures, &c., par M. De Saint-Fargeau. 4to. 3 vols. Paris, 1850.

A carefully compiled and valuable work.

Saint-Hilaire, Lettres sur l'Egypte de M. 8vo. Paris, 1836.

An extremely well written, interesting book.

Saladin—Marin : Histoire de Saladin, Sultan d'Egypte et de Syrie, par M. Marin. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1758.

Sale—Koran : The Koran, or Alkoran, of Mahommed, translated into English, with Explanatory Notes and a Preliminary Discourse, by George Sale, Gent. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1764. Old calf, ex.

The great merit of this work has been very generally acknowledged. The best Arabic scholars have borne testimony to the faithfulness and excellence of the translation. The introductory Discourse is a very elaborate performance. It describes the state of the Arabs, Jews, &c., when the Koran was originally promulgated, explains the doctrines inculcated in it, discriminates the sects into which the Mohammedans have been divided, &c. Sale has, however, been accused of partiality in the execution of this task, or of being the apologist and panegyrist, rather than the historian and critic of Mahomet and his doctrines. But the imputation is entirely destitute of any good foundation. It appears to have originated in the circumstance of his having, for the first time, at least in this country,* endeavoured to do justice to a most important subject, which it had previously been the custom to treat, generally in an ignorant, and always in a prejudiced and abusive manner.

Sale contributed some of the most valuable portions of the ancient Universal History, and of the General Biographical Dictionary.

See Roland.

Sallengre : Mémoires de Littérature (par A. H. Sallengre). 12mo. 4 parties en 2 tomes. à La Haye, 1715–17. Calf, gilt. It has fine portraits of Postel, Poggio, Malherbe, and Coster of Haarlem.

This is an entertaining literary and critical miscellany, containing a great variety of original articles by different authors. In the 4th part (pp. 149–162) is a Catalogue of the once famous *Respublicæ* of the Elzevirs, pointing out the best editions of each.* Though only 30 years of age at his death in 1723, such was Sallengre's industry that, in addition to these *Mémoires*, he had published a *Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*, folio, 3 vols., as a Supplement to Grævius, and various other works. *See* Biographie Universelle, &c.

Saltfoot (The) Controversy, as it appeared in Blackwood's Magazine (1818). 8vo. Edinburgh. Calf, ex.

This is a curious publication, of which only 100 copies were printed. It refers principally to a genealogical question affecting the Stewarts of Allanton, &c. Their pretensions to a royal descent appear to be of a very visionary description.

Salvador : Histoire des Institutions de Moise et du Peuple Hébreu, par M. J. Salvador. 3me éd. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1862.

The object of the author is to prove the truth of the statement of Bossuet, that the Mosaical law *est fondé sur la première de toutes les lois, qui est celle de la nature, c'est-à-dire, sur la droite raison et sur l'équité naturelle.*—(Politique Sacrée, liv. 1.) In doing this he seeks no aid from divine commands, miracles, or supernatural agency of any kind, but treats the laws and institutions of Moses as he might treat those of Confucius or Mahomet. He everywhere discovers great learning, acuteness, and ingenuity ; and he most commonly succeeds in setting the discernment and superior talent of the Hebrew legislator in a very striking light. But he is, on the whole, less profound and philosophical than Michaelis. In some instances, however, as in his vindication of the invasion of the Promised Land, and the destruction of the tribes by whom it was inhabited, he is the more satisfactory, or, at least, plausible of the two. The great fault of the book is its all but uniform style of eulogy. Moses appears to be as incapable of doing anything wrong or questionable as if he had been really inspired. M. Salvador even attempts to vindicate the intolerant, unsocial, and repulsive spirit of the Jewish polity; and he boldly defends the conduct of the judges and the people in the proceedings in the most celebrated case that ever came before a Jewish tribunal (i. pp. 383–393).

Sanctii (Franc.) : Minerva seu De Causis Linguæ Latinæ Commentarius, cum Additionibus Scioppii, et Notis Perozonii. Ed. sexta. 8vo. Amstelædami, 1754. Mor., gilt leaves.

Baillet (Jugemens des Savans, ii. 311) has an article on Sanctius (Sanchez, a Spaniard) in which this work is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation.

Sandby : A Collection of 150 Views in England, Scotland, and Ireland, drawn by P. Sandby, Esq., R.A. Oblong folio. 2 vols. London, 1781.

Sandford : A Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England and Monarchs of Great Britain, from the Conquest to the Year 1707, by Francis Sandford, Esq. 2d edition, by Samuel Stebbing, Esq. Folio. London, 1707. Russia, ex., gilt leaves, Bedford.

Sandys : A Relation of a Journey begun Anno Domini 1610, in Four Books, containing a Description of the Turkish Empire, Egypt, the Holy Land, the Remote Parts of Italy, &c. 4th edition. Folio. London, 1637. Fine portrait inserted.

The best work on the Levant that had appeared when it was published.

We invite the reader's attention to the following paragraph from the preface to this work :—

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* Pieters refers in his *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Elzévier* (2d ed. p. 82, &c.) to this list as giving all the necessary information with respect to these publications.

SANDYS—*cont.*

"The parts I speake of are the most renowned countries and kingdomes; once the seats of most glorious and triumphant empires; the theaters of valour and heroicall actions; the soiles enriched with all earthly felicities; the places where Nature hath produced her wonderfull works; where arts and sciences have beene invented and perfited; where wisedome, vertue, policie, and civilitie have beene planted, have flourished; and lastly, where God himselfe did place his owne common-wealth, gave lawes and oracles, inspired his prophets, sent angels to converse with men; above all, where the Sonne of God descended to become man; where he honoured the earth with his beautifull steps, wrought the worke of our redemption, triumphed over death, and ascended into glory. Which countries once so glorious, and famous for their happy estate, are now, through vice and ingratitude, become the most deplored spectacles of extreme misery: the wild beasts of mankinde having broken in upon them, and rooted out all civilitie, and the pride of a sterne and barbarous tyrant possessing the thrones of ancient and just dominion. Who ayming onely at the height of greatnesse and sensualitie, hath in tract of time reduced so great and goodly a part of the world to that lamentable distresse and servitude, under which (to the astonishment of the understanding beholders) it now faints and groneth. Those rich lands at this present remaine waste and overgrowne with bushes, receptacles of wild beasts, of theives and murderers, large territories dispeopled, or thinly inhabited; goodly cities made desolate; sumptuous buildings become ruines, glorious temples either subverted or prostituted to impietie; true religion discountenanced and oppressed; all nobilitie extinguished; no light of learning permitted, nor vertue cherished; violence and rapine insulting over all, and leaving no securitie save to an abject mind, and unlookt on povertie."

This most eloquent and admirable paragraph is as applicable to the countries referred to at this date as it was when it was written, 250 years ago. And it may be safely affirmed that it will continue to be applicable so long as these countries are subjected to their present rulers. It is doubtful whether the Turks are capable of any considerable degree of civilization; and though they were, the religion of Mahomet opposes an invincible obstacle to any real improvement being made among its votaries. And hence it is that the subjugation of the Turks, or their expulsion from the countries in which they have so long been permitted to encamp, is necessary as a preliminary measure to enable these countries to enter again on that career in which they were of old so distinguished.

SANNAZARII (A. S.): Opera ex secundis curis Jani Broukhusii, cum notis variorum, &c. 8vo. Amstelædami, 1727. Mor., gilt leaves, fine copy.

Sannazaro contends with Fracastor and Vida for the superiority in writing Latin poetry. His excellency in this respect is universally admitted. Salfi has given an analysis of his principal poem, *De Partu Virginis*, with notices of the others.* And Hallam remarks upon him as follows:—

"Three names of great reputation adorn this period, Sannazarius, Vida, Fracastorius. The first of these, Sannazarius, or San Nazaro, or Actius Sincerus, was a Neapolitan, attached to the fortunes of the Aragonese line of kings; and following the last of their number, Frederic, after his unjust spoliation, into France, remained there till his master's death. Much of his poetry was written under this reign, before 1503; but his principal work, *De Partu Virginis*, did not appear till 1522. This has incurred not unjust blame for the intermixture of classical mythology, at least in language, with the Gospel story; nor is the latter very skilfully managed. But it would be difficult to find its equal for purity, elegance, and harmony of versification. The unauthorized word, the doubtful idiom, the modern turn of thought so common in Latin verse, scarce ever appear in Sannazarius. A pure taste enabled him to diffuse a Virgilian hue over his language; and a just ear, united with facility in command of words, rendered his versification melodious and varied beyond any competitor. The Piscatory Eclogues of Sannazarius, which are perhaps better known, deserve at least equal praise; they seem to breathe the beauty and sweetness of that fair bay they describe. His Elegies are such as may compete

* Ginguené and Salfi, Hist. Lit. de l'Italie. x. 297.

Sannazarii (A. S.)—*cont.*

with Tibullus. If Sannazarius does not affect sublimity, he never sinks below his aim. The sense is sometimes inferior to the style, as he is not wholly free from conceits; but it would probably be more difficult to find cold and prosaic passages in his works than in those of any other Latin poet in modern times" (i. 596).

Among the epigrams in this volume is the famous one on the city of Venice:—

"Viderat Hadriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem, et toto ponere jura mari:
Nunc mihi Tarpeias quantumvis Juppiter, arces
Objice, et illa tui mœnia Martis, ait;
Si pelago Tybrim præfers, urbem aspice utramque;
Illam homines dices, hanc posuisse deos."

It is said in a note to this epigram that the poet received a *douceur* of 400 pieces of gold from the Venetian government for writing it. A liberal, certainly, if not an extravagant reward. Coryat says the *douceur* amounted to 600 crowns (Crudities, i. p. 197, ed. 1776).

Saphary, L'Ecole Eclectique et l'Ecole Française, par M. 8vo. Paris, 1844.

Sarbievii (Mat. Cas.) Carmina. Editio nova. 12mo. Barbou, Paris, 1759. Calf, gilt.

Sarbievus is usually said to be "*Poetarum lyricorum post Horatium princeps.*" Grotius says that Sarbievus has sometimes not only equalled, but even surpassed Horace.—(Jugemens des Savans, iv. 226.)

Sarpi. *See* Paolo (Fra.), and Trent, Council of.

Savage—Johnson: The Works of Richard Savage, Esq., with an Account of his Life and Writings, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1777.

Savary: Letters on Egypt, containing a Parallel between the Manners of its Ancient and Modern Inhabitants, &c., from the French of M. Savary. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1787.

——— Letters on Greece. 8vo. London, 1788.

Saverien: Histoire des Progrès de l'Esprit Humain dans les Sciences Intellectuelles, par M. Saverien. 8vo. Paris, 1777.

Savings Banks, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Essay on the Nature and Advantage of Parish Banks, by the Rev. Henry Duncan. 2d edition. 1816.
2. Observations on Banks for Savings, by J. H. Forbes, Esq., 1817.
3. Postscript to a Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review, by the same, 1817.
4. Short Account of the Edinburgh Bank for Savings. 4th edition. 1816.
5. Progress of Savings Banks, extracted from Official Returns of J. Tidd Pratt, Esq. 1845.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Say: Traité d'Economie Politique, &c. *See* Political Economy, Works on.

Scapulæ (Joan.) Lexicon Græco-Latinum. Folio. Amst., 1652. Old calf, gilt. *See* Lexicon.

Scarcity, Forestalling, &c., Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Representation of the Committee of Council on Trade upon the Present State of the Laws for Regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn, 1800.
2. Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, November 1795, by the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 1800.
3. Inquiry into the Causes and Remedies of the Late and Present Scarcity. 1800.
4. Short Inquiry into the Nature of Monopoly and Forestalling, by Edward Morris, Esq. 3d edition. 1800.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Scaurus (Le Palais de), ou Description d'une Maison Romaine, vers la fin de la République (par M. de Mazois, architecte.) 2de édition. 8vo. Paris, 1822. Uncut, half mor.

Scheffer (Joa.): De Militia Navali Veterum, Libri IV. 4to. Ubsaliæ, 1654.

——— Tableau Politique de l'Allemagne, par C. A. Scheffer, with other Tracts. 8vo. Paris, 1816.

Scheller: *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis;* A Dictionary of the Latin Language from the German of J. J. G. Scheller, by J. E. Riddle, M.A. Folio. Oxford, 1835.

——— A Copious Grammar of the Latin Language, from the German of L. F. G. Scheller, with Notes, &c. by George Walker, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1825. Calf, gilt.

Scherer: Histoire Raisonnée du Commerce de la Russie, par Jean Benoit Scherer. 8vo. 2 vols. in 1. Paris, 1788.

Schiller—Woltman: Histoire de la Guerre de Trente Ans, par Schiller, et de la Paix de Westphalie, par M. Woltman. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1820.

Schlegel—Black: A Course of Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature, by A. W. Schlegel; translated from the original German by John Black. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1815.

Schmalz: Le Droit des Gens Européen, traduit de l'Allemand de M. Schmalz. 8vo. Paris, 1823. *See, also,* Political Economy, Works on.

Schmidt: Histoire des Allemands, traduit de l'Allemand de M. Schmidt, par M. de la Veaux. 8vo. 8 vols. Liege, 1784.

This is a valuable work. It is the fruit of a great deal of research; and though the author was a Catholic priest, it is, on the whole, written in what may be said to be a fair and impartial spirit. In addition to the history of wars and of dynasties and their changes, very ample details are given of the progress of society. Thus we have the history of religion; of learning, including that of schools and universities; of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, with various other subjects. Emperors and kings occupy their proper place in this work; but it is essentially a history of the German nation; and this circumstance makes it peculiarly valuable.

Schnitzler: Statistique et Itinéraire de la Russie, par J. H. Schnitzler. 12mo. Paris, 1829.

——— De la Création de la Richesse, ou des Intérêts Matériels en France. 8vo. 4 vols. Paris, 1842.

Schomann: A Dissertation on the Assemblies of the Athenians, from the Latin of G. F. Schomann. 8vo. Cambridge, 1838.

Schomberg: Tracts by, viz.:—

An Historical and Chronological View of the Roman Law, by A. C. Schomberg, M.A. Oxford, 1785.
A Treatise on the Maritime Laws of Rhodes. Oxford, 1786.
} 8vo. 1 vol. Calf.

The above Tracts, with the Tract, also ascribed to Schomberg, entitled Historical and Political Remarks on the Tariff of the Commercial Treaty of 1786, &c., London, 1787, in 1 vol. 8vo. Half mor.

These Tracts are brief, learned, and written in a clear and interesting manner.

——— The Life of Mæcenas, with Critical, Historical, and Geographical Notes, by Ralph Schomberg, M.D. 2d ed. 12mo. London, 1766.

Sciences Philosophiques, Dictionnaire des. *See* Philosophy, History of.

Scipion, Histoire de. *See* Latour.

Scoresby: An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery, by William Scoresby, Jun., F.R.S.E. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1820.

The most complete work on the subject, and now of rather rare occurrence.

——— A Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery, including Researches and Discoveries on the Eastern Coast of West Greenland, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1823. Uniform, calf, ex., Mackenzie.

Scotland: Reports on the State of certain Parishes in Scotland, made to His Majesty's Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks, &c., in pursuance of their Ordnance dated April 12, 1627. 4to. Edinburgh, 1835.

——— Tytler's History of Scotland Examined, a Review. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1848.

——— History of: Remarks on the History of Scotland, by Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, and Lord Elibank. Edinburgh, 1773, &c.

——— The New Statistical Account of. 8vo. 52 Nos. Edinburgh, V. Y.

——— Acts of the Parliament of, from the Earliest Period to the Union, by Thomas Thomson and Cosmo Innes, Esquires. Folio, 11 vols. Edinburgh, V. Y.

Scotsman, The, or Edinburgh Political and Literary Journal, from its Commencement in 1817 to 1827, or during the period that I had any connexion with it. Folio. 11 vols. Edinburgh, 1817, &c.

At the time when this paper was set on foot, the newspaper press of Scotland was in the most degraded state imaginable, without talent, or even the pretence of independence. And in truth it was then no easy matter for a Scottish journalist to be independent—to criticise any act of the general government, or to hint at a defect in the institutions or administration of Scotland. For, owing to the vicious constitution of the criminal court, than which, indeed, no tribunal could be worse, and the practice of packing juries, a prosecution at the instance of the Lord Advocate against the editor, printer, or proprietor of a paper was all but certain, whatever might be the nature of the case, to terminate in his imprisonment or in his being sent on a tour to the Antipodes. The Scotsman, however, partly by good management and partly by good luck, escaped this danger; and speedily attained to a large circulation and great influence. I believe, indeed, that its establishment did infinitely more to liberalise public opinion north of the Tweed than any other event that has taken place in the course of this century. The overthrow of the Dundas dynasty, and of the abominable caricature of a representative system that formerly existed in Scotland, were greatly facilitated by the vigorous and continued exertions of the Scotsman.

I had nothing to do with the establishment of this journal; but I became a contributor to it soon after its commencement, and was for a considerable time its editor. I was succeeded in the latter capacity by Mr. Charles Maclaren, one of its projectors, an able writer, and an excellent person. Mr. Wm. Ritchie, a solicitor, one of its projectors, was a ready contributor and most zealous for its success. This has deservedly been very great.

Scott: Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, by R. E. Scott, A.M. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1805.

——— Inquiry into the Limits and Peculiar Objects of Physical and Metaphysical Science, chiefly intended to illustrate the Nature of Causation, by R. E. Scott. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1810.

Scott : The Novels of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Best edition. 8vo. 25 vols. Edinburgh, 1852.

A donation from my old and much esteemed friend, Mr. Black, M.P., the Publisher.

——— Poems, by ditto. Royal 8vo. Edinburgh, 1841.

——— Life of Napoleon, by ditto. Royal 8vo. Edinburgh.

——— Life of, by Lockhart. *See* Lockhart.

Scott—Ballantyne : Refutation of the Mis-statements and Calumnies contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., respecting the Messrs. Ballantyne. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1838.

Scottish Descriptive Poems ; with some Illustrations of Scottish Literary Antiquities, by John Leyden. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1803.

Clyde, the principal poem of this volume, and one of very considerable merit, was written by John Wilson, the youngest son of a small farmer on the banks of that river, born in 1720. Though of a delicate constitution, he made such progress at school as procured for him the notice of some of the local magnates ; and in 1746 he was chosen parochial schoolmaster of the parish of Lesmahago. When in this situation he produced his poem of the Clyde. But in those days, when an intolerant spirit was all but universally prevalent, and the author of Douglas was driven from the church, the verses of Wilson, though smooth and flowing, met with little encouragement. His reputation, however, as an intelligent and successful teacher, extended to some distance. And the magistrates of Greenock having, amongst others, heard of his merits and pursuits, and being anxious to secure his services for their increasing burgh, without encouraging what they believed to be his evil tendencies, offered him, in 1767, the situation of rector of the Grammar school, with and under the express condition that he should abandon "*the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making!*" And Wilson, who had to choose between his devotion to the Muse on the one hand, and the claims of a wife and children on the other, was reluctantly compelled to renounce the former. He adhered to his engagement, and never after touched the lyre ; but he bitterly regretted his hard fate ; and hence, perhaps, his discontent with his profession. In a letter addressed to his son at Glasgow College, in 1779, he says, "I am condemned to bawl myself to hoarseness among wayward brats, to cultivate sand, and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life, the contempt of shop-keepers and brutish skippers." He died in 1789.

Scrivenor : History of the Iron Trade, from the Earliest Records to the Present Period, by Harry Scrivenor. 8vo. London, 1854.

Scrope : Principles of Political Economy. *See* Works on that Science.

Seager : Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, by the Rev. John Seager, A.B. 4to. London, 1819. Calf, ex.

Search, Right of, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Enquiry into the Right of Visitation and Search of American Vessels, by Henry Wheaton, LL.D. 1842.
2. Reply to an American Examination of the Right of Search, by an Englishman, 1842.
3. Letter on the Questions of International Law raised in the Message of the American President, by Robert Phillimore, 1842.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Visitation and Search ; an Historical Sketch of the British Claim to exercise a Maritime Police over the Vessels of all Nations in Peace as well as in War, by W. B. Lawrence. 8vo. Boston (U. S.), 1858.

Selby : A History of British Forest Trees, indigenous and introduced, by P. J. Selby, F.L.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1842.

This is a well-written and an interesting work. The numerous woodcuts (nearly 200) by which it is illustrated are both beautiful and accurate. It is in all respects, indeed, worthy alike of the reputation of its distinguished author and of the subject.

Selden : The Table Talk of John Selden, Esq., with a Biographical Preface and Notes by S. W. Singer, Esq. Post 8vo. 3d edit. London, 1860. Large paper.

——— ——— with Notes by David Irving, Esq., LL.D. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1854.

Seldeni (Joan. J. C.) : De Diis Syris. Syntagmata II. Editio novissima. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. (Elzevir), 1629.

——— Additamentis et Indicibus copiosissimis locupletata A. Beyeri. Post 8vo. Amstelodami, 1680. Calf, gilt leaves.

Gibbon speaks in the highest terms of this work :—"Le petit traité de Selden de Diis Syris est un chef-d'œuvre d'érudition. Tout ce que les recherches les plus singulières peuvent fournir de curieux sur cette matière, ce savant homme l'a mis en œuvre. S. Bochart, excellent juge en cette matière, l'appèle *libellum aureum* ; et le célèbre Vossius l'a presqu'entièrement copié dans son traité de l'idolâtrie, qui est aussi dans son genre ce que nous avons de plus achevé. Sœdius, à l'imitation de Selden, a fait aussi un traité des divinités Germaines. Mais excepté ce qu'il puise dans l'auteur anglois, il n'a rien de fort curieux ; ce sont des recherches vagues, des conjectures souvent sans fondement, et qui apprennent peu de chose."—(Misc. Works, v. 507.)

Gibbon says that he used the edition of Leyden, 1629. But it wants the valuable additions of Beyer, which are nearly as large as the original work.

——— Mare Clausum. *See* Maritime Law. For Life of Selden, *see* Johnson.

Selkirk : Observations on the Present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a View of the Causes and Probable Consequences of Emigration, by the Earl of Selkirk. 2d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1806.

Sempéré : Considérations sur les Causes de la Grandeur et de la Décadence de la Monarchie Espagnole, par M. Sempéré. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1826.

Sempéré y Guarinos : Historia del Luxo, y de las Leyes Suntuarias de España, por Don Juan Sempéré y Guarinos. 12mo. Madrid, 1788.

Septennial Act, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. A Compleat History of the Late Septennial Parliament, 1722.
2. The Benefits and Advantages Gain'd by the Late Septennial Parliament, Set in a Clear Light by their Acts and Deeds. 2d edition.
3. A True and Correct List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as also of the House of Commons, 1722.
4. A Letter of Advice to the Freeholders of Great Britain, 1722.
5. The Clergyman's Caution to the Freeholders of Great Britain, 1722.
6. The Danger of Mercenary Parliaments, with a Preface, by the Editor of the Earl of Shaftesbury's Letters to Lord Molesworth, 1722.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Serres : Voyage dans le Tyrol et une Partie de la Bavière pendant l'Année 1811, par Marcel de Serres. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1823.

Serviez : Les Impératrices Romaines, ou Histoire de la Vie et des Intrigues des Femmes de Douze Cæsars, de celles des Empereurs Romains et des Princesses de leur Sang, par M. de Serviez. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1744.

Session, Court of : An Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice, from its Institution in 1532, by George Brunton and David Haig. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1832.

Sethos. *See* Terasson.

Sévigné—Aubenas: Histoire de Madame de Sévigné, de sa Famille, et des ses Amis, &c., par J. A. Aubenas. 8vo. Paris, 1842.

——— Lettres de Madame de Sévigné, de sa Famille, et des ses Amis, avec les Notes de tous les Commentateurs. 8vo. 12 vols. Paris, 1826. Calf, ex.

These Letters have been the theme of very general praise, and it would indeed be difficult to speak of them too highly. They form, perhaps, the only great work that was ever composed without a thought of the public. The excess of affection which the authoress lavishes on all occasions upon her daughter Madame Grignan is apt to become rather wearisome. But the style is so refined, and, at the same time, so easy, free, and natural, that it can hardly fail to make everything interesting. And she has in perfection the art of setting any matter in the clearest light by a few original and unexpected touches. Many of her Letters refer only to things of trifling interest; but in others she notices subjects of the greatest importance, such as the cabals and contentions of the Court, the prosecution of Fouquet, the death of Turenne, &c. And in her brief sketches she has invested these topics with an interest which is not given to them by the lengthened efforts of the most eloquent lawyers, preachers, and writers. This extraordinary woman has certainly carried the art of letter writing nearer to perfection than any one else. Probably, indeed, she has brought it to that impassable limit. Madame de Sévigné died the 18th April 1696.

Seymour: Russia on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, by H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P. 8vo. London, 1855.

Shaftesbury: Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times, by the Right Hon. Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury. 8vo. 3 vols. Baskerville, Birmingham, 1773. Russia, ex., fine.

"His lordship can express nothing with simplicity. He seems to have considered it as vulgar, and beneath the dignity of a man of quality, to speak like other men. Hence he is ever in buskins, and dressed out with magnificent elegance. In every sentence we see the marks of labour and art; nothing of that ease which expresses a sentiment coming natural and warm from the heart. Of figures and ornament of every kind he is exceedingly fond, sometimes happy in them, but his fondness for them is too visible; and having once laid hold of some metaphor or allusion that pleased him, he knows not how to part with it. What is most wonderful, he was a professed admirer of simplicity; is always extolling it in the antients, and censuring the moderns for the want of it, though he departs from it himself as far as any one modern whatever. Lord Shaftesbury possessed delicacy and refinement of taste to a degree that we may call excessive and sickly, but he had little warmth of passion; few strong or vigorous feelings; and the coldness of his character led him to that artificial and stately manner which appears in his writings. He was fonder of nothing than of wit and raillery; but he is far from being happy in it. He attempts it often, but always awkwardly. He is stiff even in his pleasantry; and laughs in form, like an author, and not like a man."—(Blair's Lectures, ii. 40.)

Bad, however, as his lordship's style undoubtedly is, he has had many imitators. Of these Dr. Blackwell of Aberdeen, author of a Life of Homer, Letters on Mythology, and the Court of Augustus (*see* Blackwell), was, perhaps, the most distinguished. But his learning and genius are more than neutralised by his efforts to copy the style and manner of Shaftesbury, which have almost necessarily led to the exaggeration of both.

Shakespeare. *See* Dramatic Works.

Sharp: Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse, by Richard Sharp, Esq. 8vo. London, 1834.

These essays, though otherwise of no great value, are elegantly written, and do credit to the taste and liberality of the author. The latter was, indeed, in many respects, a very remarkable person. This will be evident from the following statements which we borrow from a late number of Fraser's Magazine:—

SHARP—*cont.*

"Richard Sharp, generally called 'Conversation Sharp,' was the son of a British officer who died in the child's infancy. He was born in British America, in 1763. Arriving young in England, he had to work his way up-hill in life, and was first employed in the shop of a city hatter. He succeeded this worthy tradesman in business, and afterwards, when he had amassed a considerable capital, became a member of the well-known firm of Bodington and Sharp, West Indian merchants. While in this house he was elected M.P. for the bor. of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, for which place he sat in more than one parliament, and he subsequently sat for Portarlington. Sharp, as well as his friend Mackintosh, liked to dabble in journalism, and contributed to the 'Morning Chronicle' in the long interval between 1790 and 1821; but he is best known as the author of a delightful little work, written in the purest English, and entitled Essays and Letters. It was published, if I mistake not, in 1833 or 1834."

SHARPE: The History of Egypt, by Samuel Sharpe. 8vo. London, 1846.

Subjoined to this Work are the Chronology and Geography of Ancient Egypt.

SHAW: Travels, or Observations relative to several Parts of Barbary and the Levant, by Thomas Shaw, D.D. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1757. Uncut, calf, ex.

Dr. Shaw was, perhaps, the most learned Englishmen who has visited the Levant, and he was also a careful observer, and a good writer. He resided for a lengthened period in the countries which he describes, and his travels are of the highest excellence. It would, indeed, be no easy matter to refer to a more perfect specimen of what such works ought to be.

SHEE: Elements of Art, a Poem in Six Cantos, with Notes and a Preface, by Martin Archer Shee, R.A. 8vo. London, 1809.

SHEFFIELD: Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, &c., of Ireland, by John Lord Sheffield. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1785.

SHELVOCKE: A Voyage Round the World, by Way of the Great South Sea, by Captain George Shelvocke. Many plates. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1757. Old calf, fine.

SHENSTONE: The Works, in Verse and Prose, of William Shenstone, Esq. 12mo. 3 vols. London, 1765-69. Calf, ex.

SHEPHERD: Life of Poggio Bracciolini, by the Rev. W. Shepherd, LL.D. 2d edition. 8vo. Liverpool, 1837.

The success of Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici appears to have stimulated his friend, the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, an Unitarian clergyman of Liverpool, to undertake the Life of Poggio Bracciolini. It is an elaborate work, the fruit of much careful and discriminating research. Poggio, a Florentine citizen, born in 1380, was instructed by the most eminent scholars of his day, and is reckoned among the principal restorers of a taste for classical learning. He was employed officially by no fewer than eight successive popes, was engaged in various missions, and visited England and other countries. But he was particularly distinguished by his energy in searching for, and his success in recovering copies of the manuscripts of the ancient classics. Among these were Quinctilian's Institutes, Columella on Husbandry, Silius Italicus, Vegetius, and others. He was an eye witness of the trial and execution of Jerome of Prague; and has given a singularly interesting account of the fortitude, self-possession, and noble bearing displayed by Jerome during that most atrocious proceeding. We subjoin an extract:—

"It may be mentioned as the greatest proof of Jerome's abilities, that though he was frequently interrupted by various noises, and was teased by some people who cavilled at his expressions, he replied to them all, and compelled them either to blush or to be silent. When the clamour incommoded him, he ceased speaking, and sometimes reproved those who disturbed him. He then continued his speech,

SHEPHERD—*cont.*

begging and entreating them to suffer him to speak, since this was the last time they would hear him. He was never terrified by the murmurs of his adversaries, but uniformly maintained the firmness and intrepidity of his mind. It was a wonderful instance of the strength of his memory, that though he had been confined three hundred and forty days in a dark dungeon, where it was impossible for him to read, and where he must have daily suffered from the utmost anxiety of mind, yet he quoted so many learned writers in defence of his opinions, and supported his sentiments by the authority of so many doctors of the church, that any one would have been led to believe that he had devoted all the time of his imprisonment to the peaceful and undisturbed study of philosophy. His voice was sweet, clear, and sonorous; his action dignified, and well adapted either to express indignation, or to excite compassion, which, however, he neither asked nor wished for. He stood undaunted and intrepid, not merely contemning, but like another Cato longing for death. He was a man worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance. I do not commend him for entertaining sentiments hostile to the constitution of the church; but I admire his learning, his extensive knowledge, the suavity of his eloquence, and his ability in reply. But I am afraid that all these endowments were bestowed on him by nature in order to effect his destruction. As he was allowed two days for repentance, several learned men, and amongst the rest the Cardinal of Florence, visited him, with a view of persuading him to change his sentiments, and turn from the error of his ways. But as he pertinaciously persisted in his false notions, he was condemned as guilty of heresy, and consigned to the flames. No stoic ever suffered death with such constancy of mind. When he arrived at the place of execution, he stripped himself of his garments, and knelt down before the stake, to which he was soon after tied with wet ropes and a chain. Then great pieces of wood, intermixed with straw, were piled as high as his breast. When fire was set to the pile, he began to sing a hymn, which was scarcely interrupted by the smoke and flame. I must not omit a striking circumstance, which shows the firmness of his mind. When the executioner was going to apply the fire behind him, in order that he might not see it, he said, 'Come this way, and kindle it in my sight; for had I been afraid of it, I should never have come to this place.' Thus perished a man in every respect exemplary, except in the erroneousness of his faith. I was a witness of his end, and observed every particular of its process. He may have been heretical in his notions, and obstinate in persevering in them, but he certainly died like a philosopher. I have rehearsed a long story, as I wished to employ my leisure in relating a transaction which surpasses the events of ancient history. For neither did Mutius suffer his hand to be burnt so patiently as Jerome endured the burning of his whole body, nor did Socrates drink the hemlock as cheerfully as Jerome submitted to the fire."—(Shepherd, p. 77.)

This paragraph will prepare the reader for learning that Poggio has in many places forcibly exposed the hypocrisy, avarice, and other vices of the clergy. And for these and other reasons he had many warm friends and not a few bitter enemies. With some of the latter he carried on controversies, in which he indulges, after the fashion of his day and of his opponents, in the most outrageous abuse.—(Shepherd, p. 456.) He died in 1459.

SHERIDAN: The Life of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, by Thomas Sheridan, A.M. 2d edition. London, 1787.

——— Lectures on Elocution, by. 8vo. London, 1781.

——— A Complete Dictionary of the English Language, with regard both to Sound and Meaning, by, &c. 4th edition. 2 vols. London, 1797. Russia.

——— *See* Moore.

SHERIFF: A Tour through North America, containing a Comprehensive View of Canada and the United States, by Patrick Sheriff, Farmer. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1835.

Sherlock: Several Discourses preached at the Temple Church, by Thomas Sherlock, D.D. 6th edition. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1772. Old calf, gilt.

Shipley: The Works of Jonathan Shipley, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1792.

Short: New Observations, Natural, Moral, Civil, Political, and Medical, on City, Town, and Country Bills of Mortality, &c., by Thomas Short, M.D. 8vo. London, 1750.

——— A Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England, and several Countries Abroad, &c., by Thomas Short, M.D. 4to. London, 1767.

Shuckford: The Sacred and Profane History of the World Connected, by Samuel Shuckford, D.D. 3d edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1743. Calf, ex.

Sibbald: The History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross, with a Description of both, &c., by Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D. A new edition, with Notes and Illustrations. 8vo. Cupar, Fife, 1803.

Sibylline Oracles, Works on, viz.:—

——— Sibyllina Oracula collecta, et Notis illustrata, Johanne Opsopæo; cum Interpretatione Latina Sebastiani Castalionis. 8vo. Paris, 1607.

——— Crasset: Dissertation sur les Oracles des Sibylles, par le Rév. Père J. Crasset. 12mo. Paris, 1678.

——— Translated from the best Greek Copies, and compared with the Sacred Prophecies, &c., by Sir John Floyer, Knight. 8vo. London, 1713.

This is the best English translation of the Sibylline Oracles, in the authenticity of which Sir John was a firm believer.

——— A Vindication of the Sibylline Oracles, by William Whiston, M.A 8vo. London, 1715.

The Sibylline Prophecies were oracles, or predictions, said to have been delivered by female soothsayers, and had a very high reputation. Everybody is acquainted with the story of the sibyl who offered nine books of prophecies to Tarquin the Proud for a certain sum, and he, thinking the price too much, refused to buy them. The sibyl then took them, and having burned three books, demanded the same price for the six; but this offer being also declined, she burnt three more, when the king, whose curiosity had been excited, and who feared lest the whole might be destroyed, consented to buy the remaining three books at the price originally asked for the nine! The books said to have been obtained after this interesting, but apochryphal looking negotiation, were preserved with the greatest care in the Capitol till its destruction by fire in the time of Sylla, B.C. 83, when they were involved in its fate. They were consulted only on rare occasions, and then with much solemnity. After the loss of the original sibylline books, others were collected at different times from different parts of Italy and Sicily; but they did not enjoy anything like the consideration that attached to the original books. Latterly they consisted principally of forgeries, made with a pious intention by the Christians, who resorted to this device to make it be believed that the sibyls had foretold the coming of Christ! The spuriousness of the prophecies collected by Opsopæus and others is now universally admitted. Some of them may be ancient; but there are no means, except in extreme cases, of distinguishing them from such as are more recent, or that have been tampered with.

We do not think that the loss of the old sibylline books is much to be regretted. They must have been sad trash. The predictions derived from these books like

Sibylline Oracles, Works on—*cont.*

the responses of Delphi, Dodona, &c., would, no doubt, frequently appear to be singularly pertinent; but this was owing to the sagacity of the priests or others by whom the books were consulted or the oracles interpreted. They could make anything of unintelligible ravings that they pleased.

There is an excellent article on the Sibylline Oracles in Banier, Traité de Mythologie, i. pp. 334–363, edit. 1738. It exhausts the subject.

Siebold: Manners and Customs of the Japanese in the Nineteenth Century from recent Dutch Visitors of Japan, and the German of Dr. Ph. Fr. Von Siebold. 8vo. London, 1841.

Silk and Wool, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Speeches of Mr. J. Williams, Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson and Right Hon. George Canning, in the House of Commons, 24th February 1826, on the Silk Trade, 1826.
2. A View of the Silk Trade, by Richard Badnall, Esq. 1828.
3. Mr. Badnall's Reply to the Remarks of Mr. Ballance on the Silk Trade, 1829.
4. Brief Reply to the Second Pamphlet of Mr. R. Badnall, jun., on the Silk Trade, by John Ballance, 1829.
5. Speech of C. Poulett Thomson, Esq., M.P., in the House of Commons, on 14th April 1829, on the State of the Silk Trade, 1829.
6. The Wool Question Considered, by James Bischoff, 1828.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Simon on Irish Coins. *See* Money, Works on.

Simond: Journal of a Tour and Residence in Great Britain during the Years 1810 and 1811, by Louis Simond. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1817.

——— A Tour in Italy and Sicily, by L. Simond. 8vo. London, 1828.

Simson, Robert, M.D., the following Works of, viz.:—

——— Euclidis Elementorum Libri Priores VI., &c. *See* Classics, &c.

——— The same Work in English. *See* Classics, &c.

——— Apolonii Pergæi Locorum Planorum Libri II., restituit, &c. 4to. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1749.

——— Sectionum Conicarum Libri V. Editio secunda. 4to. Edinburgi, 1750.

——— Opera quædam reliqua Geometrica post mortem Auctoris in lucem edita, impensis Philippi Comitis Stanhope, cura Jacobi Clow. 4to. Foulis, Glasguæ, 1776.

Earl Stanhope printed at his own expense 300 copies of this volume, which he distributed as presents to the principal libraries, and the most celebrated mathematicians, of this country and the continent. As no copies were sold the book has always been very scarce. A full account of the circumstances connected with its publication was given by Mr. Clow, the editor, in a letter written in 1777, addressed to the Hon. Mr. F., a copy of which is inserted in this copy of the work.

The above vols., with the exception of the English Euclid, uniform in Russia.

——— Account of the Life and Writings of, by the Rev. William Traill, LL.D. 4to. Bath, 1812. Russia, uniform with Latin Works.

Dr. Simson, who was born in 1687 and died in 1768, was distinguished by the zeal with which he sought to revive the methods of the ancient geometers, and by the success which attended his efforts. This is set forth in the following inscription,

Simson—*cont.*

written under his portrait in the College Hall, Glasgow, viz. :—*Geometriam sub Tyranno barbaro sæva servitute diu squalentem, in libertatem et decus antiquum vindicavit unus.*

Sinclair's History of the Public Revenue. *See* Taxation, Works on.

——— Scotticisms, or Observations on the Scottish Dialect. 8vo. London, 1782.

Singer : Researches into the History of Playing Cards, with Illustrations of the Origin of Printing and Engraving on Wood, by S. W. Singer. 4to. London, 1816. Calf, ex., H. & B.

This scarce and valuable work embodies a great deal of learned and elaborate research relating to the subjects referred to, and others connected therewith.

Sismondi : Histoire des Républiques Italiennes du Moyen Age, par J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi. 2de édition. 8vo. 10 vols. Paris, 1840.
——— Histoire des Français. 8vo. 31 vols. Paris, V.Y.

} Uniform, half mor., uncut.

Sismondi is conscientious and liberal. But in his History of the Italian Republics he attempted a task in which it could hardly be expected that he should succeed. The republics were so numerous, the affairs of each were so much interwoven with those of others, and often so obscure, that to bring the history of the whole into one general and distinct narrative must, if practicable, be a work of extreme difficulty. And though he has not been able entirely to overcome these obstacles, for his narrative is sometimes confused and sometimes tedious, yet, on the whole, he is more luminous and interesting than could have been reasonably anticipated.

His History of France is superior to that of the Italian Republics. The subject has greater continuity, and is of vastly greater importance. The author, however, is unequal to so great a theme. The narrative is, indeed, impartial and comparatively clear; but it often displays a narrow sectarian spirit; and the reflections, though in general just, are, like those in the Italian Republics, deficient in depth and originality. He, in truth, had neither the vigour of mind nor of style required in a great historian.

Skene, Sir John. *See* Regiam Majestatem.

Skinner : The Life of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, by Thomas Skinner, M.D. 8vo. London, 1724. Calf, ex.

Skrine : A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain, by Henry Skrine, Esq., LL.B. 8vo. London, 1801.

Smart : Tables of Interest, Discount, Annuities, &c., by John Smart, Gent. 4to. London, 1726. Mor. ex.

Smellie : The Philosophy of Natural History, by Wm. Smellie, F.R.S. Ed. 4to. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1790–1799. Russia, ex.

Smellie—Kerr : Memoirs of the Life, Writings, &c., of William Smellie, by Robert Kerr, F.R.S., &c. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1811.

Smellie was a meritorious individual; and his Life, had it been confined within 50 or even 100 pages, would have been a desirable acquisition. But two pretty large volumes upon such a subject are no better than an attempt to convert a mole-hill into a mountain. No doubt they are eked out with notices of Dr. Gilbert Stuart and others. Still, however, the work is at least four or five times as large as it should have been.

SMILES: Lives of the Engineers, with an Account of their principal Works; comprising, also, a History of Inland Communication in Britain, by Samuel Smiles. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1861.

"Bid Harbours open, Public Ways extend;
Bid Temples, worthier of God, ascend;
Bid the broad Arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The Mole projected, break the roaring main;
Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
And roll obedient rivers through the land.
These honours, Peace to happy Britain brings;
These are imperial works, and worthy kings."

POPE.

Mr. Smiles has given in this work very interesting biographical notices of our most eminent engineers; with ample and authentic details in regard to the origin and progress of the great works in which they have been engaged. There are, indeed, few more valuable publications.

SMITH: Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1845. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Ditto, in 1 vol. London, 1850.

——— Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy. 8vo. London, 1850.

——— Sermons. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1809.

——— Memoirs of the Life of, by his daughter (Lady Holland), with a Selection from his Correspondence (by Mrs. Austin). 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1855.

I had the honour to be acquainted with Sydney Smith. His works will transmit his name to the latest posterity as one of the ablest thinkers and best writers that this country has produced. He combined the greatest clearness and force of expression with strength of argument and vivacity. Some of his articles are quite irresistible, and contributed more than anything else to bring about the measures which he recommended. His wit, in which he was prone to indulge, though pungent and pertinent, was never personal or offensive. Perhaps he was too fond of jokes and joking; but, if so, his perfect good humour, and the zest with which he enjoyed whatever was well said, either by others or by himself, became so very contagious that every one went along with him. His conversational remarks, whether of a serious or ludicrous cast, were uniformly terse, to the point, and pregnant with good sense. He had no wish, like some great talkers of his day, to engross an undue share of the conversation. On the contrary, he was always ready to give way to others; and was distinguished by the brevity as much as by the vigour, the wit, and the aptness of his observations.

——— The Works of Adam Smith, LL.D., comprising Accounts of his Life and Writings, by Dugald Stewart and J. R. M'Culloch, with a Discourse prefixed to the Wealth of Nations, by the latter, and new Title Pages. 8vo. 5 vols. 1811 and 1855. Half mor., uncut.

This copy of the work is unique.

——— Wealth of Nations. *See* Political Economy.

——— Moral Sentiments. 6th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1790.

——— Do. 7th edition. (With Life of the Author, by J. R. M'C., and Two portraits.) 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1792. Calf, ex.

Smith had been engaged for a very considerable period in the composition of this work, which is finished throughout with the greatest care. It is bottomed on the principle that sympathy forms the real foundation of morals; that we do not immediately approve or disapprove of an action on becoming acquainted with the intention of the agent and the consequences of what he has done, but that we pre-

SMITH—*cont.*

viously enter, by means of that sympathetic affection which is natural to us, into the feelings of the agent and those to whom the action relates ; that, having considered all the motives and passions by which the agent was actuated, we pronounce with respect to the propriety or impropriety of the action, according as we sympathise or not with him ; while we pronounce, with respect to the merit or demerit of the action, according as we sympathise with the gratitude or resentment of those who were its objects, and that we necessarily judge of our conduct by comparing it with such maxims and rules as we have deduced from observations previously made on the conduct of others.

"Whatever judgment," says Smith, "we form with respect to our own motives and actions, must always bear some secret reference either to what are, or to what, upon a certain condition, would be, or to what we imagine ought to be, the judgment of others. We endeavour to examine our own conduct as we imagine any other fair and impartial spectator would examine it. If, upon placing ourselves in his situation, we thoroughly enter into all the passions and motives which influenced it, we approve of it by sympathy with the approbation of this supposed equitable judge. If otherwise, we enter into his disapprobation, and condemn it."

Several, and as it is now generally admitted, some unanswerable objections have been urged against this very ingenious theory. But whatever opinion may be entertained with regard to the truth of the leading principle which it involves, the Theory of Moral Sentiments is incomparably the best, or rather it is the only great ethical work in the English language. It everywhere evinces great ingenuity, subtlety, and depth of thought. These, however, are the least of its excellencies. Its conclusions are all practical, just, and true. The different passions, affections, and characters of the different classes of men are delineated with singular fidelity. What is proper and praiseworthy in them is carefully discriminated from what is improper and blameworthy. The disturbing influences of fortune and of custom over our estimates of merit and demerit are skilfully appreciated ; and the soundest maxims for the regulation of our conduct under every variety of circumstances are everywhere met with, and set in so clear a light that they are impressed even on the most careless readers. The style, which is unaffected, copious, and eloquent, gives additional force to the powerful recommendations of generous, upright, and virtuous conduct, that are profusely scattered throughout the work.

The accounts which Smith has given in his last volume of the principal systems of moral philosophy are infinitely superior to anything of the kind that had previously appeared ; and are said by an excellent judge, M. Cousin, to be imbued with the true spirit of philosophical history. The account of the "Stoical Philosophy" deserves especial notice. It is an admirable exposition of a difficult subject, and is as correct in its statements as it is felicitous in its language.

——— Life of, by J. R. M'Culloch, (50 copies printed.) Edinburgh, 1855.

——— Do. One of two copies printed on vellum.

——— Accounts of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford, by Charles Smith. *See* Ireland, Works on.

——— Chronicon Rusticum Commerciale, or Memoirs of Wool, &c., by John Smith, LL.B. 2d edition. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1757.

This is one of the most carefully compiled and valuable works that has been published on the history of any branch of trade. It brings together from every source, however remote, and mostly in the words of the author, almost all the information that had been previously given to the world respecting the progress of the woollen trade and manufacture, more especially in Great Britain, and incidentally throws a strong and steady light on other departments of economical history.

The common rule has been reversed in the publication of this work ; the 1st edition having been in 8vo, whereas the 2nd edition, which appeared in 1757, ten years after the former, was, as seen above, in 4to. Neither edition is common, and the latter is very scarce.

SMITH: Notes made during a Tour in the Northern Countries of Europe, with Observations on the Foreign Corn Trade, by R. Smith, Esq. 8vo. London, 1827.

——— Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, by William Smith, LL.D., and others. 8vo. London, 1848.

——— Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1849.

——— Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1855, &c.

Half mor., uniform, uncut.

These are very useful and valuable works; and a vast improvement on those of the same description in circulation when they appeared.

——— A New and Abridged Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology, and Geography. 8vo. London, 1850.

——— A New Latin and English Dictionary. 8vo. London, 1855.

——— Tracts on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws, &c., by Charles Smith, with Life of the Author and additions by G. Chalmers. 8vo. London, 1804.

These tracts are by far the best of the earlier works on the corn trade, or of those published previously to the appearance of the Wealth of Nations. They contain much valuable information in regard to the corn laws of England and other countries; the prices, imports, and exports of corn; the sums paid in bounties on exportation; the numbers of the people (of England) using different sorts of corn, the quantities used of each, &c. The well-informed author, an extensive miller, was killed by a fall from his horse in 1777.

——— A New Voyage to Guinea, describing the Customs, &c. of the Natives, by William Smith, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1745.

——— Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds, by Robert Smith, D.D., F.R.S. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1759.

——— A Compleat System of Opticks, in Four Books, by the same. 4to. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1738. Calf, ex.

SMITH'S Thucydides. *See* Classics and Translations.

——— Rejected Addresses, or the New *Theatrum Poetarum*, by James and Horace Smith. 18th ed. 12mo. London, 1833.

One of the best poetical *jeux d'esprit* that has ever been published. The imitations of Wordsworth and Sir Walter Scott are all but perfect, and some of the others are of nearly equal merit.

SMOLLETT: Plays and Poems, by T. Smollett, M.D. 12mo. London, 1777.

——— Travels through France, Italy, &c. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1766.

In vol. ii. p. 197, is a remarkable anticipation of the French Revolution.

——— The History of England from the Revolution to the Death of George II. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1830. Calf, ex., Clark.

SMYTH: Memoir Descriptive of the Resources, Inhabitants, and Hydrography of Sicily and its Islands, by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F. 4to. London, 1823.

——— Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia. 8vo. London, 1828. Calf, ex.

——— The Mediterranean, a Memoir Physical, Historical, and Nautical. 8vo. London, 1854.

Snelling. *See* Money and Coins.

Societies, Friendly: Report on Friendly or Benefit Societies, by the Highland Society of Scotland. 8vo. 1824. 1 vol. Half calf.

Annexed to this Report are Remarks on the Scheme for the Conversion of Assessments on Public Salaries into a Provident Fund; and Official Instructions for the Establishment of Friendly Societies.

Solis: Historia de la Conquista de Mexico por Don Antonio de Solis. 4to. 2 vols. Madrid, 1783. Olive mor.

Somerville: The History of Political Transactions, and of Parties, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Death of William III., by Thomas Somerville, D.D. 4to. London, 1792.

——— The History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne, by Thomas Somerville, D.D. 4to. London, 1798. Calf, ex., Kalthoeber.

——— My Own Life and Times, 1741–1814, by Thomas Somerville, D.D., Minister of Jedburgh. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1861.

These are valuable works. The History of William III. has been pronounced by a competent judge to be "on the whole the best history of his reign we as yet have."* The History of Queen Anne is a similar and not less meritorious work. But, though carefully composed, in a liberal and impartial spirit, they have not been successful. This, we apprehend, has been mainly owing to their deficiency in vivacity and interest. They are very respectable publications, and will always be resorted to by those who wish to become well acquainted with the period to which they refer. But they are too dull and heavy for the general, the impatient, or the careless reader.

Somerville seems to have been much hurt by Fox, in his historical fragment, classing his works with the Tory histories of the period; and certainly no classification could be more entirely erroneous; but the circumstance merely illustrates the carelessness of Fox, and had no influence over the fate of the books.

The Memoirs of His Life and Times contain a good deal of information in regard to the affairs of the Church, with some scattered notices respecting the extremely backward state of the country previously to the American war, and other matters. They come down to a later period than those of Carlyle, but are destitute of the vigour and interest of the latter.

——— Physical Geography, by Mary Somerville. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1849.

Sonnini: Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, undertaken by Order of Government: from the French of M. C. S. Sonnini. 4to. London, 1800. Russia.

——— Travels in Greece and Turkey, translated from the French. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1801.

Southey: The Doctor, &c., by Robert Southey, edited by J. W. Warter, B.D. 8vo. London, 1848.

——— The Life of Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1820. Calf, ex.

The last is a rather valuable work. The subject, however, is one of much interest and importance, and should be handled by a more philosophical writer.

I confess I have no respect for the memory of Southey. In his youth he was more than a radical, for he was one of a coterie that projected retiring to and forming a *pansocratic* society in America, where everything was to be in common. It redounds to his credit, that in no very long time he became sensible of the folly of such

* Smyth, Lectures on Modern History, i. 17, 4th ed.

SOUTHEY—*cont.*

opinions. But like all weak or very impulsive people, he went from one extreme to another—from ultra-radicalism to ultra-toryism—everything, whether men or principles, that he had admired, or that had been the theme of his eulogy, becoming the object of his bitterest censure and abuse. We believe, however, that he was sincere throughout. His opinions never having any foundation in reason or principle were alike variable and worthless. His solitary merit consisted in his writing a clear good style.

SOUTH SEA SCHEME, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Examination and Explanation of the South Sea Company's Scheme, 1720.
2. Remarks on the Calculations of the Value of South Sea Stock in the Flying Post of 9th April 1720. 1720.
3. Three Letters relating to the South Sea Company and the Bank, by James Milner, Esq., 1720.
4. Letter to a Friend in the Country on a Design of the late Directors of the South Sea Company, by Eustace Budgell, Esq., 1721.
5. Case of Private and National Corruption and Bribery. 2d edition, 1721.
6. A Modest Apology occasioned by the late Unhappy Turn of Affairs, 1721.
7. A True State of the South Sea Scheme, and Conduct of the Directors, 1732.
8. Remarks on the Occurrences of the Years 1720-21, relating o the Execution of the South Sea Scheme, 1732.
9. The Secret History of the late Directors of the South Sea Company, by D. Templeman, 1735.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

SPAIN, CADIZ, &c. :—

1. Essai sur le Commerce de l'Espagne, par F. A. de Christophoro D'Avalos, 1819.
2. Notice sur Cadiz et sur son Ile, par M. Le Baron de Férussac, 1823.
3. Exposé Historique des Finances des Pays-Bas, 1830.
4. Du Royaume de Naples, de ses Finances et son Industrie, par Millenet de Naples, 1830.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

SPAIN : Letters from an English Traveller in Spain, in 1778, on the Origin and Progress of Poetry in that Kingdom. 8vo. London, 1781. Calf, ex.

SPARRMAN : A Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, towards the Antarctic Circle, and Round the World, by Andrew Sparrman, M.D. 4to. 2 vols. in 1. London, 1785. Russia.

SPENCE : Polymetis, or an Inquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists, by the Rev. Mr. Spence. 2d edition. Folio. London, 1755. Russia, ex.

——— Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men : collected from the conversation of Mr. Pope and other eminent Persons of his Time, by the Rev. Joseph Spence ; with Notes and Life of Author, by S. W. Singer. 8vo. London, 1820.

This is a highly interesting work. It consists principally of statements made by Mr. Pope himself, and of anecdotes of the great poet by his contemporaries and friends. Hence it forms an authentic record of the principal events of his life, and of the opinions he entertained on most subjects of importance. It is, also, enriched with numerous notices of some of the personages with whom Pope was acquainted, or to whom he has referred in his works.

SPENCE—*cont.*

Spence having a sincere admiration of his illustrious friend, it may, perhaps, be suspected that in controverted matters he will be biassed in his favour. But, speaking generally, he is remarkably fair and dispassionate. And it would have been well had the subsequent biographers of Pope imitated the candour and impartiality displayed in this work. The notes of the editor contain a good deal of information; but, unlike the text to which they are subjoined, they are decidedly anti-Popian.

——— A Parallel, in the Manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence (Magliabechi), and one scarce ever heard of in England (Mr. Hill), by the Rev. Mr. Spence. Post 8vo. Strawberry Hill, 1758. Calf, gilt, uncut.

SPENSER: The Fairy Queen, by Edmund Spenser, with a Glossary, explaining the old and obscure words. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1758.

——— Observations on the. *See* Warton.

SPILSBURY: Lincoln's Inn, its Ancient and Modern Buildings, with an Account of the Library, by W. H. Spilsbury, Librarian. 12mo. London, 1850.

SPINOZA: Œuvres de Spinoza, traduites par Emile Saisset. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1842.

"Spinoza entre dans la route spéculative de l'école Cartésienne avec toute la puissance d'un génie original et d'une pénétration profonde. Né à Amsterdam en 1632, il se signala, dès son enfance, par son ardent désir de connaître la vérité. Ses doutes sur les doctrines du Talmud, et ses sentimens religieux, mais exempte de toute superstition, le rendirent indifférent à l'égard des cérémonies du culte dans lequel il était né, et lui attirèrent beaucoup de persécutions de la part de ces coréligionnaires. Il se tint caché dans quelques maisons de chrétiens, étudia le latin, le grec, les mathématiques et la philosophie, spécialement celle de Descartes, dont la clarté l'attirait, sans contenter, son esprit rigoureux et pénétrant. Il mourut à La Haye en 1677, après avoir consacré sa vie à la méditation dans le silence et la retraite, avec la réputation d'un vrai sage et d'un homme de bien. Spinoza s'était fait la loi de ne tenir pour la vérité que ce qui lui apparaîtrait avec toute évidence, etcomme conséquence manifeste de principes suffisamment démonstratifs. C'est ainsi qu'il tenta de former un système, dans lequel il prétendit exposer les principes de la vie morale en les déduisant, avec toute la rigueur de la méthode mathématique, des notions les plus élevées de la raison, telles que nous les avons reçues de Dieu, et c'est dans ce but qu'il donna le nom d'Ethique à son système."—(Tennemann, Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie, par Cousin, ii. 105.)

——— Réflexions Curieuses d'un Esprit desinteressé, traduites du Latin de Spinoza (par M. de Saint Glain). 12mo. Cologne, 1678.

SPINOZA—SAINTES: Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Spinoza, par M. Amand Saintes. 8vo. Paris, 1842. Calf, ex., H. & B.

SPIRITS, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. The Trial of the Spirits. 2d edition. 1736.
2. A Proper Reply to a Scandalous Libel, intituled "The Trial of the Spirits."
3. Vindication of a Pamphlet, intituled "The Tryal of the Spirits," by Adam Holden, 1736.
4. Distilled Spirituous Liquors the Bane of the Nation, 1736.
5. Appendix containing the Presentments of the Grand Juries of London, Middlesex, &c., 1735–36.
6. The Present State of the British Distillery. 2d edition. 1736.

8vo. 1 vol. Very scarce and curious.

SPON: Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité, ou Dissertations sur des Medailles, &c., par M. Spon. 4to. Lyon, 1683. Calf, gilt leaves.

SPON ET WHEELER. *See* Voyage d'Italie, &c.

SPRUNER. *See* Atlas.

SQUIER: Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Interoceanic Canal, &c., by E. G. Squier, Chargé d'Affaires of U.S. in Central America. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1852.

SQUIRE: An Enquiry into the Foundation of the English Constitution; or an Historical Essay upon the Anglo-Saxon Government, both in Germany and England, by Samuel Squire, D.D. A new edition. 8vo. London, 1753. Old mor.

STACKHOUSE: A New History of the Bible, from the Beginning of the World to the Establishment of Christianity, by the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, A.M. 2d edition. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1744. Calf, ex.

STAFFORD: A Compendious or Briefe Examination of Certayne Ordinary Complaints of Divers of our Countrymen in these our Days, by W. S., Gentleman. 4to. London, 1581. Olive mor., original edition, black letter.

This tract has been ascribed to Shakespeare; but it has been conclusively shown that it was not written by him, but by a Mr. William Stafford (Literature of Political Economy, p. 350). It contains some curious statements respecting the rise of prices that was taking place, when it was published, through the influx of gold from America and the increase of pasturage.

STANHOPE: History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713–1784, by Lord Mahon (Stanhope). 8vo. 7 vols. London, 1839–54.

——— Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Earl Stanhope. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1861–62.

These are works of a superior class. They are perspicuous and unaffected; and though not profound, are impartial and liberal, and give a good general view of the events to which they refer. Lord Stanhope has been able, through his connexion with the Pitt family, to lay before the reader letters and other information that sets some parts of the conduct of the late Mr. Pitt in a new and interesting light.

All the authentic information that transpires with respect to the public and private life of this great statesman contributes to raise his character. Nothing, indeed, was required to increase the estimate that was long ago formed of his extraordinary talent. But he is now seen to have been as independent, liberal, and disinterested as he was able. It has been much questioned whether he did right or wrong in engaging in the contest with revolutionary France. The question, however, is really of very little importance, seeing that the struggle could not have been avoided for any length of time. This much, indeed, is certain, despite all that has been said and believed to the contrary, that Mr. Pitt was sincerely anxious that the peace with France, of which he well knew the importance, should be preserved. He, in truth, did all that could be done to avert the calamity of war. And he was dragged into the contest by circumstances that could not be resisted by him, or by any other minister, unless he had consented to purchase a hollow and fleeting truce by deeply compromising the honour and the safety of the empire. Neutrality on our part was entirely out of the question. The proceedings of the French, whether they were so intended or not, were of such an outrageous character that they could not fail to force us into a war. And it may be safely affirmed that in undertaking it Mr. Pitt was supported by nine-tenths of the property and intelligence of the country, and by a very great majority of the people.

Much blame has been attached to the way in which the war was at first carried on. But it is easy to criticise after the event. Mr. Pitt had to make use of the instruments at his command; and it is not his fault if those belonging to the army were about as bad as possible. Had he been able to employ a Wellington, the result would have been widely different. At sea he could employ Howe, St. Vincent, and Nelson, and his naval operations were crowned with the most entire success.

STANHOPE—*cont.*

There can be little or no doubt that, but for the occurrence of the revolutionary war, Mr. Pitt would have effected some important reforms both in the political and commercial policy of the country. But that contest was soon seen to be *pro aris et focis*, and coupled with the tremendous convulsion by which it had been ushered in, it engrossed the attention and roused the fears of the great bulk of the people, and made them decidedly opposed to projects of change. There is, however, no ground for thinking, because Mr. Pitt bowed to and in part shared this feeling, and opposed, in the meantime, all projects for tampering with the constitution, that he was disposed to abandon the principles he had early avowed respecting a reform of the representation. But he wisely deferred the introduction of measures to that effect till the subsidence of the revolutionary phrensy, and the return of tranquillity, might enable them to be safely and calmly considered.

It is a subject of just regret that the bigotry and obstinacy of George III. should have prevented Mr. Pitt from effecting that settlement of the Catholic question, including a provision for the Catholic clergy, which he intended as supplementary to the union. It is not easy to estimate the influence that such measures, had they been then adopted, would have had in promoting the peace and prosperity of Ireland; but there can be no doubt that it would have been alike great and salutary.

It is singular that the Sinking Fund bubble should have imposed on Pitt. This, however, was a delusion under which he laboured in common with all the politicians of his time.

It would not be difficult to show that the plan adopted, or followed, by Mr. Pitt, of funding large amounts of capital at a low rate of interest, rather than less amounts of capital at a higher rate of interest, has proved to be exceedingly injurious. This, however, is not a place in which to discuss a question of this sort.

Pitt illustrated in his conduct the maxim *De minimis non curat Prætor.* While he exerted himself to introduce and enforce regularity, good order, and economy in the public expenditure, his own household was a scene of the greatest disorder. His embarrassments, which caused him very great annoyance, and were eventually paid off by the public, did not originate in any extravagance on his part, but in his neglecting to establish any efficient check over the proceedings of his servants. A carelessness productive of such consequences is not, however, to be excused; and they are in the right who think that even Mr. Pitt's character would have stood higher if to his disinterestedness he had added a more vigilant attention to the practice of economy in his domestic affairs..

STANLEY: Anacreon, Bion, Moschus, &c.; translated from the Greek, by Thomas Stanley, Esq. New edition. 12mo. London, 1815.

——— History of Philosophy. *See* Philosophy, History of.

STANYAN: The Grecian History from the Original of Greece to the End of the Peloponnesian War, by Temple Stanyan, Esq. 2nd edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1739. Mor. gilt, fine.

STARK: Picture of Edinburgh, containing a Description of the City and its Environs, by J. Stark. 5th edition. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1830.

STATISTICS: Eléments de Statistique, comprenant les Principes Généraux de cette Science, par M. Moreau de Jonnès. Post 8vo. Paris, 1847.

——— Of Great Britain and Ireland in 1855, by A. Thom. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.

STATISTICS, Tracts on, in 8vo, viz.:—

1. Statistical Account of the Population, Cultivation, Produce, and Consumption of England and Wales, by Benjamin Pitts Capper, 1801.
2. Statistics of the Trade, Industry, and Resources of Canada and the other Plantations in British America, by Henry Bliss, Esq., 1833.

STATISTICS, Tracts on—*cont.*

3. The Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England, &c., by R. M. Martin, Esq., 1832.
4. Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain during the Administration of the Right Hon. W. Pitt, by the Right Hon. George Rose, M.P., 1806.

} 1 vol.

1. Progress of the Two Sicilies under the Spanish Bourbons, from the year 1734–35 to 1840, by John Goodwin, Esq. (from Statistical Journal.)
2. Egypt as it is in 1838, by Thomas Waghorn, 1838.
3. Organization of the Army of Prussia, and her Civil Institutions, by M. De Chambray, 1834.
4. Geographical, Statistical, and Commercial Account of the Russian Ports of the Black Sea, &c., 1837.
5. Cenni Statistici e Geographici della Reggenza di Algeri, di Gräberg D'Hemsö. 1830.
6. Coup d'Œil sur la Valachie et la Moldavie, par Raoul Perrin, 1839.
7. Giornale di Statistica, 1836.
8. Census of the Population of France in 1837, from the Bulletin des Lois, No. 485.

} 1 vol.

1. Statistics of the Municipal Institutions of the English Towns, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq. (From the Journal of Statistical Society.)
2. Progress of the Two Sicilies under the Spanish Bourbons, from 1734–35 to 1840, by John Goodwin, Esq. (From the above.)
3. Papers on the Average Duration of Human Life, &c., by John Rickman, Esq. (From the Medical Gazette.)
4. Article on Austrian Statistics, from the British and Foreign Review, by Thomas C. Banfield, Esq.
5. On the Duration of Life, &c., by Edwin Chadwick, Esq. (From the Statistical Journal.)
6. The Former and Present State of Glasgow, by James Cleland, LL.D. 1840.

} 1 vol.

1. Article on the British Empire, from the 2d edition of the Geographical Dictionary, by J. R. M'Culloch, 1845.
2. Certain Tests of a Thriving Population, by Travers Twiss, D.C.L. 1845.
3. Remarks on the Evils at present affecting the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, by Allan Fullarton and Charles R. Baird, Esq., 1838.
4. South Australia in 1842. 1843.
5. Account of the Number of Depositors and of the Sums deposited in Savings Banks in Great Britain and Ireland, by John Tidd Pratt, Esq., 1845.
6. Instructions for the Establishment of a Society for Endowments for the Provident Classes, 1843.
7. Statistics of Popular Education in Bristol, by C. B. Fripp, Esq., 1837.
8. Account of the Machine-wrought Hosiery Trade, &c., &c., by W. Felkin, Esq., F.L.S., 1845.
9. Analysis of the Returns made to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes by the Private and Joint Stock Banks of London, by James W. Gilbart, Esq., 1843.
10. Railway Reform, its Expediency and Practicability Considered, 1843.
11. Tables Illustrative of Austrian Statistics.

} 1 vol.

STATISTICS of Health, Tracts on, in 8vo., viz. :—

1. Elements of Medical Statistics, by F. B. Hawkins, M.D., 1829.
2. Effects of Arts, Trades, &c., on Health and Longevity, by C. T. Thackrah, 1832.
3. Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes employed in the Cotton Manufacture in Manchester, by J. P. Kay, M.D., 1832.
4. Inquiry into the State of the Manufacturing Population, 1831.
5. An Article on the Census of the Population. (From the Edinburgh Review, No. 97.)

} 1 vol.

STATISTICS, VITAL, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. The Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1843 and 1844, by Alexander Watt, LL.D., 1846.
2. Statistics of the Population of Glasgow, 1846.
3. Probable Cause of the Continued Prevalence and Fatality of Small Pox, by James Stark, M.D., 1845.
4. Report on the Mortality of Edinburgh and Leith, September, October, and November, 1848, by the same. 1848.
5. The Mortality of Edinburgh and Leith for the Year 1848, by the same. 1849.
6. Contribution to the Vital Statistics of Scotland, by the same, 1851.
7. Vital Statistics of New Orleans, by the same, 1851.
8. Mortalité et la Durée de la Vie dans la Ville de Dijon, par M. L. Noirot, 1850.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

STEPHANI (Rob.), Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ. Folio. 4 vols. Londini, 1734. Calf, ex.

STEPHENS : Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan, by John L. Stephens. New edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1844.

——— The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution, being the Treatise of Delolme, with a Historical and Legal Introduction and Notes, by A. J. Stephens, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1838.

STERNE : The Works of Laurence Sterne, with his Life, written by himself. 12mo. 4 vols. London, 1815. Calf, ex.

"What is called sentimental writing," says Horace Walpole, "though it be understood to appeal solely to the heart, may be the product of a very bad one. One would imagine that Sterne had been a man of a very tender heart, yet I know from indubitable authority, that his mother, who kept a school, having run in debt on account of an extravagant daughter, would have rotted in gaol, if the parents of her scholars had not raised a subscription for her. Her son had too much sentiment to have any feeling. A dead ass was more important to him than a living mother."—(Walpoliana i. 133.)

But this anecdote, though in the highest degree discreditable to Sterne, has nothing to do with his books. These are to be judged by their own merits, and not by the moral character of their author. In his own line Sterne is a very great artist. Ferriar in his "Illustrations of Sterne" (*see* Ferriar) has shown that he is largely indebted to Rabelais, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, &c. But, to use the words of an able writer in Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography, "He is, in his conceptions and delineations separately considered, as well as in his general spirit and manner, one of the most original of writers. His humour is quite as much *sui generis* as that of either Rabelais, or Cervantes, or Swift. Whatever he may have in common with any or all of these he has much more in which he differs from them, and that is wholly his own. He is, of all English humourists at least, the airiest and most buoyant. And it is wonderful what a truth and real humanity there is even in his most startling and eccentric creations; how perfectly unity of character and every artistic probability is preserved

STERNE—*cont.*

in each of them; how they all draw our sympathies towards them; how they live like actual existences in our memories and our hearts. In the mere art of writing also, his execution, amid much apparent extravagance, is singularly beautiful and perfect; it will be found that every touch has been well considered, has its proper purpose and meaning, and performs its part in producing the effect; but the art of arts, the *ars celare artem*, never was possessed in a higher degree by any writer than by Sterne. His greatest work, out of all comparison, is undoubtedly his 'Tristram Shandy,' although among foreigners the 'Sentimental Journey' seems to stand in the highest estimation. But that will hardly be the judgment of an Englishman, though it may be of some Englishwomen."

STEUART's Principles of Political Economy. *See* Works on that Science.

STEVEN: The History of the High School of Edinburgh, by William Steven, D.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1849.

STEVENSON: Sketch of the Civil Engineering of North America, by David Stevenson. 8vo. London, 1838.

——— Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce, from the Earliest Records to the Beginning of the 19th Century, by William Stevenson, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1824.

STEWART: Outlines of Moral Philosophy, by Dugald Stewart; with Tracts on Election of Sir John Leslie. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1808.
——— Biographical Sketches of Smith, Robertson, and Reid. 8vo. Edinburgh, V.Y.
——— Philosophy of the Human Mind. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1808.
——— Philosophical Essays. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1818.
——— Active and Moral Powers of Man. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1828.
} Calf, gilt, uniform.

——— The Collected Works of Dugald Stewart, F.R.S., &c., edited by Sir William Hamilton, Bart., with a Life of Stewart by — Veitch, M.A., &c. 8vo. 11 vols. Edinburgh, 1854, &c. Uncut, mor., ex., H. & B.

This very beautiful copy of the works of Stewart, being one of *two* that were printed on large and thick paper, was given to me by my friend Mr. James Gibson Craig. The Editors should not have left out the tracts published by Stewart on the famous question regarding the election of Leslie to the Chair of Mathematics. (*See* Leslie.)

This edition could not be said to be wanted, and would not have been published had not a sum of money been left for the purpose. Stewart, though an eloquent, is a diffuse writer. His works contain many judicious, learned, and valuable remarks and speculations, and are pervaded by a liberal and enlarged spirit, and an elevated moral tone. But they are at the same time singularly deficient in originality, grasp, and vigour. The Dissertations are perhaps the best, and next to them the Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. The Lectures on Political Economy are in great measure made up from notes taken by students, and should not have been published. They consist, for the most part, of an endless series of flimsy criticisms on some of the secondary theories and statements embodied in the "Wealth of Nations," the phrase "Mr. Smith" recurring with a distressing frequency. Indeed, one could not *à priori* have supposed that they would have been so very poor. Probably, however, as Stewart was formerly very much overrated, one may now be unconsciously disposed to join those by whom he is underrated.

STEWART : Outlines of Moral Philosophy, with a Memoir of the Author. 6th edition. Post 8vo. Edinburgh, 1837.

——— Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson, D.D. 8vo. London, 1801.

——— Tracts Physical and Mathematical, by Dr. Matthew Stewart, Prof. Math. Univ. Edin. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1761. Calf, ex.

STILLINGFLEET : Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion, by the Rev. Edward Stillingfleet, D.D. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1797.

STIPENDS : Collection of Papers regarding the Augmentation of the Stipends of the Clergy of Scotland. 4to. Edinburgh, 1751. Calf, ex., uncut.

STIRLING : The Australian and Californian Gold Discoveries, with their Probable Consequences, by Pat. J. Stirling, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1853. *See, also*, Commerce, Corn Trade, &c.

——— Annals of the Artists of Spain, by William Stirling, M.A. (and M.P.) 8vo. 3 vols. with plates. London, 1848.

This is a remarkably handsome, and, I believe, a very excellent work. I do not pretend to form any opinion of the justness of its estimates of the great Spanish artists ; but they have every appearance of being perfectly correct. The book contains much interesting biographical and historical matter, and is very well written. The reader may be interested by the following extract from the remarks on the Escorial :—

"With the Escorial is blended much of the history of Philip II. He redeemed his vow to St. Lawrence, offered up amid the roar of battle at St. Quentin, by rearing this superb edifice in all the pomp and beauty of holiness on the site of a miserable convent, the chapel of which had once been a bedchamber, and could boast no better altar-piece than a crucifix sketched in charcoal on the wall. Whilst performing his devotions in the unfinished temple, he received tidings of the great naval victory at Lepanto, and returned thanks for the overthrow of the Turk. Here he joined in the Te Deum for the Conquest of Portugal, and offered up solemn prayers for the discomfiture of the heretics of Holland, and for the success of his "Invincible Armada." Hence, too, he derived one of those lessons which Providence sometimes reads to conquerors ; for this his house of pride, planned in the hour of victory, was not complete until the decline of his power ; and the very year of its consecration (1595) was memorable for the overthrow of the Spanish arms at Fontaine-Françoise. Here he performed those acts of humility and devotion which gained him the character, amongst friars and inquisitors, of a crowned saint ; and enjoyed the converse of his artists and monks, with so little of royal show and state, that being met in the cloister one day by a countryman, he was taken for a dependent of the establishment,—an idea which the king humoured by showing the stranger the wonders of the place. From the Escorial, too, he issued the decrees which were law on the banks of the Po, and the shores of the Pacific ; and here in a little alcove adjoining the church—on the wall of which hung a grim allegory of the Seven Deadly Sins, by Jerome Bos—amidst the solemn sounds of the organ and the choir, and clasping to his breast the veil of our Lady of Montserrat, he died.

"The Escorial is, without doubt, one of the most interesting edifices in Europe. Castilian writers are never weary of extolling it, as an eighth wonder of the world, 'or rather,' says Villegas, the Hagiologist, 'all the seven comprehended in one.' In point of size, it will bear comparison with the mightiest works of the Pharaohs or the Cæsars, with Karnak and the Colosseum ; and it is probably the greatest architectural undertaking ever conceived and executed by one man. No Egyptian or Roman builder is recorded to have completed a pile of which the doors, like those of the Escorial, if we may credit Fray Francisco de los Santos, required 1,250 pounds weight of iron to make their keys. The church and palace on the Vatican Mount have been three centuries and a half in growing to their present

STIRLING—*cont.*

magnitude, under the rule of fifty Popes, with a treasury recruited by oblations from all parts of Christendom. Excepting its Pantheon or Royal Cemetery, which was built in its present form by Philip IV., the Escorial owes nothing of importance to the successors of Philip II. There is a peculiar grandeur in its five-fold purpose as a convent, a college, a church, a palace, and royal mausoleum. No great structure was ever more strongly stamped with the character of its founder, and the spirit of his age. Seated amidst the rocks and deserts of the Guadaramas, it was the fitting abode of the austere brotherhood of St. Jerome; and its dim halls and cloisters are the scenes which imagination most loves to people with the ecstatic monk, and the iron-visaged inquisitor, and the dark and terrible figures of the ancient fanaticism. The cheerless prison-like palace seemed adapted solely to shelter the old age of that relentless prince, who, in the prime of his manhood, welcomed to Spain his young and beautiful bride, Isabella of Valois, with fire and faggot, and the human sacrifices of an auto-da-fe. Where is the mind in which the very name of the Escorial does not awaken thought, and evoke high associations? To the student of history, it stands like a land-mark on the hills of Castile; a relic of the days that are gone, when it was the pride of the Spaniard, and the envy of the foreigner; an outward and visible type of the glory and pre-eminence of Spain. To the pious Catholic, it is an object of affectionate reverence as the noblest monastic foundation ever consecrated by his church, 'to daily and nightly prayer and praise, to contemplation and holiness, to alms deeds and study,' and to the honour of his faith. The scholar may still regard it with interest as once the stately home of learning and research, and as a mine not yet exhausted of Arabian and Castilian lore; and the artist as one of the greatest shrines of painting, for which Titian and Velasquez laboured, where Rubens and Murillo studied, and where a line of kings for two centuries hived the treasures of European art" (i. 170).

ST. JOHN: Observations on the Land Revenues of the Crown. *See* Taxation, Works on.

ST. MARIE: Dissertations Historiques et Critiques sur la Chevalerie Ancienne et Moderne, par le Rév. Père Honoré de St. Marie. 4to. Paris, 1718.

STOLBERG: Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Sicily, translated from the German of Count Stolberg by Thomas Holcroft. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1797.

STORCH: Cours d'Economie Politique. *See* Political Economy, Works on.

——— Sur le Revenu National. *See* Political Economy, Works on.

STOW: A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, by John Stow, Citizen and Native of London; corrected and improved and very much enlarged by John Strype, M.A., and brought down to the Present Time by careful Hands. 6th edition. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1754 and 1757. Russia, ex., Hayday.

STOWE: A Description of the House and Gardens of the Marquis of Buckingham. 8vo. London, 1797. Green mor.

ST. PALAYE: Mémoires sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie, par M. de la Curne de St. Palaye. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1759. Veau fauve.

——— Histoire Littéraire des Troubadours. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1774.

ST. PIERRE: Etudes de la Nature, par J. H. B. de St. Pierre. 12mo. 5 vols. Paris, 1784. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

STRADÆ (Fam.) Libri XX. de Bello Belgico, ed. 6ta. Folio. 2 vols. Romæ, 1640 et 1647. Old calf, gilt.

A fine copy of the best edition of this partial but classical work.

STRANG : The Progress of Glasgow in Population, Wealth, Manufactures, &c., by John Strang, LL.D. 8vo. Glasgow, 1850, and subsequent years.

The gift of my learned friend the author.

STRAWBERRY HILL, a Description of the Villa of Mr. H. Walpole at. 4to. Strawberry Hill, 1784. Russia, ex. *See* Walpole.

STRIKES, TRADES SOCIETIES, &c. *See* Political Economy.

STRONG : Greece as a Kingdom; a Statistical Description of that Country, from 1833 down to the Present Time, by Frederick Strong, Esq. 8vo. London, 1842.

STRUTHERS : The History of Scotland from the Union to the Abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions in 1748, by John Struthers. 8vo. 2 vols. Glasgow, 1829.

STRUYS : Les Voyages de Jean Struys en Moscovie, en Tartarie, en Perse, aux Indes, et en plusieurs autres Pays étrangers, &c. 4to. Amsterdam, 1681. Old calf.

STRZELECKI: Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, by Count J. P. Strzelecki, C.B. 8vo. London, 1845.

STUART : Letters to the Right Honourable Lord Mansfield, from Andrew Stuart, Esq. 4to and 8vo. London, 1773.

These Letters refer to the conduct of Lord Mansfield in the famous Douglas cause. Stuart, the author, and agent of the Hamilton family, collected evidence in France to prove that the children said to be born of Lady Jane Douglas were not really hers. In deciding the cause, Lord Mansfield made some observations seriously reflecting upon Stuart's conduct in the performance of his duty. This gave the latter a fair ground for coming forward to defend himself; but not satisfied with this, he dragged his Lordship before the bar of public opinion, examined his proceedings in the cause, and endeavoured to show that they were throughout partial and unjust. The Letters are extremely well written, in a serious, sustained tone, without diverging from their object. It is creditable to the good sense of Lord Mansfield that he took no notice of their publication.

The Douglas cause excited great interest at the time ; and the judgment pronounced by the House of Lords was extremely popular. But it is difficult for those who now look into the papers to believe that the persons pretending to be Douglases were other than spurious ; and that, also, was the opinion of most men of sense at the time. Hume, who was then in London, though little disposed to quarrel with authority, notices the decision of the cause as follows :—

"I was struck with a very sensible indignation at the decision of the Douglas cause, though I foresaw it for some time. It was abominable with regard to poor Andrew Stuart, who had conducted that cause with singular ability and integrity ; and was at last exposed to reproach, which unfortunately never can be wiped off. For the cause, though not in the least intricate, is so complicated that it never will be reviewed by the public, who are besides perfectly pleased with the sentence, being swayed by compassion and a few popular topics. To one who understands the cause as I do, nothing could appear more scandalous than the pleadings of the two law lords. Such gross misrepresentation, such impudent assertions, such groundless imputations, never came from that place. But all was good enough for their audience, who, bating their quality, are most of them little better than their brethren the Wilkites in the streets."—(Burton's Life of Hume, ii. 423.)

——— Genealogical History of the Stewarts, by Andrew Stuart, Esq., M.P. 4to. London, 1798. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— The Genealogy of the Stewarts Refuted, in a Letter to Andrew Stuart, Esq., M.P. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1799. Calf, ex., H. & B.

STUART: Three Years in North America, by James Stuart, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1833.

The author of this work, James Stuart, Esq., of Dunearn, was an intimate friend of mine. Having taken an active part in Scotch politics at a time when party spirit ran very high, abuse of all sorts was heaped upon him. Most part of it, indeed, was too scurrilous and contemptible to deserve notice; and had it not been ascertained that Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. (the eldest son of Johnson's Boswell), was one of its principal authors, it would have been very speedily forgotten. But this unlucky discovery led to the duel in which Boswell expiated his libels by his death. Having been unfortunate in some speculations in land, Stuart withdrew for awhile to the United States, where he collected materials for the work quoted above. After his return he was appointed a Factory Inspector. He died in 1849, in his 74th year.

His too great sensibility, his impetuosity, and his obstinate adherence to whatever opinions or steps he had either avowed or taken, sometimes hurried Mr. Stuart into difficulties and embarrassments which more dispassionate, though not abler or better men, would have avoided. In his bearing and manner he was a perfect gentleman. He was distinguished by his taste in, and knowledge of, the fine arts. And his many excellent qualities made him be highly esteemed by a wide circle of attached and intelligent friends. If ever the history be written, as it well deserves to be, of the rise and progress of liberal opinions in Scotland during the present century, the name of James Stuart will occupy an honourable and conspicuous place in its pages.

——— The History of Scotland from the Establishment of the Reformation till the Death of Queen Mary, by Gilbert Stuart, LL.D. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1783.

——— A View of Society in Europe. 2d edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1792.

——— An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitution. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1771.

——— Observations concerning the Public Law and the Constitutional History of Scotland, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1779.

——— The History of the Establishment of the Reformation in Scotland. 4to. London, 1780.

The works of Gilbert Stuart discover much learning and research, and are written in that compact and forcible style which the French call *serré et vigoureux*, of which, indeed, they afford one of the best specimens. It is to be regretted that they do no credit unless it be to the ability of the Author. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for a professorship in the University of Edinburgh, he ascribed his defeat, which was entirely owing to his own very questionable character, to the hostility of Dr. Robertson, of whom he henceforth became the implacable enemy. And it is a curious fact that all, or mostly all, his works are written on subjects that had been previously treated by Robertson, he being determined, as he alleged, to show how much better he could handle the same topics. But despite his talent and ability, the popularity of Robertson was not impaired. And while Stuart's own works speedily ceased to attract any considerable degree of attention, those of his illustrious rival were translated into all the languages of Europe, and progressively increased in sale and consideration.

Besides his separate publications, Stuart was an extensive contributor to Magazines and Reviews, both in Edinburgh and London. But his reviews having been frequently distinguished more by their coarseness and unfairness than by their learning or anything else, produced a great deal of irritation and clamour. The excitement occasioned by these proceedings, coupled with his habits of intemperance, having undermined his constitution, he died in 1786 in the 44th year of his age.

——— Caledonia Romana; a Descriptive Account of the Roman Antiquities of Scotland, with an Introductory View of the State of the Country in the First Century of the Christian Era, by Robert Stuart. 4to. Edinburgh, 1845.

STUART: A History of Infantry, from the earliest times to the present, by H. B. Stuart, Bengal Army. 8vo. London, 1862.

A well-written, interesting, and valuable, though abridged, work.

STUART and REVETT: Antiquities of Athens Measured and Delineated by James Stuart and Nicholas Revett. Imp. folio. 3 vols. London, 1762–1794. Russia.

STUKELEY: Stonehenge and Abury, Temples of the British Druids, described and illustrated by William Stukeley, M.D. Reprints. Folio. London. Russia, ex., Bedford.

——— Itinerarium Curiosum; an Account of the Antiquities and Remarkable Curiosities in Nature or Art in Great Britain. The 2d edition, with large additions. Folio. 2 vols. London, 1776. Russia, marbled leaves.

SUETONIUS: Lives of the First Twelve Cæsars. *See* Classics and Translations.

SUFFOLK: Letters to and from Henrietta Countess of Suffolk and her Second Husband, the Hon. George Berkeley, from 1712 to 1767. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1824.

SUGAR: West Indian, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Claims and Resources of the West Indian Colonies, by the Hon. E. Stanley, M.P. 2d edition, 1850.
2. Farther Tracts connected with the West Indies, by Lord Stanley, M.P., 1851.
3. Is Cheap Sugar the Triumph of Free Trade, by Jacob Omnium, 1847. A Letter to the Right Hon.ble Lord John Russell.
4. A Second Letter to ditto, by ditto, 1848.
5. A Third Letter to ditto, by ditto, 1848.
6. The Use of Sugar and Molasses in the Public Breweries, 1846.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

SULLIVAN—STUART: Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of England, with a Commentary on Magna Charta, &c., by F. H. Sullivan; to which Authorities are added, and a Discourse is prefixed, concerning the Laws and Government of England, by Gilbert Stuart, LL.D. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1776.

SULLY: Mémoires de Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de Sully. 4to. 3 vols. Londres, (Paris,) 1745. Old mor., gilt. Plates by Odieuvre.

——— The same work in English, translated by Charlotte Lennox. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1757. Old calf, gilt, ex.

SUMNER: A Treatise on the Records of the Creation, and on the Moral Attributes of the Creator, by J. B. Sumner, M.A. (Archbishop of Canterbury). 4th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1825.

SUTTON, Thomas, Esq. *See* Bearcroft.

SWIFT: The Works of the Rev. Jonathan Swift, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick, Dublin, with his Life by Sheridan. A new edition by John Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. 19 vols. London, 1801. Russia, marbled leaves.

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SWIFT—*cont.*

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——— (James): The Works of, with a Life of the Author, by Patrick Murdoch, D.D. Post 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1788.

——— The same. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1788. Large paper, calf, ex.

Johnson says of Thomson,—"As a writer he is entitled to one praise of the highest kind; his mode of thinking, and of expressing his thoughts, is original. His blank verse is no more the blank verse of Milton, or of any other poet, than the rhymes of Prior are the rhymes of Cowley. His numbers, his pauses, his diction,

THOMSON—*cont.*

are of his own growth, without transcription, without imitation. He thinks in a peculiar train, and he thinks always as a man of genius; he looks round on nature and on life with the eye which nature bestows only on a poet; the eye that distinguishes in everything presented to its view, whatever there is on which imagination can delight to be detained, and with a mind that at once comprehends the vast, and attends to the minute. The reader of the "Seasons" wonders that he never saw before what Thomson shows him, and that he never yet has felt what Thomson impresses."—(Life of Thomson.)

——— A System of Chemistry, by Thomas Thomson, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, University of Glasgow. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1817.

——— Treatise on the Territorial Taxation of Scotland. *See* Taxation, &c., Works on.

THOMSON—INNES: Memoir of Thomas Thomson, Advocate, by Cosmo Innes, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1854, with the Catalogue of Mr. Thomson's Books sold by auction in 1841. 1 vol. Mor., ex.

The Memoir was printed at the expense of my friend, Mr. Gibson Craig, of Edinburgh, by whom the volume was given to me.

THORNTON: The Present State of Turkey, or Description of the Political Civil, and Religious Constitution, Government, and Laws of the Ottoman Empire, by Thomas Thornton, Esq. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1809.

Lord Broughton, than whom there can be no higher authority, states, that in his judgment Mr. Thornton has given "the truest and most satisfactory account of the Turkish government."—(Travels in Albania, &c., ii. 293, ed. 1855.)

——— A Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and of the Native States on the Continent of India, by Edward Thornton, Esq. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1854.

Presentation copy from the author.
A work compiled with great care and industry.

THUANUS, De Thou. *See* Collinson.

TIGHE: Statistical Observations relative to the County of Kilkenny in 1800 and 1801. 8vo. Dublin, 1802.

TILLEMONT: Histoire des Empereurs Romains, par Sébastian le Nain de Tillemont. 4to. 6 vols. Paris, 1690, &c. Old red mor.

Gibbon says that "Tillemont's inimitable accuracy almost assumes the character of genius."—(Misc. Works, i. 313.) And elsewhere he observes:—"Here I must take leave for ever of that incomparable guide, whose bigotry is overbalanced by the merits of erudition, diligence, veracity, and scrupulous minuteness."—(Decline and Fall, c. 47.)

TILLOTSON: The Works of Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury. 8vo. 12 vols. London, 1757. Old calf, gilt.

"Although Tillotson cannot be recommended as an elegant and polished writer, yet his style is remarkably simple and unaffected. It has already been observed that he has no pretensions to genuine eloquence, if that term be understood to include vehemence and strength of expression, the beauties of figurative language, and the correct and harmonious arrangement of sentences. His real merit, however, must not be overlooked. A constant vein of piety and good sense runs through all his works; his manner is earnest and serious; and so much useful instruction is conveyed in a natural style, that his works can never be suffered to fall into disrepute. They will be held in estimation as long as the English language is understood; not indeed as models of eloquence, but as the productions of an amiable writer whose manner is strongly expressive of his innate goodness of heart. 'There is,'

TILLOTSON—*cont.*

says Goldsmith, 'nothing peculiar in the language of Archbishop Tillotson, but his manner of writing is inimitable; for one who reads him wonders why he himself did not speak and think in that very manner. The turn of his periods is agreeable, though artless; and everything he says seems to flow spontaneously from inward convictions.'"—(Irving on Composition, 236.)

——— Life of. *See* Birch.

TIMKOWSKI: Travels through Mongolia to China, and Residence in Pekin, in 1820 and 1821, by George Timkowski, with Notes by Klaproth. Translated by H. C. Lloyd. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1827.

TIMOUR: Instituts de Tamerlan, proprement appellé Timour, par L. Langiés. 8vo. Paris, 1787.

TIRABOSCHI: Storia della Letteratura Italiana del Abate Girolamo Tiraboschi. 2da edizione Modenese. 4to. In 16 parts. Modena, 1787. Italian vellum.

This is the greatest and most perfect literary history of which any country can boast. It includes every department of literature; and comprises the whole series of years from the Etruscan and early Roman periods down to the close of the 17th century. It is elaborated throughout with the greatest care, and is one of the highest authorities to which it is possible to refer in regard to the various matters of which it treats. "In full and clear exposition, in minute and exact investigation of facts, Tiraboschi has few superiors; and such is his good sense in criticism that we must regret the sparing use he has made of it."—(Preface to Hallam's Literature of Europe.)

TOCQUEVILLE: L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution, par M. De Tocqueville. 8vo. Paris, 1856.

TODERINI: Trattato della Letteratura Turchesca, dell' Abate Giam. Toderini. 8vo. 3 vols. Venezia, 1787. Calf, ex.

TOFINO: Espana Maritima, or Spanish Coasting Pilot, by Tofino. From the Spanish, by John Dougall. 4to. London, 1812.

TOLAND: A Collection of Several Pieces of Mr. John Toland (including History of the Druids); now first published, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, by M. Des Maizeaux. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1726.

TOLANDI: Adeisidæmon, sive Titus Livius a Superstitione vindicatus, et Origines Judaicæ, auct. J. Tolando. 12mo. Hag. Comitis, 1708.

——— Defensio Religionis, necnon Mosis et Gentis Judaicæ, contra Dissertationes J. Tolandi, auct. Jacobo Fayo. 12mo. Ultrajecti, 1709.

These Dissertations, which are very scarce, are bound together in 1 vol., old red mor.

TOMLINE: A Dissertation on Calvinism, by George Tomline, D.D. Bishop of Lincoln. 8vo. London, 1811. Calf, ex.

TOOKE: Ἔπεα Πτερόεντα, or the Diversions of Purley, by John Horne Tooke, revised by Richard Taylor, F.S.A., F.S.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829.

——— The Pantheon, representing the Histories of the Heathen Gods, &c., by Andrew Tooke, A.M. 12mo. London, 1783.

TOOKE: A History of Prices, and of the State of the Circulation, from 1793 to 1847, with Remarks on the Corn Laws, &c., by Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1838–56.

The gift of my late excellent friend the author.

Mr. Tooke was largely assisted in the compilation of the last two volumes by Mr. Wm. Newmarch, of the Globe Insurance Office, who is advantageously known by his skill in statistical computations. The work embodies much valuable information. Besides specifying the prices of a vast variety of articles at different times and for lengthened periods, it traces the causes of their rise and fall, &c. There is occasionally room for doubt whether some of the conclusions come to be quite correct. But there can be no doubt in regard to the care with which the details that serve for their foundation have been brought together. And these furnish means by which to test and rectify the inferences derived from them.

TORRENS (Colonel). *See* Commerce, Political Economy, &c.

TOULMIN: An Historical View of the State of the Protestant Dissenters in England, by Joshua Toulmin, D.D. 8vo. 1814.

TOURNEFORT: Relation d'un Voyage du Levant, par M. Pitton de Tournefort. 4to. 2 vols. Paris, 1717. Old green mor., Derome.

This is one of the very best of the innumerable works on the Levant. Owing to the author being a distinguished botanist, botanical investigations are a good deal attended to. But the state of the countries which he visited, and the famous ruins with which they are studded, are concisely and learnedly described, and illustrated by short notices of their history.

TOUSSAINT (Fr. Vinc.), Les Mœurs de M. 12mo. 3 parties en 1 vol. Paris, 1748. Olive mor., gilt.

TOWNSEND, The Rev. Joseph, the following Works of, viz.:—

——— A Journey through Spain in 1786 and 1787, with Particular Attention to the Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, &c. of that Country. 2d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1792.

N.B.—A copy of Arrowsmith's excellent map of Spain, and a portrait, are inserted in this copy.

This is an able, a philosophical, and an excellent work. The industry, the government, and the institutions of Spain are accurately described. And the circumstances that had reduced them to the condition of semi-paralysis and degradation, in which they were then involved, are carefully traced and exhibited. There are few works that furnish so much valuable information in regard to the political economy of nations.

——— Free Thoughts on Despotic and Free Governments. 1781.
——— A Dissertation on the Poor Laws, by a Well-wisher to Mankind. 1786.
} Post 8vo. 1 vol. Calf, ex.

This Dissertation is extremely well written. And though I beg entirely to dissent from the author's views in regard to the impolicy of a statutory provision for the support of the poor, it must be admitted that he has set some of the principal objections to such provision in the clearest light, and has, also, exposed many of the abuses with which the administration of the poor laws was formerly infected. But the Tract is chiefly remarkable for its supposed elucidation of the theory of population. The following extract affords, indeed, as perfect an illustration as can well be imagined of the balance, where the lower animals only are concerned, between population and food, and of their influence on each other. It is not so much a foreshadowing of Malthus' theory as the theory itself. Had it been presented in a more detailed and systematic manner it would have anticipated the Essay on Population.

"In the South Seas there is an island, which from the first discoverer is called Juan Fernandes. In this sequestered spot John Fernando placed a colony of goats,

TOWNSEND—*cont.*

consisting of one male attended by his female. This happy couple, finding pasture in abundance, could readily obey the first commandment, to increase and multiply, till in process of time they had replenished their little island.* In advancing to this period they were strangers to misery and want, and seemed to glory in their numbers; but from this unhappy moment they began to suffer hunger; yet continuing for a time to increase their numbers, had they been endued with reason, they must have apprehended the extremity of famine. In this situation the weakest first gave way, and plenty was again restored. Thus they fluctuated between happiness and misery, and either suffered want or rejoiced inabundance, according as their numbers were diminished or increased, never at a stay, yet nearly balancing at all times their quantity of food. This degree of æquipoise was from time to time destroyed, either by epidemical diseases or by the arrival of some vessel in distress. On such occasions their numbers were considerably reduced; but to compensate for this alarm, and to comfort them for the loss of their companions, the survivors never failed immediately to meet returning plenty. They were no longer in fear of famine; they ceased to regard each other with an evil eye; all had abundance, all were contented, all were happy. Thus, what might have been considered as misfortunes proved a source of comfort; and to them, at least, partial evil was universal good.

"When the Spaniards found that the English privateers resorted to this island for provisions they resolved on the total extirpation of the goats, and for this purpose they put on shore a greyhound dog and a bitch;† these in their turn increased and multiplied in proportion to the quantity of food they met with; but in consequence, as the Spaniards had foreseen, the breed of goats diminished. Had they been totally destroyed, the dogs likewise must have perished; but, as many of the goats retired to the craggy rocks, where the dogs could never follow them, descending only for short intervals to feed with fear and circumspection in the vallies, few of these, besides the careless and the rash, became a prey; and none but the most watchful, strong, and active of the dogs could get a sufficiency of food. Thus a new kind of balance was established. The weakest of both species were among the first to pay the debt of nature. The most active and vigorous preserved their lives."

Nothing can be more appropriate than this illustration when applied to the case of the lower animals, but it fails altogether in its application to men. And yet the apparently not very recondite consideration that the latter are neither goats nor dogs, and are not alone governed by that animal instinct that governs these useful creatures does not seem ever to have occurred to Mr. Townsend or Mr. Malthus. But, whatever these gentlemen may allege to the contrary, men look forward to the consequences of their actions; and except, perhaps, in the case of the least civilized and most barbarous hordes, population is never checked by the mere want of food. On the contrary, the supply of necessary accommodations has continued in almost all countries to outrun the increase of population, as is shown by the condition of society having been almost everywhere progressively and greatly improved. It is singular, indeed, how, with the example of the civilized world before them, Messrs. Townsend, Malthus, Chalmers, and others should have all but wholly lost sight of the circumstances which naturally grow out of the progress of society to countervail the principle of increase, and to make its influence harmonize with and depend upon the supplies of food and other accommodations.

TRACTS (Ancient) concerning the Management of Landed Property. 8vo. Reprinted. London, 1767. Calf, ex.

——— Miscellaneous, separate Tracts, half-bound, viz.:—

Mackintosh on the Law of Nature and Nations, 1800.
A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts, 1758.
Hamilton's Report on Manufactures, 1793.
Fielding's Inquiry into the Increase of Robbers, 1751.
Alcock on the Poor Laws, 1752.
Proposals by the Prince of Orange on Trade of Holland, 1751. Rare.

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* Dampier, i. c. 4. † Ulloa, lib. ii. c. 4.

TRACTS—*cont.*

Becke on the Produce of the Income Tax, 1800.
Price on the American Revolution, 1785.
Duke of Richmond's Bill on Parliamentary Reform, 1783.
Tracts in answer to Dr. Price's Publications on the National Debt, 1772.
Blake's Observations on Exchange, 1810.
Sieyes, Qu'est-ce que les Tiers Etat ? 1789.
Sir F. M. Eden, Bart., on Insurance, 1806.
Historical Sketch of the Bank of England (M'Culloch), 1831.
Biographical Notices (M'Culloch), V. Y.
Survey of Animal Creation (Reprint), 1860.
Raper's Inquiry into the Value of Greek and Roman Money, 1856.
An Inquiry into the Price of Provisions, by a Farmer, 1773.
State of the Nation in 1726.
Wheeler's Treatise of Commerce, 1601. Rare.
Beccaria's Introductory Discourse on Political Economy, 1769.
Riflessioni sulla Moneta.
Townsend's Dissertation on the Poor Laws, 1786.
Falconer's Voyage of Hanno, 1797.
Dr. Bell on the Peasantry of Ireland, 1804.
Turgot on the Distribution of Wealth, 1793.
Considerations on the Million Bill, 1787.
Considérations sur les Intérèts du Tiers Etat, 1788.
Reasons for a Limited Exportation of Wool, 1677. Rare.
Dialogues on Value, 1824. (De Quincey.)
Constant, Commentaire sur Filangieri, 1822.
Philippine Islands, 1828.
Price's Tracts on the National Debt, and Morgan's Review, 1774-92.
Sir Thomas Turton's Defence of Corn Dealers, 1800.
Mirabeau, Dénonciation de l'Agiotage, 1787.
Anderson (Dr.) on Corn Laws and Scarcity, 1777–1801. Very scarce.
Schomberg's Laws of Rhodes, 1786.
Gray's Tracts on the Wealth of Nations and the Income Tax, 1797–1802.
War in Disguise, 1805.
Taxation no Tyranny, 1775.
Sir Dudley North on Trade (original edition), 1691. *See* Commerce, &c.
Comyn, Estado de las Islas Filipinas en 1810.
Deslande's Essay on Maritime Power, 1743.
Malynes on Free Trade, 1622.
Malynes' Canker of England's Commonwealth, 1601.
Barbon on Money, 1696.
Internal Policy of Great Britain, 1764.
Faction detected by the Evidence of Facts, 1743.

1. Considérations Historiques et Diplomatiques sur les Ambassades des Romains, par C. A. Weiske, 1834.
2. Mémoire sur le Préambule d'un Edit de l'Empereur Dioclétien, par M. de Fonscolombe, 1829.
3. Notice sur la Vie de M. Poivre, 1786.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

——— Collection of, by Messrs. Trenchard and Gordon. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1751. Calf, ex.

TRACY : Traité d'Economie Politique. *See* Political Economy, Works on,

——— (Destutt) : Commentaire sur l'Esprit des Lois de Montesquieu, par M. D. Tracy. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

TRADES SOCIETIES AND STRIKES. *See* Political Economy, Works on.

TRENCH : On the Study of Words, in Six Lectures, by Dean Trench. 8th edit. London, 1858

——— English, Past and Present, in Five Lectures. 3d ed. London, 1856.

TRENCH: Proverbs and their Lessons. 4th ed. London, 1857.

These works, by the Rev. Dr. R. C. Trench, Dean of Westminster, are in post 8vo. vols. They are original, ingenious, and interesting, and well deserve the popularity they enjoy.

TRENT: The Catechism of the Council of, published by command of Pope Pius V. Translated from the Latin by the Rev. J. Donovan. 8vo. Dublin, 1829. Calf, ex.

"The Council of Trent had recommended to the Pope to publish a catechism. By the Pope's recommendation a catechism was composed, under the direction of Cardinal Borromæo, by several eminent theologians, principally by Father Francis Forciro, a Dominican friar, who had attended the Council in quality of theologian to the King of Portugal. The style was afterwards polished by Julius Poggiani. It is indifferently called the *Catechism of the Council of Trent, the Roman Catechism, and the Catechismus ad Parochos.*

"It was first published at Rome, in one volume octavo, by Paulus Manutius, under the title, '*Catechismus Romanus, ex decreto Concilii Tridentini, ad parochos, Pii V. Pontificis Maximi, editus.*' It is recommended by the erudition, exactness, and conciseness with which it is written, and by the neatness and elegance of its style. It is, perhaps, the best work which a person who seeks to obtain a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the Roman Catholic creed can peruse." —(Butler on Confessions of Faith, p. 15.)

The translation by one of the professors at Maynooth is faithful and well written. It were much to be wished that not a few of those who are so eager to engage in discussions affecting the church of Rome would previously make themselves acquainted with this authoritative exposition of her faith and doctrines. This would obviate many mistakes on the part both of her friends and foes.

——— Histoire du Concile de Trente, par Fra Paolo Sarpi, traduite en François, avec Notes, par le Dr. P. F. le Courayer. 4to. 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1751. Calf, ex., gilt leaves.

The author of this famous history was one of the most determined enemies of the Popes. He availed himself of every opportunity to oppose their pretensions. He did not, however, withdraw from the Romish communion, and this circumstance, combined with his extraordinary talent, his boldness, and his being protected by the Venetian Government, made him a most formidable opponent. This, which is his principal work, is written with great care, and displays throughout equal art and ability. But despite his efforts to appear impartial, his bias is obvious, and Bossuet is not supposed to have gone too far when he said that Sarpi "*n'est pas tant l'historien que l'ennemi declaré du Concile de Trente.*" (Hist. des Variations, liv. vii. c. 129.) Hence the popularity which the work enjoys among Protestants and the dislike to it prevalent among Catholics. To restore the equilibrium which Sarpi had deranged, Cardinal Pallavicino wrote a history of the Council of Trent from the opposite, or Catholic, point of view. But though his work is acknowledged to be ably executed, and he has exposed some of Sarpi's mistakes and misrepresentations, no more dependance can be placed on his statements and conclusions than on those of his rival. Both of them were partizans, and each was more anxious to promote the success of the cause to which he was attached, than to place the proceedings of the Council in a correct point of view.

Tiraboschi has treated this subject with great fairness. He does justice to the style and talent of Sarpi, and leaves his trustworthiness to be determined by those who may compare his statements with those of Pallavicino, and with the acts and proceedings of the Council.—(Storia della Letteratura, viii. 131.)

The translation of Sarpi's work by Courayer, a semi-Protestant divine, is preferred to the original. Prefixed to it is a life of the author and a preface, and it is accompanied by valuable notes and marginal references. The Protestant tendencies in the work are reproduced and strengthened in the translation.

It has been questioned whether Sarpi was really attached to Protestant principles, or merely opposed to the usurpations and abuses of the church of Rome. The latter is most probable. There certainly is not much of Protestantism in the advice which Daru tells us he secretly gave to the Council of Ten during the

TRENT—*cont.*

quarrel with Paul V. Among other things, he says, *Se nelle circonstanze pubbliche è buona l'ignoranza del commune, en quella della fede è necessaria*; that is, "if in political matters the ignorance of the public is advantageous, in matters of faith it is necessary."—(Daru, Hist. de Venise, iv. 314, ed. 1821.)

TREVELYAN: A Report upon the Inland Customs, &c., of the Bengal Presidency, by Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B. 8vo. Calcutta, 1835.

——— On Education in India. 8vo. London, 1838.

TROY: Collection of Tracts on Troy and the Trojan War, viz.:—

1. Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, translated by Dalzell. Edinburgh, 1791.
2. A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy and the Expedition of the Greeks, showing that there was no such city in Phrygia, and that no such Expedition was ever undertaken, by Jacob Bryant. Eton (1792 ?)
3. Observations upon a Treatise entitled a "Description of the Plain of Troy," by Jacob Bryant. Eton, 1795.
4. Some Observations upon the Vindication of Homer, &c., written by Mr. Morritt, by Jacob Bryant. Eton, 1799.
5. A Letter to Jacob Bryant, Esq., on his Dissertation on the War of Troy, by Gilbert Wakefield, B.A. London, 1797.
6. Remarks and Observations on the Plain of Troy, by Captain Francklin, H.E.I.C.S. London, 1800.

4to. 1 vol. Russia, uncut.

1. A Vindication of Homer and of the Ancient Poets and Historians who have recorded the Siege and Fall of Troy, by J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. London, 1798.
2. Additional Remarks on the Topography of Troy, &c., in answer to Mr. Bryant's last Publications, by J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. London, 1800.
3. The History of Ilium or Troy (by Richard Chandler, D.D.) London, 1802.
4. Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy, &c., by James Rennell, F.R.S., &c. London, 1814.

4to. 1 vol. Russia, uncut.

See, also, Bryant, Dallaway (Constantinople), Hobhouse (Lord Broughton), Travels in Albania, &c., Maclaren, &c.

TSCHOKKE: Histoire de la Nation Suisse, par M. Henri Tschokke, traduite de l'Allemand par Ch. Monnard. 8vo. Paris, 1823.

TUCKER: A Treatise concerning Civil Government, in Three Parts, by Josiah Tucker, D.D., Dean of Gloucester. 8vo. London, 1781.

——— Tracts on Economical Subjects. 8vo. 3 vols. V.Y.

A very complete and valuable collection.

——— Seventeen Sermons. 8vo. Gloucester, 1776.

——— The Light of Nature Pursued, by Abraham Tucker, Esq., with some Account of his Life, by Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart., M.P. 2d edition. 8vo. 7 vols. London, 1805.

This is a work that has been much and justly commended. Paley refers to it as follows:—"There is, however, one work to which I owe so much, that it would be ungrateful not to confess the obligation; I mean the writings of the late Abraham Tucker, Esq., part of which were published by himself, and the remainder since his death, under the title of 'The Light of Nature Pursued, by Edward Search, Esq.' I have found in this writer more original thinking and observation upon the several subjects that he has taken in hand, than in any other, not to say, than in all others put together. His talent also for illustration is unrivalled. But his thoughts are diffused through a long, various, and irre-

TUCKER—*cont.*

gular work. I shall account it no mean praise, if I have been sometimes able to dispose into method, to collect into heads and articles, or to exhibit in more compact and tangible masses, what, in that otherwise excellent performance, is spread over too much surface."—(Preface to Moral Philosophy.)

But notwithstanding this commendation, the work has been but little read. This has been a consequence partly of the author's diffuse and rambling style, but more of his proneness to repetition, and extreme prolixity. Hence the work is peculiarly well fitted for abridgment. And though a good abridgment be almost as rare as a good original, the difficulty has in this instance been successfully overcome; the Abridgment of Tucker by Hazlitt being everything that such a work ought to be. It is executed with great judgment; and while repetitions are avoided, and useless verbiage excluded, nothing is omitted that might serve to illustrate and enforce any doctrine or moral discourse of the author. The abridgment has become rather scarce, and it is not creditable to the public taste that it has not been reprinted long ago.

——— An Abridgment of the Light of Nature Pursued, (by William Hazlitt.) 8vo. London, 1807. Calf, ex.

——— A Review of the Financial Situation of the East India Company in 1824, by H. St. George Tucker, Esq. 8vo. London, 1825.

TURENNE, Mémoires du Vicomte de, par M. Ramsay. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1773. Calf, ex.

TURKEY and GREECE, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Considerations on the War with the Turks, from the French of M. De Volney. 1788.
2. Remarks on the Present State of Turkey, &c. 1821.
3. War in Greece. 1821.
4. The Cause of Greece the Cause of Europe, from the German. 1821.
5. Thoughts on the Greek Revolution, by C. B. Sheridan, Esq. 1822.
6. The Policy of England and France at the Present Crisis, with respect to the Greeks. Reprinted from the Letters of Viator in the Morning Chronicle. 1822.
7. An Address to the People of England in the Cause of the Greeks, &c., by the Rev. T. S. Hughes. 1822.
8. Address in Behalf of the Greeks, &c. 1822.
9. A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, on the Subject of the Greeks, by Thomas Lord Erskine. 3d edition. 1823.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

TURKISH SPY. 12mo. 9 vols. London, V.Y. Calf, gilt.

This work appears to have been planned by Marana, a Genoese. The first volume was published at Paris, in French, whence it was translated into English. But Hallam endeavours to show that the subsequent volumes are of English origin (iv. 558), a conclusion which appears to be extremely probable. We, however, are inclined to think that the learned historian has rather overrated the merits of these Letters. The idea on which they proceed is a happy one; but, speaking generally, they do not appear to be written by a person particularly well versed in the politics of the time, and are of inferior interest to Howell's Letters, which refer to nearly the same period. The mask under which he conceals himself gives the author the means of safely ridiculing some of the practices and doctrines involved in the Catholic and other creeds, and in philosophical systems.

TURNBULL: Travels in and Account of Austria, by P. E. Turnbull, Esq., F.R.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1840. Calf, ex. Map inserted.

——— The Principles of Moral Philosophy, an Inquiry into the Wise and Good Government of the Moral World, by George Turnbull, LL.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1740.

Turnbull : A Methodical System of Universal Law, from the Latin of J. G. Heineccius, with Notes and a Discourse upon the Nature and Obligation of Moral and Civil Laws. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1741.

Turner : The History of the Anglo-Saxons, from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest, by Sharon Turner, F.R.S. &c. 5th edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1828. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Account of an Embassy to Tibet, by Captain Sam. Turner. 4to. London, 1800. Russia, ex.

Turpin : Histoire du Gouvernement des Anciennes Républiques, par M. Turpin. 12mo. Paris, 1769. Veau fauve, gilt leaves.

Twiss : View of the Progress of Political Economy. *See* Political Economy, Works on.

——— Travels through Portugal and Spain in 1772 and 1773, by Richard Twiss, Esq., F.R.S. 4to. London, 1775.

Tyndall : The Island of Sardinia, including Pictures of the Manners and Customs of the Sardinians, with Notices of their Antiquities, History, &c., by J. W. Tyndall, M.A. Post 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1849. Calf, ex.

Tyrtæus : Spartan Lessons, or The Praise of Valour, by Greek and English. 4to. Foulis, Glasgow, 1759. Mor., uncut. Beautifully printed.

Tytler : Essay on the Principles of Translation, by A. F. Tytler (Lord Woodhouselee). London, 1813. Calf, ex.

A classical publication, to which we have frequently referred.

——— Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern, with a Continuation to 1855, by Edward Nares, D.D., and J. H. Burton, 8vo. London, 1855.

A well-executed, useful abridgment.

——— Life of Kames. *See* Kames.

——— History of Scotland, by P. F. Tytler. 3d edition. 8vo. 7 vols. Edinburgh, 1845. Pale calf, H. & B.

A valuable work, though in many respects deficient. The pretensions put forward by the author very much exceed his performance.

——— Pædotrophia, or the Art of Nursing and Rearing Children ; a Poem from the Latin of S. De St. Marthe, with a Life of the Author, &c., by H. W. Tytler, M.D. 8vo. London, 1797. Calf, ex.

U.

Ubicini : Lettres sur la Turquie, ou Tableau Statistique de l'Empire Ottoman, par M. Ubicini. Post 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1854.

A very excellent work, being the best by far of those recently published on Turkey.

Ulloa—Juan : Voyage Historique de l'Amérique Méridionale, fait par Ordre du Roi d'Espagne, traduit de l'Espagnol de Don George Juan et Don Antonio de Ulloa ; avec l'Histoire des Yncas du Pérou, et des Observations Astronomiques. 4to. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1752. Old French red mor.

ULLOA—JUAN: The same work in English. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1772. Old calf, gilt.

This is a very valuable work. It gives an authentic and interesting account of the great countries of Chili and Peru, with notices of other parts of the American continent, and full details of the character and condition of the Indians. The authors were sent out by the Spanish Government to assist in determining the figure of the earth, by measuring a degree of the terrestrial meridian near the equator; and their work is, in all respects, of the highest authority. The French translation is incomparably superior to the English. The history of the Incas and the astronomical observations are wanting in the latter, and it also wants the fine plates by which the French work is illustrated.

ULLOA: Noticias Americanas, por Don Antonio de Ulloa. 4to. Madrid, 1772.

This work consists of a collection of interesting essays on various matters connected with the soil, climate, natural productions, antiquities, languages, &c. of South America.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY: Ancient Part. 8vo. 21 vols. London, 1754.
——— Modern Part. 8vo. 44 vols. London, 1759. } Old calf, uniform.

There must, of course, be great differences in so extensive a work, written by a number of persons. Some portions "are executed with much erudition, taste, and judgment" (Gibbon). I have often had occasion to consult it, and have generally met with full and trustworthy information.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (now UNIVERSITY COLLEGE), the Deed of Settlement of the, with Tracts having reference to the Establishment of the same. 8vo. London, 1826.

UPCOTT: A Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to English Topography, by William Upcott. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1818. Half mor., uncut.

URBAN: Essai sur l'Origine de l'Ecriture, avec d'autres Brochures, par le Marquis Fortia d'Urban. 8vo. Paris, 1832.

URE: The Philosophy of Manufactures, or an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain, by Andrew Ure, M.D. 8vo. London, 1835.
——— A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. 8vo. London, 1839.
——— The History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride, by David Ure, A.M. 8vo. Glasgow, 1793. Calf, ex., H. & B.

URQUHART: Commentaries on Classical Learning, by the Rev. D. H. Urquhart, M.A. 8vo. London, 1803.

USTARIZ. *See* Commerce.

USURY, Tracts on, viz.:—

1. Tract against the High Rate of Usury, 1641.
2. A Discourse showing the many Advantages that will result to this Kingdom by the Abatement of Usury, by Sir Thomas Culpeper, 1668.
3. Brief Observations concerning Trade and Interest of Money, by J. C. (Sir Josiah Child), 1668.
4. Interest of Money Mistaken, showing that the Abatement of Interest is the Effect and not the Cause of the Riches of a Nation, 1668.

} 1 vol. 4to. Half mor.

Usury, Tracts on—*cont.*

5. A Tract against the High Rate of Usury, by Sir Thomas Culpeper, senior. The 4th edition, with a Preface by Sir Thomas Culpeper, junior, 1668.
6. Usury at Six per Cent. examined, and found unjustly charged with many Crimes and Oppressions, by Thomas Manley, Gent. 1669.
7. An Essay on the Governing Causes of the Natural Rate of Interest by Jos. Massie, 1750.

The above Tracts are mostly very scarce.

Utopia : L'Utopie de Thomas Morus, traduite en François, et ornée de très-belles Figures. Post 8vo. à Leide, 1715.

This is a very handsome edition. *See* Warner.

V.

Vaines (Dom. de) : Dictionnaire Diplomatique, par Dom. de Vaines. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1773.

A learned and excellent compendium.

Valin. *See* Maritime Law, &c.

Vanierii (Jac.) Prædium Rusticum. Nova editio, cæteris emendatior. 8vo. Barbou, Parisiis, 1774. Calf, gilt leaves.

"De l'aveu des meilleurs critiques, le P. Vaniere s'est approché de Virgile autant qu'il est permis à un moderne d'en approcher en latin."—(Biographie Universelle.)

Vanini : La Vie et les Sentimens de Lucilio Vanini. 12mo. Rotterdam, 1717. Same book in English. 8vo. London, 1730.

Varenius : Geographia Generalis auctore Bernhard Varenio, M.D. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1664. Old mor.

Vasco della Moneta. *See* Money and Coins.

Vattel : The Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns, from the French of M. de Vattel. 4to. London, 1760.

Mackintosh says of Vattel (born 1714, died 1767,) that he is "a diffuse and unscientific, but clear and liberal writer, whose work still maintains its place as the most convenient abridgment of a part of knowledge which calls for the skill of a new builder" (Discourse, Law of Nature and Nations).

Vauban : Projet d'une Dixme Royale, par M. le Maréchal de Vauban. 8me édition. 12mo. 1708.

Vaughan : The Age of Great Cities, by Robert Vaughan, D.D. 8vo. London, 1843.

It is singular that Dr. Vaughan in treating this subject has not referred to Seneca's account of the motives that drew such crowds of people to Imperial Rome. It is brief and comprehensive ; and is as applicable to London, Paris, and other great cities of the present time, as it was to the capital of the Roman world.

"Aspice agedum hanc frequentiam, cui vix urbis immensæ tecta sufficiunt. Ex municipiis et coloniis suis, ex toto denique orbe terrarum confluxerunt. Alios adducit ambitio, alios necessitas officii publici, alios imposita legatio, alios luxuria, opulentum et opportunum vitiis locum quærens ; alios liberalium studiorum cupiditas, alios spectacula ; quosdam traxit amicitia, quosdam industria, latam ostendendæ virtuti nacta materiam : quidam venalem formam attulerunt, quidam venalem eloquentiam. Nullum non hominum genus concurrit in urbem, et virtutibus et vitiis magna præmia ponentem."—(Consolat. ad Helviam, cap. 6.)

VAUGHAN : Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1831. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Discourse of Coin, &c. *See* Money, Works on.

VAUGONDY : Essai sur l'Histoire de la Géographie, son Origine, ses Progrès, et son Etat Actuel, par M. de Vaugondy, fils. 12mo. Paris, 1755.

VAUX : Nineveh and Persepolis, an Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, by W. S. W. Vaux. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1850.

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES used for the Food of Man. Library of Entertaining Knowledge. 12mo. 1 vol. London, 1832.

VENABLES : Domestic Scenes in Russia, in Letters describing a Year's Residence in the Interior of that Country, by the Rev. R. L. Venables, M.A. 8vo. London, 1839.

VÉNUS : Mémoire sur Vénus, ses Attributs, son Culte, &c., par M. Larcher. 12mo. Paris, 1775. Thick paper.

——— Dissertation sur les Attributs de Vénus, par M. de la Chau. 4to. Paris, 1780. Mor., ex.

From the Library of M. Pixerécourt, being No. 2,046 of his Sale Catalogue, where it is justly said to be an *exemplaire superbe*. Eight fine plates are inserted, including a proof of the Venus Anadyomene of St. Aubin, the same *avant la coquille*, the Venus *qui se peigne*, &c.

——— La Populaire, ou Apologie des Maisons de Joye. 12mo. London, 1727. Calf, gilt.

VENUTI : Descrizione Topografica delle Antichita di Roma, dell' Abate R. Venuti. Ediz. 3za. 4to. 2 vols. Roma, 1824.

VERTOT (M. l'Abbé de), Œuvres de, viz.—

——— Histoire de Chevaliers Hospitaliers de S. Jean de Jerusalem. 4to. 4 vols. Paris, 1726. Old mor., gilt.

——— Histoire des Révolutions de la République Romaine. 6me éd. 12mo. 3 vols. Paris, 1767.

——— Révolutions de Portugal. 12mo. Paris, 1758.

——— Histoire des Révolutions de Suède. 12mo. Paris, 1768.

Last three Works uniform, veau fauve, gilt leaves.

——— Origine de la Grandeur de la Cour de Rome, &c. 12mo. Lausanne, 1753.

For the Statements of Vertot in regard to the Roman Senate, *see* Hooke.

VERRI, Opére di Conte di. 12mo. 4 tomes. Milano. 1818. Calf, ex.

The treatises of Verri on subjects connected with Political Economy are all valuable, especially the *Meditazioni sulla Economia Politica*, and the *Riflessioni sulle Legge Vincolanti nel Commercio de' Grani*. The latter is an able and conclusive treatise. The arguments of the writer are principally directed against restrictions on the exportation of corn, which were then enforced in the Milanese and most parts of Italy. But they are equally applicable to restrictions on its importation. The following paragraph leaves nothing to be desired :—

"La terra che abitiamo riproduce ogni anno una quantità corrispondente alla universale consumazione; il commercio supplisce col superfluo di una terra al bisogno dell' altra, e colla legge de continuità si equilibrano, dopo alcune oscillazioni, periodicamente bisogno ed abboudanza. Quei che suggeriscono i vincoli risguardano gli uomini sulla terra come ridotti a gettar il dado a chi debba morir di fame ; risguardiamoli con occhio tranquillo e riceveremo idee più consolanti o vere, conoscendoci fratelli di una vasta famiglia sparsa sul globe, spinti a darci vicendevolmente soccorso, e provveduti largamente dal gran motore della

VERRI—*cont.*

vegetazione a quanta fa d'uopo per sostenere i bisogni della vita. I soli vincoli artificiali, immaginata dalla timida ignoranza o dall' astuta ambizione, hanno ridotti gli stati ai timori della fame ed a soffrirla. . . . . L'uomo che ha meditato sulla società, vede che nella politica più giova il lasciar fare che il fare ; che la libertà è l'anima dell' industria, la produttrice della concorrenza, la livellatrice de' prezzi, la conservatrice dell' abbondanza, la divinità preside, in somma, alla vita e alla prosperità delle nazioni " (iii. 33-35).

VESPUCCI: Vita e Lettere di Amerigo Vespucci, &c. Dall' Abate A. M. Bandini. 4to. Firenze, 1745.

VESUVIUS: Hamilton's Observations on, and Fordyce's Account of Herculaneum. 8vo. 1 vol. London, 1772 and 1750.

VIDÆ (M. H.) Cremonensis Albæ Episcopi, Opera omnia, cura Vulpiorum. 4to. 2 vols. in 1. Patav., 1731.

——— De Arte Poetica libri III., cum Annotationibus Th. Tristram. 4to. Oxonii, 1722. Old mor., gilt.

VIDÆ (M. H.) Opera Poetica, cura Tristram. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxonii, 1722–25. Calf, ex.

A very beautiful edition.

Great as are the merits of Vida, the splendid eulogium of Pope has conferred on him a more than corresponding degree of celebrity.

> " But see ! each Muse, in Leo's golden days,
> Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays,
> Rome's ancient genius o'er its ruins spread,
> Shakes off the dust, and rears his rev'rend head,
> Then sculpture, and her sister arts revive ;
> Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live ;
> With sweeter notes each rising temple rung ;
> A Raphael painted and a Vida sung.
> Immortal Vida, on whose honour'd brow
> The poet's bays and critic's ivy grow ;
> Cremona* now shall ever boast thy name
> As next in place to Mantua,† next in fame ! "
>
> (Essay on Criticism, l. 697.)

Of the poems of Vida, the *Ars Poetica*, from its subject, and having been well translated by Pitt and Hampson, is the best known in this country ; but the ablest critics are of opinion that it is inferior to his poems on the Rearing of Silkworms, and on Chess.

In his poetics he depreciates Homer, and is too much a partisan of Virgil, from whose works he derives almost all his precepts. And though he displays great judgment and elegance of expression, he is very inferior in the variety of his topics and the terseness and vigour of his descriptions, to the Essay on Criticism of Pope, and still more to *L'Art Poétique* of Boileau.‡

The Christiad, an epic poem, in six books, on the Death of Christ, is the most extensive of Vida's performances; but, despite its many beauties, the general opinion of the learned world seems to be that it is deficient in the delicacy and dignity required in the treatment of such a subject.§ Vida, indeed, has apologised for the undertaking by stating that he engaged in it in deference to the solicitations, or rather commands of their Holinesses Leo X. and Clement VII. The Christiad has been translated into English verse by the Rev. Mr. Cranwell, and the Poem on Silkworms by the Rev. Mr. Pullein.

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* The birthplace of Vida, where he first saw the light, probably in 1490, but there is some doubt about the date.

† The birthplace of Virgil.

‡ The *Ars Poetica* is included, with a translation, in the *Quatre Poétiques* of the Abbé Batteux, ii. 1-264.

§ See Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, iv. 88, &c.

VIDA—HAMPSON : The Poetics of M. H. Vida, Bishop of Alba, with Translations from the Latin of Gray, Lowth, and others, by John Hampson, A.M. 8vo. Sunderland, 1793.

VIES des Gouverneurs Généraux, avec l'Histoire des Etablissemens Hollandais aux Indes Orientales, par Du Bois, avec des Portraits, &c. 4to. La Haye, 1763. Calf, gilt.

VILLARS : Vie du Maréchal Duc de Villars, écrite par lui-même. 12mo. 4 vols. Paris, 1785.

VILLERS : Essai sur l'Esprit et l'Influence de la Réformation de Luther, par Charles Villers. 8vo. Paris, 1808. Calf, ex., Hayday.

——— The same Work in English, with Notes, by James Mill, Author of the History of British India. 8vo.

This work made some noise when it first appeared, and was praised for merits which it did not possess. "It appears to me," says Hallam, "to be the work of a man who had not taken the pains to read any one contemporary work, or even any compilation which contains many extracts. No wonder that it does not represent, in the slightest degree, the real spirit of the times, or the tenets of the Reformers" (Literature of Europe, i. 420).

VIRGIL, by Dryden. *See* Classics and Translations.

VITRUVIUS M. *See* Classics and Translations.

VIRGINIA, The History of, in Four Parts, by a Native and Inhabitant of the Place. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1722.

VOGEL : Le Portugal et ses Colonies ; Tableau Politique et Commercial de la Monarchie Portugaise dans son Etat actuel, par M. Charles Vogel. 8vo. Paris, 1860.

VOLNEY : Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte, pendant les Années 1783, 1784, et 1785, par M. C. F. Volney. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris, 1787. Vellum paper, red mor.

——— The same Work in English. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1788.

A valuable, and, indeed, excellent work.

VOLTAIRE : Œuvres Complètes de Voltaire. Edition de Renouard. 8vo. 64 vols. Paris, 1822.

——— Lettres inédites de Voltaire, à Mademoiselle à M. d'Argental, au Président Hénault, à M. Damilaville, à Madame d'Epinay, et autres Personnages Remarquables. 8vo. 1 vol. Paris, 1822.

——— La Henriade, Poème avec les Variantes et Pièces additionels. Preuves des Figures d'Eisen. 8vo. 2 vols. Paris (Barbou), 1768–70. Old red mor., fine.

Notwithstanding his many defects Voltaire is undoubtedly the greatest *littérateur* that ever existed. He has attempted most varieties of composition, and he excels in them all. It may be far more truly said of him than of any one else, *nullum tetigit quod non ornavit*. His tragedies are of first-rate excellence ; and his poems generally, his historical works, his romances, and his letters, will always be held in high estimation. His attacks on the Sacred Writings and on Christianity, and the manner in which they are made, are greatly to be regretted. But the abuses connected with the administration of religion in France at the time were gross, flagrant, and scandalous ; and though we may lament, we cannot be much surprised that it should itself have incurred a portion of that odium that should have fallen on them only.

VOLTAIRE—*cont.*

We cannot help thinking that in his celebrated work, the *Siècle de Louis XIV.*, Voltaire is, on the whole, much too favourable to that Prince, and that he has contributed to give a false impression of his reign. He had, no doubt, a good deal to recommend him. His fondness for pomp and display gratified the national taste. Though excessively ill educated, Mazarine had given him lessons in the affairs of state. "He had," says Bolingbroke, "acquired habits of secresy and method in business; of reserve, discretion, decency and dignity, in behaviour. If he was not the greatest king, he was the best actor of majesty, at least, that ever filled a throne" (On the Study of History). But he unfortunately wanted all the elements of real greatness. He should have been the monarch of a theatre, or of a petty German principality, not of a great kingdom. Whatever valuable qualities he may have possessed originally were either, in great measure, rooted out, or perverted by a long course of prosperity, and of refined and fulsome flattery. The severe teaching of adversity came too late to be of much use to him; and throughout his long reign he was, in the last degree, vain, selfish, and sensual. He identified the State with himself, and looked upon his people as a player looks upon the cards or dice in his hands. His patronage of learning and learned men was affected and ostentatious, and had in it more of the nature of a bribe than a gift. The incessant wars in which he wasted the blood and treasure of France were not, till near the close of his career, waged to repel foreign aggression, or to secure the aggrandisement of the nation, but to increase his own power and pre-eminence; and they were sometimes characterized, as in the invasion of the Palatinate, by the most unnecessary and wanton devastation.* But his bigotry was the worst feature of his character. To secure the favour of heaven, which he vainly imagined was manifested in the venal and worthless eulogies of the confessors and jesuits by whom he was surrounded, he was besotted enough to repeal the edict of Nantes, and to engage in a crusade against the most industrious and valuable portion of his subjects; who, to escape persecution, and preserve their religious liberty, carried themselves, their arts, their capital, and their industry, to foreign and hostile countries. It is no apology for such suicidal conduct to say that he was sincere, that he really believed he was doing what was right; for that is only another way of saying that he was an excessively ignorant as well as an intolerant despot. It is further to be observed that the great statesmen, the great captains, and the great authors by whom his age has been immortalised, did not grow up under his fostering care. They had been bred under Richelieu and Mazarine, and descended to him with his kingdom. Latterly, too, or after the death of Luxembourg, he lacked discernment to make a proper selection among the generals in his service, and intrusted to his incapable favourites, Tallard, Marsin, Villeroy, and his son the Duke of Maine, armies over which he might have set Catinat, Berwick, Boufflers, and Villars. And strange to say, he even attempted, by his last will and testament, to set aside that principle of legitimacy for which he had so long and so strenuously contended. But this attempt proved to be as abortive as the motives by which he was influenced in making it were mean and unworthy.

We subjoin some excellent remarks by the famous Lord Chesterfield on the history of Louis XIV. and the Henriade:—

"Voltaire sent me from Berlin his History *du Siècle de Louis XIV.* It came at a very proper time; Lord Bolingbroke had just taught me how history should be read; Voltaire shows me how it should be written. I am sensible, that it will meet with almost as many critics as readers. Voltaire must be criticised: besides, every man's favourite is attacked; for every prejudice is exposed, and our prejudices are our mistresses: reason is at best our wife, very often heard indeed, but seldom minded. It is the history of the human understanding, written by a man of parts, for the use of men of parts. Weak minds will not like it, even though they do not understand it; which is commonly the measure of their admiration.

* It has been attempted to throw the blame of this devastation on Louvois; but he was far too cautious to incur the responsibility of such a proceeding, or even to suggest it, unless he had been pretty well satisfied that the suggestion would be favourably received.

VOLTAIRE—*cont.*

Dull ones will want those minute and uninteresting details, with which most other histories are incumbered. He tells me all I want to know, and nothing more. His reflections are short, just, and produce others in his readers. Free from religious, philosophical, political, and national prejudice, beyond any historian I ever met with, he relates all those matters as truly and as impartially, as certain regards, which must always be to some degree observed, will allow him: for one sees plainly, that he often says much less than he would say, if he might. He hath made me much better acquainted with the times of Lewis XIV., than the innumerable volumes which I had read could do; and hath suggested this reflection to me, which I had never made before. His vanity, not his knowledge, made him encourage all, and introduce many arts and sciences in his country. He opened in a manner the human understanding in France, and brought it to its utmost perfection; his age equalled in all, and greatly exceeded in many things (pardon me, Pedants!) the Augustan. This was great and rapid; but still it might be done, by the encouragement, the applause, and the rewards of a vain, liberal, and magnificent Prince. What is much more surprising, is, that he stopped the operations of the human mind, just where he pleased; and seemed to say, 'thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.' For, a bigot to his religion, and jealous of his power, free and rational thoughts upon either never entered into a French head during his reign; and the greatest geniuses that ever any age produced, never entertained a doubt of the divine right of Kings, or the infallibility of the Church. Poets, Orators, and Philosophers, ignorant of their natural rights, cherished their chains; and blind, active faith triumphed, in those great minds, over silent and passive reason. The reverse of this seems now to be the case in France: reason opens itself; fancy and invention fade and decline.

"The *Henriade* is all sense from the beginning to the end, often adorned by the justest and liveliest reflections, the most beautiful descriptions, the noblest images, and the sublimest sentiments; not to mention the harmony of the verse, in which Voltaire undoubtedly exceeds all the French poets: should you insist upon an exception in favour of Racine, I must insist, on my part, that he at least equals him. What hero ever interested more than Henry the Fourth, who, according to the rules of epic poetry, carries on one great and long action, and succeeds in it at last? What description ever excited more horror than those, first of the Massacre, and then of the Famine, at Paris? Was love ever painted with more truth and *morbidezza* than in the ninth book? Not better, in my mind, even in the fourth of Virgil. Upon the whole, with all your classical rigour, if you will but suppose St. Louis a God, a Devil, or a Witch, and that he appears in person, and not in a dream, the *Henriade* will be an epic poem, according to the strictest statute laws of the Epopée; but in my court of equity it is one as it is."—(Letters, 1752.)

VOSSIUS: G. J. Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ. Folio. Amstelodami, 1622. Red mor., ex.

VOYAGE de Deux Français en Allemagne, Danemarck, Suède, Russie, et Pologne, fait en 1790–1792. 8vo. 5 vols. Paris, 1796.

VOYAGE d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce, et du Lévant, fait aux Années 1675 et 1676, par Jacob Spon et George Wheeler. 12mo. 2 vols. La Haye, 1724.

VOYAGES au Nord. 3 vols. Rouen, 1716.

W.

WADE: History of the Middle and Working Classes, &c., by J. Wade, Esq. 12mo. London, 1833.

WAGES, A Treatise on. *See* Political Economy.

WAHABIS, Histoire des. 8vo. London, 1810.

WAKEFIELD: England and America, a Comparison of the Social and Political State of both Nations, by E. G. Wakefield. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1833.

——— On Political Economy. *See* Works on that Science.

——— On Ireland. *See* Works on Ireland.

WALKER: The Original, by Thomas Walker, M.A. (Police Magistrate.) 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1838. Calf, ex.

——— Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards, interspersed with Anecdotes and Observations on the Music of Ireland, &c., by J. C. Walker, M.R.I.A. 4to. London, 1786.

——— By the same Author, an Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. 4to. London, 1799.

These two vols. calf, ex., uniform, H. & B.

——— Memoirs of Alessandro Tassoni, author of *La Secchia Rapita*, or the Rape of the Bucket, with Notices of his Literary Contemporaries, &c., by the late J. C. Walker, Esq., M.R.I.A. 8vo. London, 1815. Calf, ex.

Walker's works evince taste, ingenuity, and learning.

WALLACE: The Nature and Descent of Ancient Peerages connected with the State of Scotland, &c., by George Wallace, Esq., Advocate. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1785.

——— An Account of the Islands of Orkney, by James Wallace, M.D. 8vo. London, 1700.

——— A Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind in Ancient and Modern Times, by Robert Wallace, D.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1753.

Hume's Essay "Of the Populousness of Ancient Nations," a perfect specimen of an inquiry into an important department of the public economy of the ancients, appeared in 1752. In it he contends for, and, as we think, establishes, in the most convincing manner the superior population of Europe in modern times. But Dr. Wallace, being of a different opinion, published a dissertation in the following year, in which he argues in favour of the superior population of Europe in antiquity. The rev. gentleman, who was neither deficient in learning nor in ability, subjoined an Appendix to the Dissertation, in which he specially examines the reasonings, and endeavours to controvert the conclusions arrived at by Hume. But though he succeeded in pointing out a few errors in the statements of his illustrious antagonist, which were rectified in subsequent editions of the Essay, he totally failed in his main object; that is, to show that Europe was less populous in 1753 than in the æra of the Antonines. It is now admitted on all hands that Hume was right in this controversy.

WALLACE: Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence. 8vo. London, 1761.

——— Characteristics of the Present Political State of Great Britain. 8vo. London, 1758.

Both these works are by Wallace.

WALLON: Histoire de l'Esclavage dans l'Antiquité, par H. Wallon. 8vo. 3 vols. Paris, 1848.

WALPOLE: Fugitive Pieces in Verse and Prose, by the Hon. Horace Walpole. Post 8vo. Strawberry Hill, 1758. Calf, uncut.

WALPOLE: A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Lists of their Works, by the late Horatio, Earl of Orford, revised and continued to the Present Time by Thomas Park, F.S.A. 8vo. 5 vols. London, 1806. Many Portraits. Russia, choice.

——— A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, with Lists of their Works. 12mo. 2 vols. London, 1759. Old calf, gilt, fine.

——— The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, including many now first published, from the Original Manuscripts. 8vo. 6 vols. London, 1840.

——— Anecdotes of Painting in England, with a Catalogue of Engravers, by Mr. Horace Walpole, original editions. 4to. 5 vols. Strawberry Hill, 1762–71. Uncut, Russia.

——— Supplement to the above, by Richardson. Uniform. 4to. London, 1790. (*See* Richardson.)

——— The Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by Himself. 4to. Strawberry Hill, 1764. Old red mor.

——— Anecdotes of Painting in England, with Additions by the Rev. James Dallaway. A new edition, revised, with Additional Notes by R. N. Wornum. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1849.

——— Strawberry Hill, Seat of Mr. Walpole. *See* Strawberry Hill.

——— Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III. 4to. London, 1768. } 1 vol.

——— An Answer to the above by F. W. G. of the Middle Temple. 4to. London, 1768 } Answer very scarce.

——— *See, also,* Hentzner, Whitworth, &c.

Horace Walpole's Gothic villa, near Twickenham, has acquired a renown to which it was in itself but ill-entitled. It was in truth a mere sham. The battlements and Gothic pinnacles were of lath and plaster; and the wood and carved work inside was of the coarsest possible description. It contained, however, a very extraordinary collection of articles of *virtu*, collected, with great industry through many years, from all countries, and at a heavy expense. They were sold by auction in 1842.

Walpole's works are curious and valuable. His best are probably his Anecdotes of English Painters; Royal and Noble Authors; The Castle of Otranto, a romance; The Mysterious Mother, a tragedy; Historical Doubts, in regard to Richard III., &c. But his fame rests principally, if not entirely, on his Letters. In the department of letter writing, indeed, he has no superior, unless it be Madame de Sévigné. "Walter Scott," says a writer in Knight's Cyclopædia, "called him 'the best letter writer in the English language,' and Byron speaks of his letters as 'incomparable.' Another writer remarks that 'his epistolary talents have shown our language to be capable of all the charms of the French of Madame de Sévigné.' No one, indeed, can fail to be entertained by the inexhaustible fund of anecdote, of gossip, of lively and fanciful conceits, of scandal and *bon mots*, with which nearly every page is enriched. The style is gay and sprightly, and admirably suited for correspondence."

Having said this much the critic proceeds to detract from the eulogy by telling us that the letters were not off-hand effusions, but the result of careful study and elaboration. But though this statement, supposing it to be true, may detract from our estimate of the ability of the writer, it has nothing to do with the letters. Their merit is to be estimated by what they are, not by the way in which they were produced. Madame de Sévigné's letters would not rank either higher or lower than they do, had she spent a week upon each.

WALPOLE : An Answer to the latter part of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study of History, by Lord Walpole of Woolterton. 4to. London, 1762. Old red mor.

——— Memoirs and Travels relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, by Robert Walpole, M.A. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1817 and 1820. Half Russia.

WALSH : Narrative of a Journey from Constantinople to England, by the Rev. R. Walsh, LL.D. 4th edition. 12mo. London, 1831.

WALTHERI (Joan.) Lexicon Diplomaticum, cum Præfatione Fran. Hen. Jungii. Folio. Gottingæ, 1747. Veau fauve, fine.

In this valuable work examples are given of the various abbreviations in syllables and words that occur in diplomas, charters, and manuscripts, from the eighth to the sixteenth century inclusive. With the exception of the preface of Jungius, and the tables, which are printed, the work is entirely engraved. Copies are very scarce, the greater number having been destroyed by fire. This copy is from the library of Mr. Pixerécourt, and is quite perfect.

WALTON : Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, by Izaak Walton, with a Life of Walton and Notes by Thomas Zouch, M.A. 4to. York, 1796. Russia.

——— The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation, being a Discourse of Rivers, Fish-ponds, Fish, and Fishing. In Two Parts ; the first by Mr. Izaak Walton, and the second by Mr. Charles Cotton, with Lives, Notes, &c., by Sir John Hawkins and the Editor. 8vo. London, 1815. Dark mor.

This, as everybody knows, is not only the Bible of anglers, but one of the most popular books in the English language. It owes this distinction to various causes, to the simplicity and beauty of its style, the naturalness and quiet humour of the dialogues, its pastoral scenery, and the unaffected piety and pure morality by which it is pervaded. It has been very often reprinted, generally with notes, and sometimes in a most expensive form. The edition referred to above is one of the best and most serviceable. Walton died in 1683, and Cotton in 1687. The portion of the volume contributed by the latter is very inferior to Walton's portion.

Walton's Lives are much esteemed, and have many of the qualities that distinguish his work on Angling.

——— The Life of Isaac Walton, including Notices of his Contemporaries, by Thomas Zouch, D.D., F.L.S. 8vo. London, 1823. Profusely illustrated with many fine plates. Mor., ex. Only 100 copies printed.

WARBURTON : The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, occasionally Opened and Explained in a Course of Sermons preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, by the Rev. Mr. Warburton. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1753.

——— The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated, by Bishop Warburton. 4th edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1755.

The Divine Legation is now little read. But it will always be remembered as a work of singular learning and ingenuity, though debased by the extremes of paradox and arrogance. That the absence of any allusion to a future state in the writings of Moses is a proof of his divine mission, is confessed on all hands to be a very doubtful hypothesis, and is generally, indeed, regarded as incredible and absurd. And yet Warburton treats every one, how eminent soever for talents, piety, or station, who hesitates about assenting to this dogma, as fit only to be assailed with the most

WARBURTON—*cont.*

outrageous abuse. All this, however, has proved ineffectual; and despite his painful efforts, the edifice he had attempted to raise has crumbled into dust. But, as Gibbon has observed, "some episodes of the work, on the Greek philosophy, the hieroglyphics of Egypt, &c., are entitled to the praise of learning, imagination, and discernment" (Misc. Works, i. 212).

Johnson gives the following account of Warburton's style:—"About this time Warburton began to make his appearance in the first ranks of learning. He was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination, nor clouded his perspicacity. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. But his knowledge was too multifarious to be always exact, and his pursuits too eager to be always cautious. His abilities gave him an haughty confidence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of opposition disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against the advocate the wishes of some who favoured the cause. He seems to have adopted the Roman emperor's determination, *oderint dum metuant;* he used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured."—(Johnson's Life of Pope.)

——— The Alliance between Church and State. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1751.

——— Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake which defeated Julian's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1751.

——— A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy. 3d edition. 8vo. London, 1756.

N.B.—The above works (9 vols.) of Warburton are in the finest condition, in bright old calf.

——— The Doctrine of Grace, or the Office and Operation of the Holy Spirit, by Bishop Warburton. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1763. Calf, gilt.

——— Essai sur les Hiéroglyphes des Egyptiens, traduit de l'Anglais de M. Warburton. 12mo. 2 vols. Paris, 1744.

——— A Critical Inquiry into the Opinions and Practice of Ancient Philosophers concerning the Nature of the Soul, &c., with a Preface, by Mr. Warburton. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1748.

WARD: Mexico, by H. G. Ward, Esq., His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in that Country in 1825, 1826, and part of 1827. 2d edition, enlarged. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1829.

——— An Enquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe, by Robert Ward. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1795.

——— On Neutrals. *See* Maritime Law, &c.

WARE: De Hibernia. *See* Ireland.

WARNER—MORE: Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas More, to which is added his History of Utopia, translated into English, by Ferd. Warner, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1758. Calf, ex.

The Utopia is an account of an imaginary state, somewhat after the manner of the Republic of Plato. It was most probably composed by More, partly that he might state his own views in regard to the best constitution of a commonwealth, and partly, also, as affording a convenient means of indirectly pointing out certain

WARNER—*cont.*

defects in the policy of England. It is a singular medley of sound and unsound principles. Notwithstanding the contrary practice of the author and of the age, the fullest toleration in religious matters is established in Utopia. But on the other hand, a community of wealth is a fundamental principle in the policy of the State. And such being the case, it is needless to inquire farther respecting it. The Utopia is very well written ; and it is principally indebted to that circumstance, and the interest attaching to the history of its author, for whatever attention is now paid to it.

WARNER : *Antiquitates Culinariæ*, or Curious Tracts relating to the Culinary Affairs of the Old English, with a Preliminary Discourse, &c., by the Rev. Richard Warner. 4to. London, 1791.

This work contains many curious details and statements, illustrative of the habits and condition of our ancestors, and the progress of civilization.

WARNKŒNIG : Histoire Externe du Droit Romain, par M. L. A. Warnkœnig. Bruxelles, 1836. Calf, ex., H. & B.

WARTON, Thomas and Joseph, Works of, viz. :—

——— The History of English Poetry, from the close of the 11th to the commencement of the 18th century, by Thomas Warton, B.D., with a Letter to the Author, by Joseph Ritson, Esq. 4to. 4 vols. London, 1775–1782. Russia, ex.

——— The same, from the Edition of Richard Price, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1840.

——— The Poetical Works of Thomas Warton, B.D., with his Life, by Richard Mant, M.A. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1802.

——— Milton's Minor Poems, by T. W. *See* Milton.

——— Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford, by T. W. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1780.

——— An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, by Joseph Warton. 4th edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1782.

The above 9 vols. uniform, calf, ex., Hayday.

——— Observations on the Fairy Queen of Spenser, by T. Warton, M.A. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1762. Calf, ex.

WATSON : The History of the Reign of Philip II., King of Spain, by Robert Watson, LL.D. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1777. Mor.

——— The History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain ; the first Four Books by Robert Watson, LL.D., the Two last by William Thomson, LL.D. 4to. London, 1783. Mor.

Works formed on the model of those of Robertson, and possessing, in a high degree, the merits of their prototype.

——— Apologies for Christianity and the Bible, by Richard Watson, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff. 8vo. London, 1806.

——— Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic, by Thomas Watson, M.D., &c., &c. 4th edit. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1857.

A most excellent and useful work by the first physician of his time.

WATT : Bibliotheca Britannica. *See* Bibliography.

——— Progress and Present State of Life Insurance, by Peter Watt. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1837.

——— James, Life of. *See* Arago and Williamson.

WATTS : Logick, or the Right Use of Reason in the Inquiry after Truth, by Isaac Watts, D.D. 9th edition. 8vo. London, 1741. Fine portrait inserted.

——— The Improvement of the Mind, or a Supplement to the Art of Logick. 3d edition. 8vo. London 1753. Fine copies.

Good and useful, and, for a lengthened period, very popular works.

WEBB : Remarks on the Beauties of Poetry, by Daniel Webb, Esq. Post 8vo. London, 1762. Calf, ex.

——— An Inquiry into the Beauties of Painting, and into the Merits of the most Celebrated Painters, Ancient and Modern. Post 8vo. London, 1769. Calf, ex.

WEDGWOOD : A Dictionary of English Etymology, by Hensleigh Wedgwood, M.A. 8vo. vols. London, 1859, &c.

WEEVER : Ancient Funeral Monuments, by John Weever. 4to. London, 1767. Russia, gilt.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, Works on, viz. :—

——— Adams : Report upon Weights and Measures, by John Quincey Adams, Secretary of State to the United States (afterwards President). Prepared in obedience to a Resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March 1817. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1821.

——— Arbuthnot—Langwith : Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures, by John Arbuthnot, M.D. ; with Observations on Dr. Arbuthnot's Work, by Benjamin Langwith, D.D. 2d edition. 4to. London, 1754.

Arbuthnot's work is replete with curious information. But it is deficient in accuracy, and is now of little authority.

——— Bernard, Edwardus, D.D., De Mensuris et Ponderibus Antiquorum. 8vo. Oxonii, 1683.

——— Buchanan : Tables for converting the Weights and Measures hitherto in Use in Great Britain into those of the Imperial Standards, &c., by George Buchanan. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1829.

——— Cristiani : Delle Misure d'ogni Genere Antiche e Moderne, con Note Letterarie, Fisico-Matematiche, &c., di G. F. Cristiani. 4to. Brescia, 1760.

——— Cumberland : An Essay towards the Recovery of the Jewish Measures and Weights, comprehending their Moneys, by help of Ancient Standards compared with ours of England, by Richard Cumberland, D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Peterborough), 12mo. London, 1686.

——— Dourssther : Dictionnaire Universel des Poids et Mesures Anciens et Modernes, par M. Horace Dourssther. Royal 8vo. Bruxelles, 1840. Calf, gilt.

——— Eisenschmid, J. C., De Ponderibus et Mensuris Veterum Romanorum, Græcorum, Hebræorum, &c. 12mo. Argentorati, 1737.

——— Greaves' Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius. *See* Greaves' Miscellaneous Works.

——— Hooper : An Inquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures, the Attick, the Roman, and especially the Jewish, with an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content, by Dr. Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells. 8vo. London, 1721.

Weights and Measures, Works on—*cont.*

——— Hussey : An Essay on the Ancient Weights and Money, and the Roman and Greek Liquid Measures, &c., by the Rev. Robert Hussey, A.M. 8vo. Oxford, 1836. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Nelkenbrecher : Manuel Universel à l'Usage des Négocians, ou Traité des Monnoies, Poids, et Mesures, traduit de l'Allemande. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1830.

——— Paucton : Métrologie, ou Traité des Mesures, Poids, et Monnoies des Anciens Peuples et des Modernes, par M. Paucton. 4to. Paris, 1780. Calf, ex.

This and the work of Cristiani mentioned above are among the best and most valuable treatises on metrology. They are skilfully and carefully compiled, and are of high authority.

——— Reynardson : A State of the English Weights and Measures of Capacity, as well Ancient as Modern, with some Considerations thereon, by Samuel Reynardson, Esq., F.R.S. 4to. London, 1750. In a Volume of Tracts, lettered outside, "Raper on Money, &c."

——— Two Reports from the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Original Standards of Weight and Measure, and the Laws relating thereto. Folio. 1758, 1759.

——— Tracts on, viz. :—

1. Observations on Weights, Measures, &c., by Col. C. W. Pasley, C.B. 1834.
2. Tables for the Conversion of French into English Measures, by Lieutenant Sanders, 1825.
3. Tables of Continental Lineal and Square Measures, by W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq. 1836.
4. The Modern Cambist, by William Tate, Esq. 1842.

} 8vo. 1 vol.

Formerly much inconvenience was caused by there being a considerable discrepancy between weights and measures of the same denominations used in different parts of the country. But this discrepancy was put an end to by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, which introduced the Imperial system of weights and measures ; and this system has been still farther improved by the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63, for the abolition of local and customary measures, and of the absurd practice of selling by heaped measure. The local measures which are still sometimes referred to, such as the Scotch acre, being most commonly stated with their equivalents in imperial measure, are productive of little or no practical inconvenience, and are gradually getting out of use. But we should object, even if the existing system did not work so well as it is doing, to anything farther being attempted in this matter in the way of legislation ; and especially to any attempt to introduce any new system or standards of weight and measure, or to any considerable change in the existing system. Attempts of the kind now mentioned, supposing them to be carried into effect, would inevitably occasion great and long-continued inconvenience, while the advantages, if any, resulting from their adoption, would be quite inconsiderable.

Projects for the adoption of a uniform system of weights, &c. among the principal nations of the world seem to be quite as visionary as the projects for a perpetual peace. Contiguous nations (like the United States and Canada), speaking the same language, or closely allied languages, and having much intercourse, may perhaps think fit to use the same weights, measures, monies, &c. ; but it is idle to suppose that different and distant nations, or neighbouring nations using different languages, and with very different customs and standards of weight, &c., should ever agree to assimilate their standards. These can never be changed without vast difficulty and in a long series of years. And why should they be changed? It is an easy matter to tell the equivalents of our pounds, bushels, gallons, &c., in the weights and measures of other countries ; and when the computations are once made, they are at the disposal of every one, and may be applied

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, Works on—*cont.*

with the utmost facility. Hence it is plain that little or nothing would be gained were that impossible equalization of weights and measures, which is so much talked of, carried into effect.

WELD: Statistical Survey of the County of Roscommon, by Isaac Weld. 8vo. 1 vol. Dublin, 1832.

WELLS: An Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament, by Edward Wells, D.D. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1721–34. Old calf, gilt.

WELLSTED: Travels in Arabia, by Lieutentant J. R. Wellsted, F.R.S. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1838.

WEST: An Inquiry into the Origin and Manner of Creating Peers, by Richard West, Esq., Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 8vo. London, 1782. Calf, ex.

This pamphlet was originally published in 1719, in support of the bill introduced into Parliament in that year by the Earl of Sunderland for limiting the number of Peers. West endeavours with great talent and ingenuity to show that such limitation would be conformable to the original constitution of Parliament. Mr. Hallam observes of this tract, that "though written with a party motive to serve the ministry of 1719* in the Peerage Bill, it deserves, from the perspicuity of the method and style, to be reckoned among the best of our constitutional dissertations" (Middle Ages, iii. 180. edit. 1819). West, who was a distinguished lawyer, after having sat for some years in the House of Commons, was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1725. He only held that high office for a brief period, having died on the 3rd of December 1726.

WHATELEY: Observations on Modern Gardening, by Thomas Whateley, Esq. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1777.

WHATELY: Introductory Lectures on Political Economy, by Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. 8vo. London, 1831.

——— Elements of Rhetoric. 7th edition. 8vo. London, 1846. Calf, ex.

——— Elements of Logic. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1827. Calf, ex.

——— *See, also,* Bacon and Paley.

WHEATLEY'S Remarks on Currency and Commerce. *See* Works on Commerce.

——— An Essay on the Theory of Money and Principles of Commerce, by John Wheatley. 4to. London, 1822.

WHEATON: Elements of International Law, with a Sketch of the History of the Science, by Henry Wheaton, LL.D. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1836. Calf, ex., H. & B.

——— Histoire des Progrès du Droit des Gens en Europe et en Amérique, depuis la Paix de Westphalie jusqu'à nos Jours, avec une Introduction sur les Progrès du Droit des Gens en Europe avant la Paix de Westphalie. 3me édition. 8vo. 2 vols. Leipsig, 1853.

These are, on the whole, very excellent works. But they evince what is, perhaps, an excusable bias in favour of the American views in regard to the rights of neutrals, the privileges of the flag, &c.

WHEELER—HERODOTUS: The Geography of Herodotus, developed and illustrated from Modern Researches and Discoveries, by J. T. Wheeler, F.R.G.S. 8vo. London, 1854.

WHEWELL: Four Sermons on the Foundation of Morals, by the Rev. William Whewell, B.D. 2d edition. 8vo. Cambridge, ———

See, also, Philosophy, History of.

* For an account of the Peerage Bill, *see* Coxe's Life of Walpole, i. cap. 18.

Whiston. *See* Earth, Theory of.

Whitaker : The Genuine History of the Britons Asserted, by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker. 8vo. London, 1772.
——— The History of Manchester, in Four Books. 2d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1773. } Uniform, calf, ex., H. & B.

White : The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, by the Rev. Gilbert White, M.A., with the Naturalist's Calendar, &c. A new edition, by E. T. Bennett, Esq. 8vo. London, 1836. Dark mor., gilt leaves.

One of the most pleasing and deservedly popular books in the language.

——— A Voyage to Cochin China, by John White. 8vo. London, 1824.

Whitworth : An Account of Russia as it was in 1710, (by Charles Lord Whitworth,) with the Life of Signor Magliabechi. Post 8vo. Strawberry Hill, 1758.

Wicquefort : L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions, &c., par M. de Wicquefort, avec le Jnge Compétent des Ambassadeurs, par M. Bynkershoek, traduit par Barbeyrac. 2de édition. 4to. 2 vols. Amst., 1730.

Wicquefort is the principal authority on all that relates to ambassadors, their appointments, functions, immunities, &c. But owing, in some degree, perhaps, to the fact of its having been composed during his imprisonment in Holland, and while he laboured under many disadvantages, his treatise is desultory, and far from being so well compacted as it should have been. The dissertation of Bynkershoek constitutes the most valuable portion of the work.

Wheaton notices Wicquefort as follows, viz.:—"Cet auteur naquit à Amsterdam en 1598, et devint ministre résident de l'électeur de Brandebourg à Paris en 1626. Il resta dans ce poste jusqu'en 1658, quand le Cardinal Mazarin, ayant intercepté sa correspondance d'un caractère offensant pour ce ministre, lui ordonna de quitter le royaume, et, sur son refus le fit emprisonner à la Bastille, et l'envoya ensuite sous escorte à Calais, où il fut embarqué pour l'Angleterre. A son retour dans son pays natal, Wicquefort fut nommé, à la recommandation du grand-pensionnaire Jean de Witt, historiographe de la république et secrétaire interprète des dépêches. Il recevait en même temps une pension secrète de Louis XIV. Il fut nommé par le Duc de Lunebourg son résident à la Haye, et ayant été accusé, en 1675, d'avoir communiqué les secrets de l'état aux étrangers, il fut jugé par la cour suprême de la province de la Hollande, et condamné à être emprisonné pour la vie. Il resta en prison jusqu'en 1679, quand l'adresse et l'amour filial de sa fille l'aidèrent à s'évader. Il se retira à Zelle, dans le pays de Hanovre, où il mourut, à l'âge de quatre-vingt-cinq ans en 1682."—(Histoire du Droit des Gens, 3me éd. i. 288.)

Wilkie : The Epigoniad, a Poem in Nine Books, by the Rev. Dr. Wilkie. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1757.
——— The same work. 2nd ed. Edinburgh, 1759.

This poem, the production of a clergyman, who afterwards became Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, was published at Edinburgh in 1757. The subject is the Second Siege and Capture of Thebes by the Epigoni (whence the name), or descendants of the heroes engaged in the first siege. There was a tradition amongst the Greeks that Homer had written a poem on this subject. And Wilkie in attempting to supply the lost epic has endeavoured to give the plan and conduct of his poem as much of a Homeric cast as possible. He has imitated Pope in the style and versification. This will be seen from the following specimen :—

> " This theme did once your favourite bard employ,
> Whose verse immortalized the Fall of Troy.
> But Time's oblivious gulf, whose circle draws
> All mortal things by Fate's eternal laws,

WILKIE—*cont.*

In whose wide vortex worlds themselves are tost,
And rounding swift successively are lost,
This song hath snatch'd. I now resume the strain,
Not from proud hope and emulation vain,
By this attempt to merit equal praise
With worth heroic, born in happier days.
Sooner the weed, that with the spring appears,
And in the summer's heat its blossom bears,
But, shriv'ling at the touch of winter hoar,
Sinks to its native earth and is no more,
Might watch the lofty oak, which long has stood
From age to age, the monarch of the wood.
But love excites me, and desire to trace
His glorious steps, though with unequal pace.
Before me still I see his awful shade,
With garlands crown'd of leaves which never fade;
He points the path to fame, and bids me scale
Parnassus' slippery height, where thousands fail;
I follow trembling, for the cliffs are high,
And hov'ring round them watchful harpies fly,
To snatch the poet's wreath with envious claws,
And hiss contempt for merited applause."

But, despite the skill with which Wilkie executed his task, and the undoubted merits of his poem, it was not, and could hardly indeed be expected to be popular. The first edition was very unfavourably noticed in the "Critical Review," then one of the principal authorities in the literary world. But a second edition having appeared in 1759, Hume, who was a friend of the author, and most anxious to promote the success of all works that could boast of a Scottish parentage, exerted himself to counteract the impression made by the article referred to. In furtherance of this object he wrote a lengthened and very able letter to the conductors of the Review. He gives in it an account of the poem, repels the objections of the reviewers, and illustrates its many merits. This letter is given entire in Ritchie's Life of Hume, and is well worth the reader's attention.

WILKINS: Leges Anglo Saxonicæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles; accedunt Leges Edvardi Latinæ, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latinæ, &c; cum Codd. MSS. contulit, Notas, Versionem et Glossarium adjecit David Wilkins, S.T.P., &c. Folio. Londini, 1721. Blue morocco, gilt and marbled leaves.

——— The Antiquities of Magna Græcia, by William Wilkins. Imp. fol. Cambridge, 1807. Russia, ex.

——— Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Topography and Buildings of Athens. 8vo. London, 1816. Russia.

WILKINSON: An Account of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, by W. Wilkinson, Esq. 8vo. London, 1820.

——— Dalmatia and Montenegro, by Sir J. G. Wilkinson. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1848. White calf, ex., Hayday.

——— Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, &c., &c., by J. G. Wilkinson, F.R.S., M.R.S.L., &c. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1837.

WILLIAMS: Select Views in Greece, with Classical Illustrations, by H. W. Williams, Esq., F.R.S.E. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1829.

WILLIAMSON: Memorials of the Lineage, Early Life, Education, and Development of the Genius of James Watt, by George Williamson, Esq. 4to. Edinburgh, 1856.

A very interesting work, privately printed. The author was for a long time President of the Watt Club of Greenock.

Willis : Notitia Parliamentaria ; or, a History of the Counties, Cities and Boroughs in England and Wales, by Browne Willis, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1730–50. Russia, ex.

——— A Survey of the Cathedrals of England ; to which is added the *Parochiale Anglicanum*. 4to. 3 vols. in 2. London, 1742. Russia, gilt leaves. Life and Portrait of Willis inserted.

——— History of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies and Conventual Cathedral Churches, &c. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1718–19. Russia, gilt leaves.

Mr. Browne Willis, a country gentleman of good family and fortune, born 1682, died 1760. He was passionately fond of the study of antiquities. His uninterrmitted labours did much to elucidate the parliamentary and ecclesiastical history of the country ; and he contributed liberally to the renovating and rebuilding of sundry religious edifices. The above are his principal works. His *Notitia Parliamentaria* was much referred to, previously to the passing of the Reform Act, in cases of contested elections, and continues to be of high authority.

Wilson : An Archæological Dictionary, or Classical Antiquities of the Jews, Grecks, and Romans, &c., by the Rev. T. Wilson. 8vo. London, 1783.

Wine Trade, Tracts on, viz. :—

1. The Present, Past, and Probable Future State of the Wine Trade, by James Warre. 2d edition. 1824.
2. Synopsis of the Petition of James Warre to the House of Commons.
3. Observations on the State of the Wine Trade, by Fleetwood Williams. 2d edition. 1824.
4. The Wine Question Considered, by a Portuguese. 1824.
5. On the Abolition of the General Company for the Cultivation of the Vines in the Upper Douro, by a Portuguese, 1826.
6. Four Accounts relative to Spirits and Wine. Parliamentary Paper, No. 450. Sesson 1827.

8vo. 1 vol. Scarce and valuable.

Winkelmann : Histoire de l'Art chez l'Antiquité, par M. Winkelmann traduite de l'Allemand, par M. Huber. 4to. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1781. Calf, ex., H. & B.

Wise : Some Inquiries concerning the First Inhabitants, Language, Religion, &c., of Europe. 4to. Oxford, 1758.

Witt, De : The True Interest and Political Maxims of the Republic of Holland, by John De Witt. From the Dutch. 8vo. London, 1746.

Wodrow : The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution, by the Rev. Robert Wodrow, with his Life and Notes, by Dr. Burns. 8vo. 4 vols. Glasgow, 1835. Calf, ex., H. & B.

This is a work which has long been very popular in Scotland. It gives a minute account of the outrageous persecution to which the Presbyterians, or people, of Scotland were subjected through the insane efforts of Charles II. and James VII. to compel them to adopt the Episcopal form of church government. There can be no doubt of the exemplary industry of the author in collecting materials for his work, and of his good faith in their employment. Unluckily, however, he was as prejudiced and intolerant as his adversaries. In his estimation Presbyterianism was of divine origin, and its supporters were defending the cause of truth and of genuine religion against the enemies of both. A narrative drawn up in such a spirit, and in parts resting on hearsay evidence, must necessarily be liable to a good deal of suspicion. And though in most cases Wodrow's statements of facts have been found to be in the main correct, it must be admitted that they are not unfrequently presented under a highly coloured and deceptive aspect. The notes of Dr. Burns add to the value of the work, and are quite in keeping with its spirit.

Wollaston : The Religion of Nature Delineated (by Mr. William Wollaston). 4to. London, 1725. Calf, ex., uncut, with a fine print of Wollaston.

——— The same work. 8th edition. 8vo. London, 1759. Old calf, gilt.

Wood : A Survey of Trade, in Four Parts, together with Considerations on our Money and Bullion, by William Wood. 8vo. London, 1718.

——— An Essay on the Original Genius and Writings of Homer, by Robert Wood, Esq. 4to. London, 1785.

Gibbon says that though "pompous and superficial," this book is "not without taste and merit" (Misc. Works, v. 583).

Wood—Law : Memoirs of the Life of John Law of Lauriston, by John Philip Wood, Esq. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1824.

Woodfall. *See* Junius.

Woods : Letters of an Architect from France, Italy, and Greece, by Joseph Woods, Esq., F.A.S., &c. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1828.

Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, Tracts by, viz. :—

1. Expediency of a Regular Plan for the Maintenance and Government of the Poor, by Richard Woodward, LL.D., Dean of Clogher, &c. 1775.
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Woolston : Tracts on Miracles, by Thomas Woolston, B.D. 8vo. London, 1728–29. Uncut, calf, ex.

Wordsworth : Athens and Attica, by the Rev. C. Wordsworth, M.A. 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1837. Calf, ex.

Worlidge : A Select Collection of Engravings from Antique Gems, by T. Worlidge. 4to. London, 1768. Russia.

Wright : Observations made in Travelling through France, Italy, &c., in the Years 1720, 1721, and 1722, by E. Wright, Esq. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1730.

X.

Ximenes, Cardinal. *See* Flechier.

Y.

Yarrell : The History of British Birds, by William Yarrell, V.P.L.S. &c. 3d edition. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1856.

——— History of British Fishes. 2d edit. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1841.

Yates : *Textrinum Antiquorum :* An Account of the Art of Weaving among the Ancients. Part. I. (all published), Raw Materials used for Weaving, by James Yates, M.A. 8vo. London, 1843.

A learned and interesting volume, which makes us regret the non-completion of the work.

Young : The Works of Edward Young, D.D. Royal 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1802. Calf, gilt, Kalthoeber.

——— The History of Athens Politically and Philosophically considered. with a view to the Causes of Elevation and Decline operating in a Free Commercial State, by William Young, Esq. 4to. London, 1786. Calf, ex.

Young : The Farmer's Letters to the People of England, on various Subjects of Great Importance, by Arthur Young, Esq., F.R.S. 3d edition. 8vo. 2 vols. London, 1771. Portrait inserted.

——— A Tour in Ireland. *See* Works on that Country.

——— A Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales, by the Author of the Farmer's Letters (Arthur Young). 2d edition. 8vo. London, 1769.

——— The Farmer's Tour through the East of England. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1771.

——— A Six Months' Tour through the North of England. 2d edition. 8vo. 4 vols. London, 1771.

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By far the best account of the state of France at the period of the Revolution.

——— Political Arithmetic. 8vo. Parts I. and II., in 1 vol. London, 1774–79.

Z.

Zenobie : Histoire de Zenobie, Impératrice-Reine de Palmyre, par M. de Hauteville, B.D.C., &c. 12mo. La Haye, 1758. Old calf.

Zodiac, Works on the, viz. :—

——— Mémoire Explicatif du Zodiaque, par M. Dupuis, avec des Notes manuscrites par de La Lande. 4to. Paris, 1806.

——— Le Zodiaque Expliqué, traduit du Suedois. 8vo. Paris, 1809.

——— Recherches sur les Zodiaques Egyptiens, par M. Latreille. 8vo. Paris, 1821.

——— Sur le Zodiaque Circulaire de Denderah, par M. Jomard. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

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——— A Dissertation on the Calendar and Zodiac of Ancient Egypt, by William Mure, Esq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1832.

——— Memoir on the Antiquity of the Zodiacs of Esneh and Dendera, by (Sir) William Drummond. 8vo. London, 1821.

——— "Mémoire sur le Zodiaque Circulaire de Denderah," being the work entitled "Recherches sur plusieurs Points de l'Astronomie Egyptienne," par M. Biot. 8vo. Paris, 1823.

Zoega : De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum, auctore Georgio Zoega, Dano. Folio. Romæ, 1797. Blue mor., marbled leaves.

This is a very complete work. It contains full details in regard to the history, the purposes, and the construction of obelisks, from the remotest periods. It is illustrated by prints of the more celebrated of these monuments.

Zumpt : A Grammar of the Latin Language, from the German of C. G. Zumpt, with Additions by the Rev. John Kenrick, M.A. 4th edition. 8vo. London, 1836. Calf, ex.

BOOKS OMITTED.

Ana, ou Collection de Bons Mots, Contes, Pensées Detachées, Traits d'Histoire, Anecdotes, &c. 8vo. 10 vols. Amsterdam et Paris, 1789–91. Large paper, half mor., uncut, with many fine prints, peculiar to this copy, of the more distinguished individuals referred to.

This is an interesting work. The Ana are not intermixed. Those of each author are given separately, so that we have the Fureteriana, Poggiana, Huetiana, Menagiana, Sevigniana, &c. The editor, G. T. Garnier, has prefixed short lives of the authors to most of the collections, and has further illustrated them with useful notes.

Bewick : A Memoir of Thomas Bewick, written by himself. Embellished by numerous wood engravings, designed and engraved by Bewick for a work on British fishes, and not previously published. 8vo. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1862.

Comines : Mémoires de Messire Philippe de Comines, où l'on trouve l'Histoire des Rois de France Louis XI. et Charles VIII. *Editio optima.* 4to. 4 vols. Paris, 1747.

Egger : Essai de l'Histoire de la Critique chez les Grecs, suivi d'une Traduction de la Poétique d'Aristote, &c. Par M. E. Egger. 8vo. Paris, 1849.

Recueil d'Epitaphes Sérieuses, Badines, Satiriques, et Burlesques de la plupart des Hommes célèbres par leurs vertus, leurs vices, &c. Par M. D. L. P. Post 8vo. 3 vols. Bruxelles, 1782.

An interesting work.

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